FAMILY HISTORY
GENEALOGY RESEARCH

Mother's Side of Family
Daisy Boyd Greene / Mary Jane Lewis

Compiled by:
Ruth Ann Youngkin
b. April 9, 1928 d. June 15, 2003

Mark Terry Youngkin scanned all pages from original 3-ring binder in January 2019. Created document file in Adobe InDesign CS5.5. Exported to various PDF file sizes and resolutions. Used Adobe Acrobat to optimize and add large fan chart to end of PDF file.

Family History

(Daisy Boyd Greene) ← mothers (Mary Jane Lewis) side

William Lewis b. Yorkshire, Eng. 1750 ?
m. late 1770s to Sarah Stewart or Stuart, b. Oct. 19, 1757, St. Marys Co., Maryland. d. May 5, 1850, Breckinridge Co., Ky. Children: Thomas W., b. 1778, Cassandra, b. 1780, William R., b. 1782, Winifred, b. 1784.

(After the death of Wm. Lewis, Sarah married Ignatius Coomes, b. Oct. 28, 1767, d. Mar. 25, 1851. They moved to Loudoun Co., Va. and later to the Axtel neighborhood in Breckinridge Co., Ky. near Tuels Creek. The tombstones of Sarah and Ignatius Coomes are standing in the southwest corner of the St. Romualds church cemetery, Hardinsburg, Ky. Children: Linus Coomes, b. 1792, became a Priest, Walter S., b. 1794 became a Priest, Francis Xavier, b. 1796, m. Juliet Ann Carter, Mary Matilda, b. 1801, m. James L. Mattingly, c: Columbia.)

Thomas W. Lewis, b. 1778, m. 1st ~~maybe~~ Ann, 2nd Mary (Polly) 15 children by two wives.

1. Catherine, b. 1808, Va., m. Arthur Wheatley
2. Simon P., b. 1810, Va., m. Maria P. Brown, b. 1816, m. Oct. 28, 1832, Jefferson Co., Ky. c: Catherine, Mary Jane, b. 1842, m. Geo. Greene, Elizabeth, m. Thomas McCarty, Emma, m. ~~Richard~~ Fulkerson, Martha Alice, m. George Butler
3. Mary, b. 1811, Va., m. Charles Mattingly
4. John, b. 1812
5. Sarah A., b. Apr. 18, 1814, Ky. m. Thomas Mattingly
6. Augustine, b. 1819, Ky., m. Elizabeth ___. c: Alice J., b. 1844, Cincinnatus, b. 1845
7. Sebastian C., b. 1821, Ky., m. Sarah ___. c: Vitula b. 1848
8. George E., b. 1826, Ky., m. Elizabeth McGary, c: Nancy A., Mary A., Maria H., George Ann
9. Lucretia, b. 1829, Ky., m. William Mays
10. David I., b. 1830, m. Elizabeth Mattingly
11. Nancy J., b. 1831, Ky. m. ___Vessels
12. James Henry, b. 1833, m. Nancy Jane Mattingly
13. Maria, b. 1835, Ky., m. Edward A. Stewart, c: Samuel Ermine, Vitula
14. Thomas W. Jr., b. 1837, m. Mary Isabelle Rhodes
15. Lucy, b. 1838, m. John H. Brown

Cassie and Winnie married Joshua and Henry Coomes, brothers of their step-father.

Wm. R. Lewis, b. 1782, m. Teresa Davis, c: Sarah, b. 1808, m. Daniel Lane, Isaac, b. 1810, m. Lucinda Pollard, Matilda, b. 1811, became a Catholic Nun (Sister Marcelline) John M. b. 1812, m. Nancy Mattingly, Joseph O., b. 1814, m. 1st Ann Hinton, 2nd Margaret Mattingly, 3rd Minerva Jane Wheatley, Thomas, b. ___, Felix K., b. 1817, m. Nancy Wheatley, Augustus, b. 1823, m. Maria ___

* Ann Lewis is buried Axtel, Ky (spelled Louis) there is a deed showing Ann & Thomas W. Lewis, wife Sarah Mattingly came to Ky 1812 from Va. (Mt. Carmel Cem. d. 10/30/1823)

? a Thomas Lewis on Marriage Nemming
? 8 June 1805, Frederick Co, Va
?

Children of
Lemon & Mariah ?
Elizzee B. McCarty
m 1832
not in census 1850 ?
married before
on deeds
children w/ Emily Allen
Ezra
Catherine
in census
not on deeds
died she die ?

a Elizabeth
in census
deeds
Martha A.
in census
deeds
in this alone ?
m Geo Butler ?(on deeds)

Mary Jane
b. 1848
m. Geo. Greene

Emma M.
b. 1845
m Ben Y. Wilkerson
forced to marry
Confederate
during
Civil War

1.

Graham

George Greene
B. Nov. 2, 1802 b. Md. d. 1878 Charlestown Ky.
Married to : Eunice Parker Dixon Co. Tn.
B. Jan. 8, 1806 b. Tenn. P. William & Rachael Parker
Date married: Dec. 13, 1824 Lived in Hancock Co. Ky.
Children: Angeline, Isabelle, Sarah, William, Eliza, George, Eunice, Newton, Pamelia, Charles.

6 living in 2002

1 Angeline Greene
B. Sept. 9, 1825
Married to David McClure
Date married: May 11, 1847
Children: Clarence Buchanan, b. Oct. 16, 1848, Sydney Crooks, b. Oct. 29, 1851, Jesse D., b. Dec. 2, 1855

a David McClure in Grayson Co. Ky - 1850 & 1860 Censuses

2 Isabelle Greene
B. Apr. 2, 1827
Married to B. W. Boyd

3 Sarah (Sallie) Greene
B. Mar. 6, 1829
Married to James Crooks
Date married June 26, 1849
Children: Lucy Isabel, b. Apr. 15, 1850

a James Crooks in Jefferson Co. Ky 1850 Census

4 William Greene
B. Mar. 5, 1831
Children: W. James, b. Dec. 21, 1857

5 Eliza Greene
B. May 9, 1833
Married to: Alexander Boyd
Date married: May 29, 1852

an Alexander Boyd in Hancock Co. Ky. 1860 Census

* 10 George Kernard Greene
B. Nov. 16, 1836, Indiana (Hancock Co. Ky-1850) Columbus, Ind. lived Hancock Co.
D. ~~192~~ Aug. 21, 1917, Madison, Ind. (Jeff. Co)
Married to: Mary (Mollie) Jane Lewis
B. July 10, 1842
D. May 19, 1882, New Albany, Ind.
Date married: July 7, 1859, Hawesville, (Hancock Co.) Ky.
Civil War Record: Sergeant, (New) Company H, 10th (Johnson's) Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, C.S.A., enlisted Nov. 15, 1862, in Davis Co., Ky.: Captured at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1863: imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Ill., and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland, Feb. 24, 1865 for exchange. Subscribed to an oath of Allegience to the U. S. at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 12, 1865. Residence, Hancock, Co., Ky. Dark complexion, Hazel eyes, 5 feet 6 inches tall.
Children: William, Eunice, Newton, George, Daisy, Sidney, Alma, Robert

1. William Alexander Greene
B. May 17, 1860, Hancock Co., Ky.
D. 1942, New Albany, Ind.
m. 9/16-1893 Abbie Troncin
C. Mary J. b. Feb. 1894 — m A. P. Ferrell 2/5/1916

2 Eunice Marie Greene
B. Sept. 7, 1862, Scottsburg, Ind. (Scott Co.)
D. July 21, 1933, Louisville, Ky.
Married to Ed. H. Stocksdale, Sept 3, 1881
Children: Mary Jeanette, b. Sept. 1, 1882 (step daughter EVA m Andrew Horner)
~~m. Wise, C. Mildred Ruth m Graves~~ m Geo Wise
~~Alma Jane m Everett Rex E. C.~~
was Mayor of New Albany, Ind. 2 terms 1918 & 1926
m. 1st before 1900 and 6/26/1900 Lesa Denton nee Taylor div 1912
C Lesa b. 4/10/1901 d. 8/17/1909

3 Newton Augustine (Gus) Greene
B. July 24, 1866
D. Jan. 10, 1938

4 George Clarence Greene
B. Oct. 22, 1868
D. Aug. 5, 1882 drowned in river

5 Daisy Boyd Greene
B. Nov. 17, 1871, Hardinsburg, Ky.
D. Oct. 13, 1948, Springfield, Mo.
Married to: John Wesley Piland, divorced
B. June 27, 1871
D. 196-, San Antonio, Texas 7/7/1967
c. Eunice Alma
b. Apr 19, 1894
m. J. H. Noennig
Ruth Armstead
b. Oct 3, 1897
m. Adolph Sass
c Betty Ruth

6 Sidney Sale Greene
B. Dec. 26, 1873
D. Feb. 24, 1875 Lyrngitis

7 Alma Belle Greene
B. June 22, 1876, Lanesville, Ind. (Harrison Co.)
D. ~~1952~~, Louisville, Ky. D. Dec. 23, 1958
Married to: Edgar Calvin Anderson, Jan. 2, 1895 - 2nd Crenshaw div. in 6 mos.
Children: George Oliver Anderson, b. Apr. 1, 1897 m. Ruth Pierey
d. Dec. 23, 1939
c. Mildred Ruth m — Graves
Alma Jane m. Everett Rex m. Brantley
E. C. —

8 Robert Greene
B. Oct. 7, 1881 2.

1 Eunice Greene
B. June 6, 1838
Married to: 1st- Sale, 2nd - Murphy

8 Newton Loughery Alexander Greene
B. Jan. 9, 1840

9 Pamelia Hunter Greene
B. June 3, 1842

10 Charles K. (Keltes) Stephens Greene
B. Sept. 27, 1844

Graham; retype!

12 yrs old came to Ky in 1824 or 1825 Bryans Sta.

Queens came from Scotland - Robt Kinnard

George Greene
B. Nov. 2, 1802. D. 1875 Charlestown Ky
Married to: Eunice Parker
B. Jan. 8, 1806. D.
Date married: Dec. 13, 1824
Place of residence: Nanasek Co. Ky.
Occupation: Merchant + farmer
Children: (Angeline, Isabelle, Sarah, William, Permelia Eliza, George, Eunice, Newton, Pamelia, & Charles. ~~The last three may have died at birth.~~)

1. Angeline Greene
B. Sept. 9, 1825. D.
Married to: David McClure
B. D.
Date married: May 11, 1847
Children: (Clarence Buchanan, b. Oct. 16, 1848, Sydney Crooks, b. Oct. 29, 1851, Jesse D., b. Dec. 2, 1855.)

2. Isabelle Greene
B. Apr. 2, 1827. D.
Married to: B. W. Boyd
B. D.
Date married:
Children:

3. Sarah (Sallie) Greene
B. Mar. 6, 1829. D.
Married to: James Crooks
B. D.
Date married: June 26, 1849
Children: (Lucy Isabel, b. Apr. 15, 1850.)

4. William Greene
B. Mar. 5, 1831. D.
Married to:
B. D.
Date married:
Children: (W. James, b. Dec. 21, 1857.)

5. Eliza Greene
B. May 9, 1833. D.
Married to: Alexander Boyd
B. D.
Date married: May 29, 1852
Children:

3. George Greene

3a. Newton Augustine (Gus) Greene
B. July 24, 1866. D. Jan. 10, 1938. Buried Fairview Cemetery, New Albany, Ind.
Never married
Occupation: Mayor of New Albany, Ind. (two terms)
owner of Acme Metal Co.

4a. George Clarence Greene
B. Oct. 22, 1868. D. Aug. 5, 1882. (drowned)

5a. Daisy Boyd Greene
B. Nov. 17, 1871, Hardinsburg, Ky. D. Oct. 13, 1948, buried Willow Springs, Mo. Died Springfield, Mo.
Married to: John Wesley Piland
B. June 27, 1871 D. 7/17/1967 died San Antonio, Tex.
Place of residence: Louisville, Ky., Dexter, Mo. (1903) Poplar Bluff, Mo. (1904) Bierne, Ark. (1906) Corning, Ark. (1908-09) Willow Spring, Mo.
Occupation: Various handle factories. (Storm Bros. Handle Factory, Poplar Bluff, Mo., Reuter Hub & Spoke Co., Dexter, Mo.) Tie Inspector, Wabash Railway Co. (Manager of handle factories)
Divorced:
(John Piland married Elizabeth Maxwell of Crossville, Tenn. b. Mar. 22, 1903, Jackson Co., Tenn. No children)
(She died two weeks before his death)

Children: (Eunice & Ruth)

1b. Eunice Alma Piland
B. Apr. 19, 1894, Louisville, Ky. D. June 11, 1975, Spgfld, Mo. National Cemetery
Married to: Joseph Henry Noennig
B. Apr. 19, 1894., Altenburg, Mo. D. Mar. 7, 1947, Springfield, Mo. (buried) National Cemetery. Springfield, Mo.
Date married: Oct. 20, 1919, Willow Springs, Mo. Marshfield, Mo.
Place of residence: Willow Springs, Mo. (620 Bluemont Ave, Manhattan, Kans.) Springfield, Mo.
World War I Record: Sergeant, Inf. Called July 8, 1918. #3085910. Stationed in France.. Prison Guard in France
Occupation: Worked in Creameries. Carpenter. Owned South Side Greenhouse, 301 E. Grand Springfield, Mo.

(Co. 5th Co. P.W.E. U.S. Army, S.C.D. L.D. 3rd Regt. H.E.D. Sept 26, 1919. Enlisted 24 yrs. age, Blue eyes, fair complexion. 5'11" tall, enlisted July 5, 1918, West Plains, Mo. Served in France. Left U.S. Aug 24, 1918. arrived in U.S. May 24, 1919. Honorable Discharge at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. 3rd day of Oct. 1919.)

4. George Greene

Children: (Martha, John, Joe, Ruth, Mary)

1c. Martha Jane Noennig
B. Aug. 14, 1920, Marshfield, Mo.
Married to: Lambert John Wyssmann
B. 12/21/16 D. 4/24/69
Date married: 7/24/42
Occupation: Pastor of St. James Lutheran Church
Quincy, Ill.
Children: (Richard, Brian)

1d. Richard David Wyssmann
B. May 17, 1943
Married to: Judi Scott divorced
Date married: 10/3/64 5/23/73
Children: (Ricki Lynn, b. 11/13/65
Tiffany b. 1/30/69)
m. Wendy Williams divorced
m. Truman divorced
m. Sandy 1988

2d. Brian Carl Wyssmann
B. 4/3/48
married Susan Hoboken
son Daniel Brian b Jan 31, 1987

2c. John Wallace Noennig
b. Aug. 13, 1922., Willow Springs, Mo.
occupation: co-owner L & N Construction Co.
Married to: Dorothy Kohlmeyer b. 11/5/22 m. 9/6/41
Date married: 1941
Divorced: 1969 - married Janet Marie Flair b. 6/23/45 Mar. 1972
Children: (James, Judy, Terri)

1d. James Robert Noennig
b. June 9, 1944
Married to: Kathy
Date married:
Divorced: Feb. 25, 1973
Children: (Kimberly b.
Jill b.)
2nd m. Keren divorced
m. Michael Marie Spaine

2d. Judy Carol Noennig
b. June 9, 1944
married Kenneth Craft - Apr. 1975
son Kenneth born 1977
daughter Kelly married Luis Perez from Guatemala

3d. Terresa Ann Noennig
b. Aug. 31, 1956

3c. Joseph Henry Noennig
b. Jan. 2, 1926, Willow Springs, Mo.
Married to: Lorene Burns. (MAE) b. —
Date married: June 23, 1957, Spfd. Mo
Children: (Patrick, Allen, Thomas)
LYNDON 5/20/58 Douglas 1/15/68 RANDIE 9/19/70
12/17/98 son Daniel Christopher
2 Benjamins

4c. Ruth Ann Noennig
b. Apr. 9, 1928, Springfield, Mo.
Married to: George McAdoo Youngkin, b. Sept. 29, 11, 1922., Pittsburg, Tex. D. 2/14/74 Springfield, Mo.
Date married: Sept. 29, 1951, Van Buren, Ark.
(multiple myelomas)
Natural remedy

Hattie Elizabeth Greene b. June 9, 1922

Kenneth Fletcher Craft Jr. b. July 9, 1947

Kelly Lauren Craft b. Dec. 11, 1979

Kenneth F. Craft III b. Apr. 20, 1977

5. George Greene

World War II Record: #18126076 TEC 5 Enlisted July 1, 1942. Rifle Mkm.—Carbine Expert. Battles & Campaigns—Aleutian Islands (30 July, 1943-9 Aug, 1945) Good Conduct Medal, Asiatic Pacific Ribbon, American Theater Ribbon. Date of Separation—Oct. 28, 1945.

Korean War Record: Called Sept. 11, 1950 Sgt. (T) Discharged Nov. 23, 1951, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Children: (Mark, David, Scott)

Mark Terry Youngkin, b. Apr. 24, 1953, Pittsburg, Tex.

David Michael Youngkin, b. June 10, 1954 Pittsburg, Tex.

Scott Douglas Youngkin, b. Dec. 22, 1964 Kirkwood, Mo.

5c. Mary Patricia Noennig
B. Oct. 13, 1931. D. May 4, 1932 (Greenlawn Cemetery)

2b. Ruth Armstead Riland
b. Oct. 3, 1897 d- 197- Springfield, Mo.
Married to: Adolph Sass — 2nd marriage
Date married: 1918
Place of residence: Willow Springs, Mo.
Occupation: Owned & operated Star Theater, Willow Spgs, Mo. A.J. Sass Hardware Store

Children: Betty Ruth Sass
b. May 26, 1920
Married to: Robert Parker
Date married:
Children: Doris Ruth b.
Carol b.
Place of residence: Long Island, N. Y.

6a. Sidney Sale Greene
b. Dec. 26, 1873
D. Feb. 24, 1875 (Laryngitis)

7a. Alma Belle Greene
b. June 22, 1876, Lanesville, Ind. D. Dec. 22, 1958 Evergreen Cem. Louisville, Ky.
Married to: Edgar Calvin Anderson (Capt. U.S. Army) divorced
b. Nov. 14, 1875. D. Apr. 17, 1927. Date married: Jan. 2, 1895 New Albany, Ind.
Children

1b. George Oliver Anderson
b. Apr. 1, 1897. D. Dec. 23, 1929 (Scarlet Fever) Evergreen Cem.
Married to: Ruth Eloise Piercy, Oct. 6, 1917
She was born June 30, 1897 — D. 1980
Children: (Mildred, Alma, Edgar)

Mildred Ruth Anderson
b. Mar. 22, 1920, Louisville, Ky.
Married to: — Graves

6. George Greene

1cAlma Jane Anderson
b. Mar. 23, 1922
Married to; EVERETT M. Key b. 6/30/1920 d. 6/4/1992
Pc. Edgar Calvin Anderson (E.C.)
b. May 9, 1927
Married to: —
(2109 Hale Ave., Louisville, Ky.)

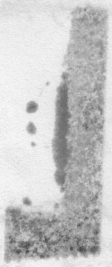
8a. Robert Greene
b. Oct. 7, 1881
Died as a child. ?

7. Eunice Greene
b. June 6, 1838 d.
Married to: ___ Sale (1st)
___ Murphy (2nd)

8. Newton Loughery Alexander Greene
b. Jan. 9, 1840 d.
~~Pinnetta~~ Pamelia ?

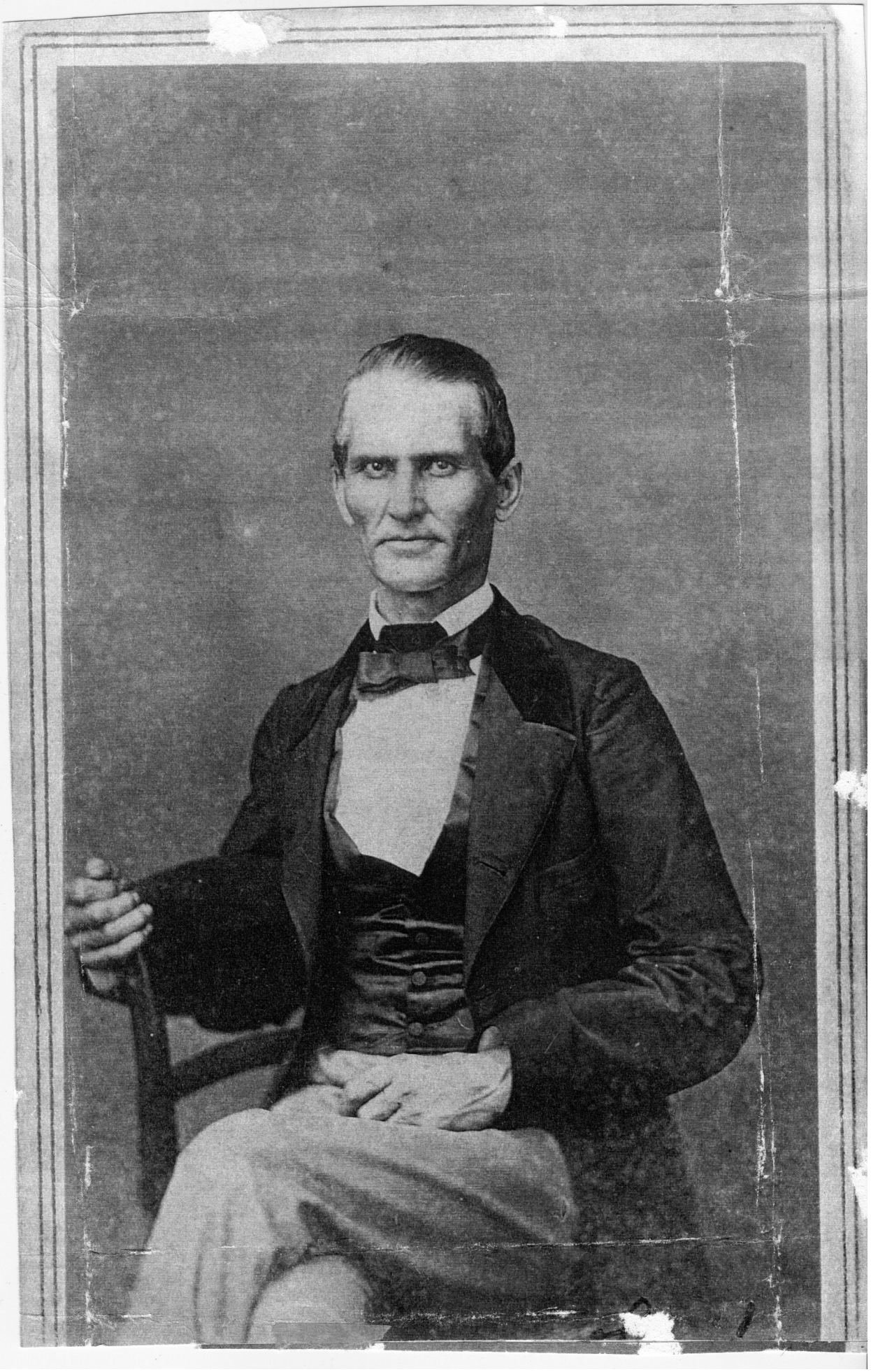
9. Pamelia Hunter Greene
b. June 3, 1842. d.

10. Charles K. (Kelter ?) Stephens Greene
b. Sept. 27, 1844 d.



Mariah P. Brown
b. 1816

Simon P. Lewis
b. 1810



Eunice Piland

Eunice age 3, 1897 in Louisville, Ky. at Kindergarten class. She was standing watching a picutre being taken and the teacher pciked her up and held her with the older class.

L.E. Wheatley
or
Ignatius Wheatley
?

Mariah or Maria

Mariah lived to be old. Simon died about 55 or 57 1855? He was born in 1810 in Virginia. He came to Kentucky as a small child in a covered wagon, about 1812

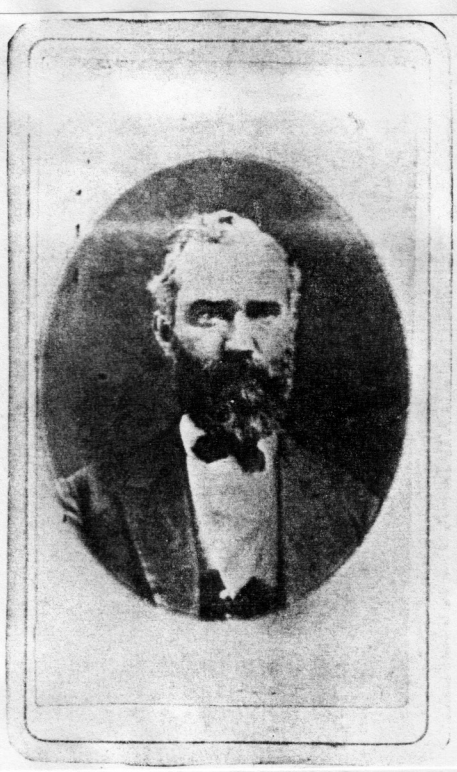
? Mariah lived out her last days in Hardinsburg, Ky. She may have married a Wheatley and may be buried in Axtel Cemetery.

b. 8/12/1815 - d. 3/30/1892 ?

about the time she was born

Mt. Carmel Cem.

P. maybe



Eunice Parker
b. Jan 8, 1806, Tenn.

m. Graham
George Greene
b. Nov. 2, 1802, Md.

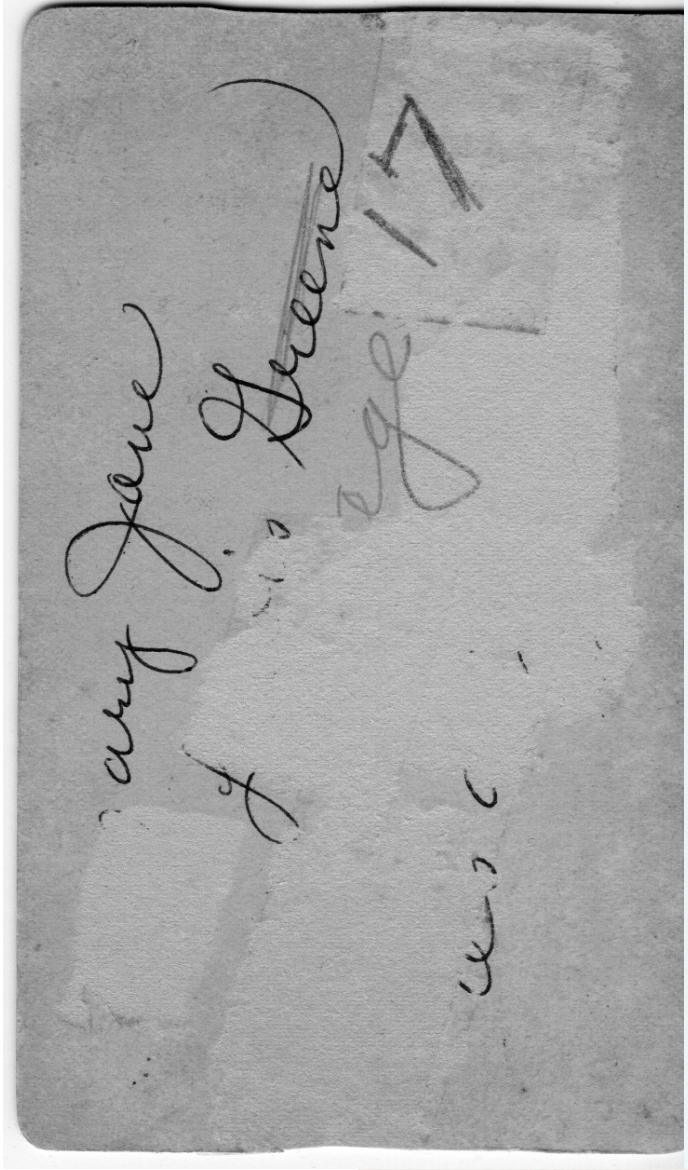
m.
Dec. 13, 1824
Cold Bible

(Parents of George Kernard Greene)
b. Columbus, Ind.
1836

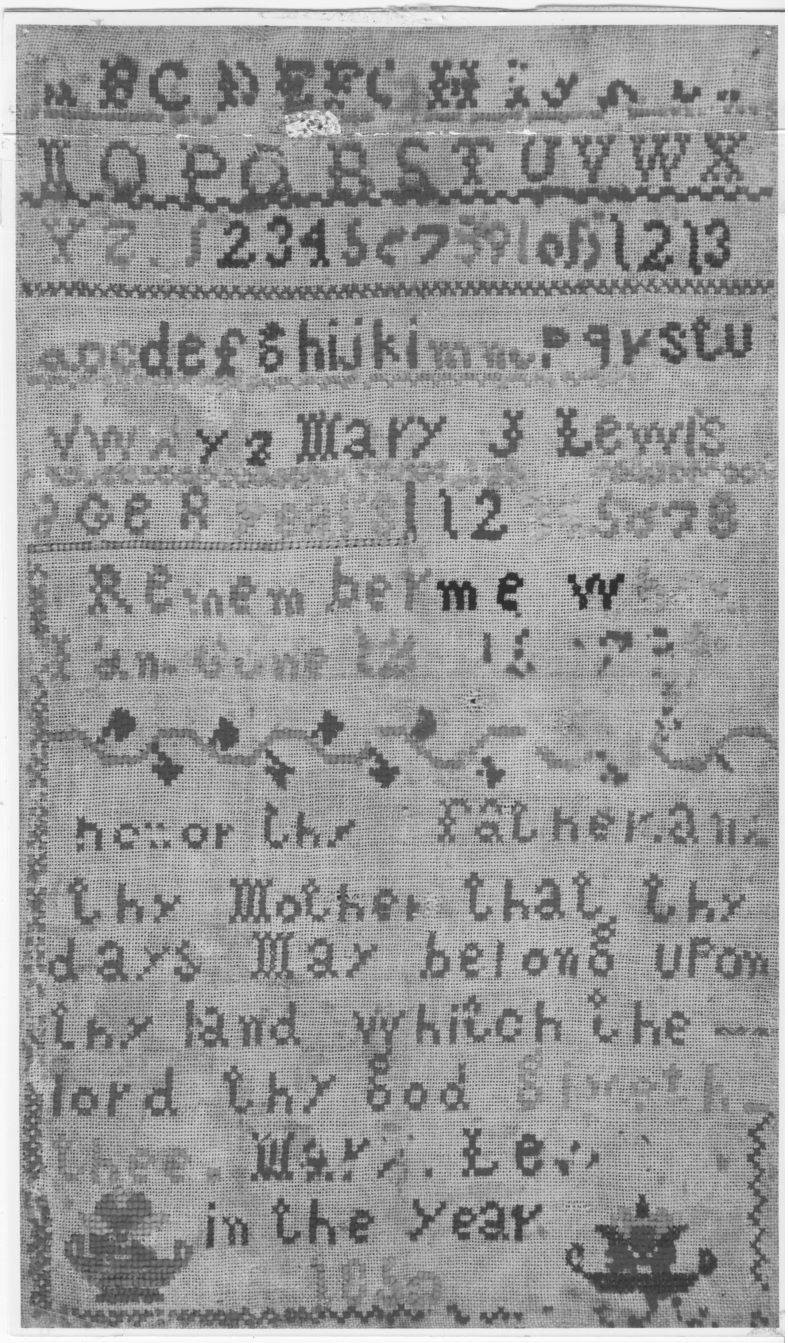
?

where did they live?
Hancock Co., Ill.

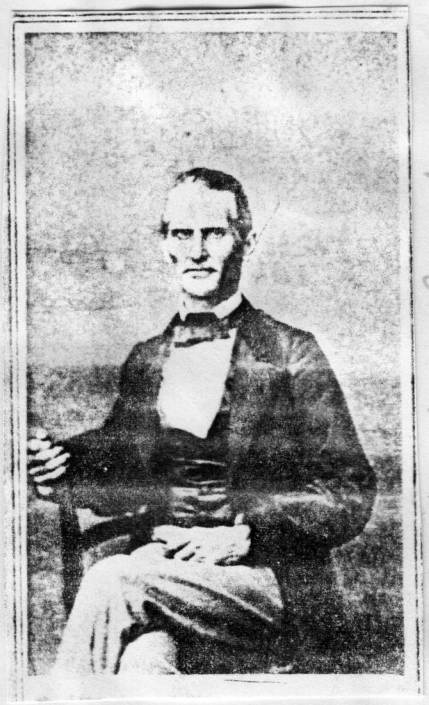
Geo. K. Greene, Confederate soldier



Found in old
Greene family Bible


ABCDEFG
IJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX
Y Z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
abcdefghijklmnopqrstu
vwxyz Mary J Lewis
Remember me w
Honor thy father and
thy Mother that thy
days May be long upon
the land which the
lord thy God giveth
thee. May 1. Le
in the year

she was about 50



He died before he was 60

Mariah or Maria P. Brown

Simon P. Lewis

about 17 yrs old

Mariah

m. 1832

parents of Mary Jane Lewis

this picture was on Glass

17 yrs old

Maybe wedding picture?

Eunice said this is Mary Jane

parents of Daisy B.

Mary Jane Lewis

b. 1842

m.

George Kernard Greene

b. 1836

Confederate Civil War uniform
He was about 30 when he came back

She was about 27 taken in Nashville

They were married July 7, 1859, in Augustine Lewis' home in Hawesville, Hancock Co, Ky. She had made her uncle Augustine her Guardian in order to marry.

CULLEN D. MAYFIELD
HANCOCK COUNTY COURT CLERK
HAWESVILLE, KENTUCKY 42348

CERTIFIED COPY OF MARRIAGE LICENSE

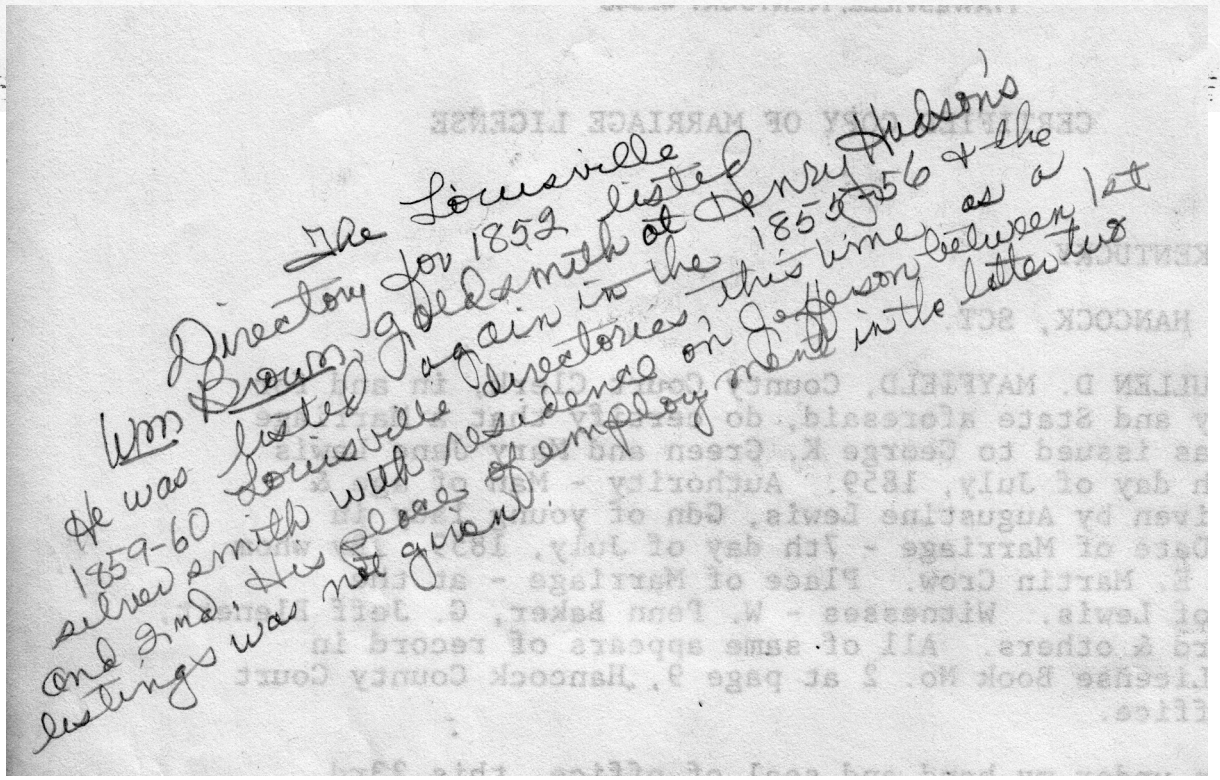
STATE OF KENTUCKY

COUNTY OF HANCOCK, SCT.

I, CULLEN D. MAYFIELD, County Court Clerk, in and for the County and State aforesaid, do certify that a Marriage License was issued to George K. Green and Mary Jane Lewis on the 6th day of July, 1859. Authority - Man of age & consent given by Augustine Lewis, Gdn of young lady in person. Date of Marriage - 7th day of July, 1859. By whom Married - E. Martin Crow. Place of Marriage - at the resident of Lewis. Witnesses - W. Penn Baker, G. Jeff Blenett, Wm. Gerrard & others. All of same appears of record in Marriage License Book No. 2 at page 9, Hancock County Court Clerk's Office.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 23rd day of August, 1978.

Cullen D. Mayfield
HANCOCK COUNTY COURT CLERK
By Anita Robertson DC



Hancock County Court began its [illegible] Special session of
the County Court began & held at the Court House in Hawesville Ky
the Presiding Judge, on Monday the 5 day of July 1859
at the Court House in Hawesville Ky
Present. William Mason Presiding Judge

SIMON

protest ?

This day came Mary Jane Lewis infant Orphan of Simon P.
Lewis Deceased & Being over the age of Fourteen years made
choice of Augustine Lewis as his Guardian, Whereupon said
Augustine Lewis is appointed Guardian to said Mary Jane Lewis
& Thereupon he took the Oath & with John G Duncan Security
Entered Bond & Security according to the Commonwealth of Kentucky as Required by Law

Court Shall Court be adjourned

Wm Mason P.J.

Present

HANCOCK Co. MINUTE BOOK #5
1856 - 1860 Page 319
Tues. July 5, 1859

the Journal entry in a proceeding or on the record that the pleader produced the court an instrument on which his action or defense is founded.

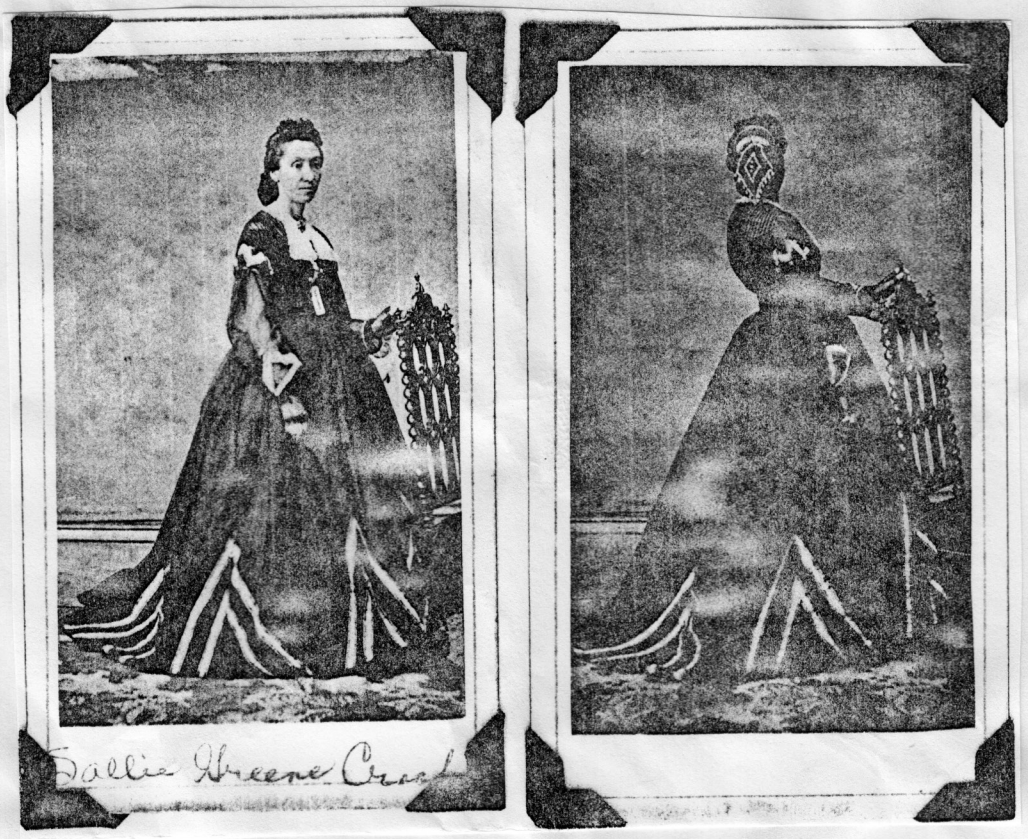
Note: Guardianship

Sallie Greene Craighead

Age 17 Boarding

Isabelle Greene Boyd

Aunt of Daisy B, Sallie & Landella were sisters of George Howard



Taken in New Orleans

Sallie Crooks
lived in Louisville

Graham

George Greene
B. Nov. 2, 1802 — Md. Hancock Co., Ky.
Married to : Eunice Parker — Tenn.
B. Jan. 8, 1806
Date married: Dec. 13, 1824
Children: Angeline, Isabelle, Sarah, William, Eliza, George, Eunice, Newton, Pamelia, Charles.

Angeline Greene
B. Sept. 9, 1825
Married to David McClure
Date married: May 11, 1847
Children: Clarence Buchanan, b. Oct. 16, 1848, Sydney Crooks, b. Oct. 29, 1851, Jesse D., b. Dec. 2, 1855

Isabelle Greene
B. Apr. 2, 1827
Married to B. W. Boyd

Sarah (Sallie) Greene
B. Mar. 6, 1829
Married to James Crooks ← in 1850 Census, Jeff. Co. Ky.
Date married June 26, 1849
Children: Lucy Isabel, b. Apr. 15, 1850

William Greene
B. Mar. 5, 1831
Children: W. James, b. Dec. 21, 1857

Eliza Greene
B. May 9, 1833
Married to: Alexander Boyd
Date married: May 29, 1852

Alex Boyd was in 1860 Census Hancock Co. Ky.

George Kernard Greene — Columbus Ind.
B. Nov. 16, 1836
D. ~~192-~~ Aug. 21, 1917, Madison, Ind.
Married to: Mary (Mollie) Jane Lewis m. July 7, 1859
B. July 10, 1842, Louisville, Ky
D. May 19, 1882, New Albany Ind.
Date married: July 7, 1859, Hawesville, (Hancock Co.) Ky.
Civil War Record: Sergeant, (New) Company H, 10th (Johnson's) Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, C.S.A., enlisted Nov. 15, 1862, in Davis Co., Ky.: Captured at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1863: imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Ill., and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland, Feb. 24, 1865 for exchange. Subscribed to an oath of Allegience to the U. S. at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 12, 1865. Residence, Hancock, Co., Ky. Dark complexion, Hazel eyes, 5 feet 6 inches tall.
Children: William, Eunice, Newton, George, Daisy, Sidney, Alma, Robert

2m. Elisabeth Martha E. M. Brown ?
m 11/29 1894

Gussie - b. 1866

Gus
(Newton)

Alma

William Alexander Greene
B. May 17, 1860, Hancock Co., Ky.
D. 1942, New Albany, Ind.
m 9/96 1893 Abbie Troncin
C. Mary J. b. Feb. 9 1894
m. A.P. Ferrell - Feb. 5, 1916

Eunice Marie Greene
B. Sept. 7, 1862, Scottsburg, Ind.
D. July 21, 1933, Louisville, Ky.
Married to Ed. H. Stocksdale
Children: Mary Jeanette, b. Sept. 1, 1882
m. Geo. Wise

(Scott Co.)
m. Sept. 3, 1881 (Andrew)
EVA Harner
step daughter
2427 Hemlock (Parkland) Louisville Ky.

Newton Augustine (Gus) Greene
B. July 24, 1866, Hardinsburg Ky
D. Jan. 10, 1938, ~~Louisville Ky~~ etc
m. 1st before 1900, 2nd 6/24/1900 Lesa Denton
div. 1912
c. Lesa b. 4/19/1901
d. 8/17/1909

George Clarence Greene
B. Oct. 22, 1868
D. Aug. 5, 1882 drowned in river

Daisy Boyd Greene
B. Nov. 17, 1871, Hardinsburg, Ky.
D. Oct. 13, 1948, Springfield, Mo.
Married to: John Wesley Piland
B. June 27, 1871
D. 196-, San Antonio, Texas
7-7-1967

c. Eunice Alma
b. Apr 19, 1894
m. J. H. Noennig
Ruth Armstead
b. Oct. 3, 1897
m. Adolph Sass

Sidney Sale Greene
B. Dec. 26, 1873
D. Feb. 24, 1875 - Laryngitis

Alma Belle Greene
B. June 22, 1876, Lanesville, Ind.
D. 195-, Louisville, Ky. D. Dec. 22, 1958
Married to: Edgar Calvin Anderson, Jan. 2, 1895
Children: George Oliver Anderson, b. Apr. 1, 1897
m. Ruth Piercy Oct 6, 1917
d. Dec. 23, 1929
2nd m. Crenshaw div.

Robert Greene
B. Oct. 7, 1881
?
c. Mildred Ruth b. Mar. 22, 1920
m. — Graves
Alma Jane b. Mar 23, 1922
m. Everet Key
Edgar Calvin Anderson
b. May 8, 1927

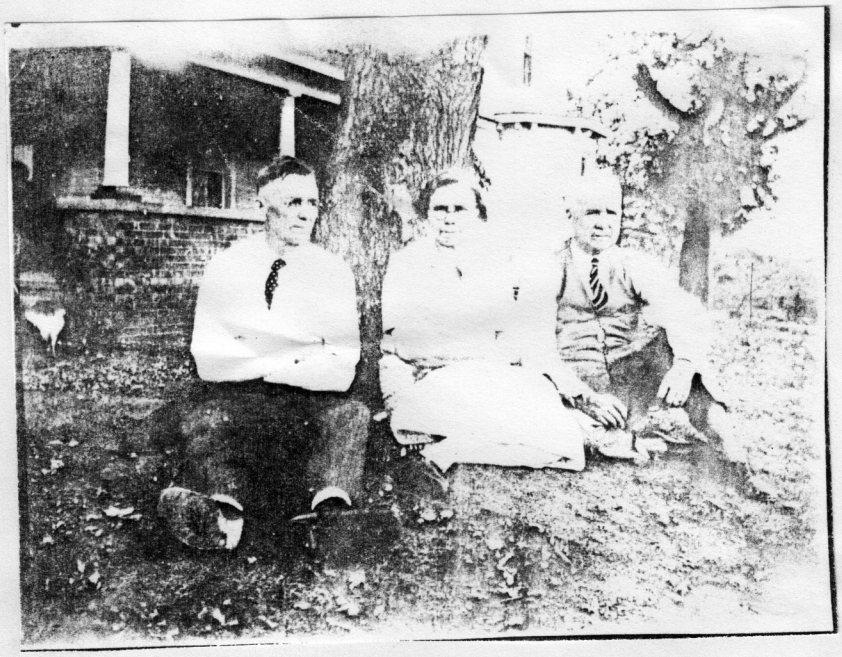
Eunice Greene
B. June 6, 1838
Married to: 1st- Sale, 2nd - Murphy

Newton Loughery Alexander Greene
B. Jan. 9, 1840

Pamelia Hunter Greene
B. June 3, 1842

Charles K. (Keltes) Stephens Greene
B. Sept. 27, 1844

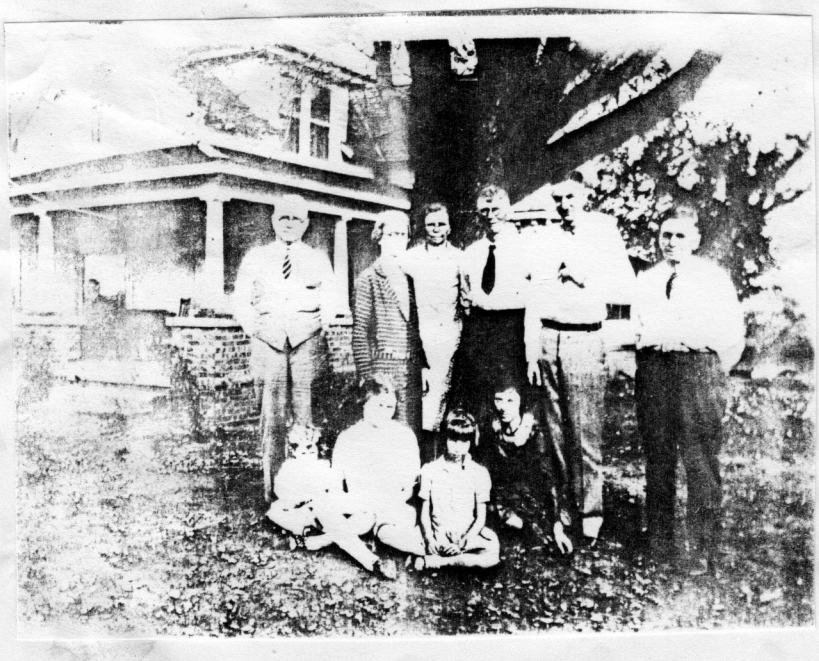
a chas greene
m. mary Lyles ?
may 28, 1867
N.A.



Ed Eunice & Gus

Eva was Eunices step daughter (daughter of Ed)

Eunice Marie Greene, b. Sept. 7, 1862
with husband Ed. Stocksdale (on left) and
brother Gus. Ed died 1923. Eunice d. 1933
Gus d. 1938
Eunice taught China painting classes.
Some of the dishes she painted
are still in the family.



NEW, ALBANY - FLOYD COUNTY - INDIANA LIBRARY
THE NEW ALBANY TRIBUNE JAN. 11, 1938

NEWTON A. GREEN

GUS

LUDLOW WAR VOTE PLAN IS BEATEN IN LOWER HOUSE

Boehne Supports Bill President Asked To Be Defeated; Group For Move Hopeful.

APPEAL MADE BY BANKHEAD

Washington, Jan. 11—The proposed Ludlow amendment requiring a popular vote before a declaration of war met defeat yesterday when the House refused, 209 to 188, to take it out of a committee pigeonhole.

Jubilant administration men, who conducted an almost unprecedented fight to keep the measure from the floor, declared the vote killed it, at least for 1938.

Representatives Boehne, Crowe, Gray, Greenwood, Griswold, Ludlow, Pettengill and Halleck of Indiana voted for consideration of the amendment. Representatives Farley, Jenckes, Larrabee and Schulte opposed the plan.

Before the vote, President Roosevelt wrote Speaker Bankhead declaring the amendment "would encourage other nations to believe that they could violate American rights with impunity."

Tonight State Department officials privately expressed gratification at the House's action, taking the position that it facilitated the executive branch's conduct of foreign affairs.

The National Council for Prevention of War declared the fight for the amendment had just begun, adding:

"The exhibition today of presidential control of Congress in peace time shows clearly that Congress cannot be counted upon to check the administration in any war crisis. It is a clear argument for the necessity of giving the people themselves the right to vote on war issues."

The proposed amendment was offered by Representative Ludlow of Indianapolis three years ago. To become effective it would require a two-thirds vote of each branch of Congress and approval by three-fourths of the states. After it had long been bottled up in the House judiciary committee, its backers succeeded recently in getting 218 names on a petition asking that the committee be relieved of it. That petition forced today's vote.

Making one of his rare speeches today, Speaker Bankhead read Mr. Roosevelt's letter, which said the amendment would "cripple any President in his conduct of our foreign relations."

Recalling that sponsors believed it would help keep the United States out of war, the President said he was "convinced it would have the opposite effect."

Many members considered that the President's letter and personal appeals by Bankhead and Majority Leader Rayburn of Texas carried considerable weight with the members when the roll was called on the question of bringing the Ludlow resolution to the floor.

Hurricane Bride of Guggenheim

Literal hurricanes and figurative whirlwinds accompany the weddings of Mrs. Rebecca Pollard Van Lennep Guggenheim, pictured, pensive, above. In 1926 she eloped from hurricane-swept Florida with William Van Lennep, who had rushed there to rescue her. And now, after a whirlwind of—rees and denials, she has married Col. Robert Guggenheim, copper fortune heir, just days after her divorce became final.

LOCAL SCHOOLS TO GET $63,700

Amount To Be Received January 15 Will Be Floyd's Teacher Salary Fund Semi-Annual Distribution Apportionment of State Gross Income Tax.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—Floyd County schools will receive $63,700 in the semi-annual distribution of teachers' salary funds available by the gross income tax, Floyd I. McMurray, state superintendent of public instruction, announced today. The checks will be mailed January 15.

The county's share is part of a statewide distribution of $6,943,300, the largest single apportionment of school funds made since the gross income tax law was adopted, and the first distribution of state-collected school funds on the new basis of $700 annually for each teaching unit.

Payments January 15 will be made to the schools at the rate of $350 for each teaching unit, as compared to $250 a unit in the distribution last July. Teaching units are based on an average daily attendance of 35 grade school pupils or 25 high school pupils. A total of 19,838 such units were allocated in making the present distribution, according to J. William Bosse, director of statistics and finance for the Department of Education.

A similar distribution of $350 a unit is scheduled for next July, in conformance with estimates furnished school officials last fall when local property tax rates were being fixed for 1938.

In addition to school distributions, it is estimated that Floyd County will receive considerably more from the state during 1938 than it received in 1937 to use for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and other welfare services provided under the public welfare act passed by the

BRACKEN CHOSEN FOR PRESIDENCY OF MUTUAL TRUST

Officers, Directors Elected For Year; Hugh Barth Named Leader Of Board.

NEW HEAD LONG IN BUSINESS

Locke Bracken was elected president of the Mutual Trust & Deposit Company at a meeting of the board of directors Monday afternoon, succeeding the late George Borgerding. Mr. Bracken has been connected with the institution since March, 1935, when he was elected executive vice-president.

Other officers elected were: H. A. Barth, president of the board of directors and vice president of the bank; Frank P. Clipp, cashier and secretary-treasurer; A. R. Rue, trust officer and assistant secretary-treasurer; Guy W. Scott, assistant cashier; T. D. Ward, manager, real estate department and Nellie M. Edler, manager, insurance department.

The directors include Mr. Barth, Mr. Bracken, Joseph C. Schwartzel, Charles L. Vernia, H. Scott Hickens and Roger H. Phillips.

Mr. Bracken came to New Albany from Greensburg, Ind. in February, 1934, as receiver for the defunct New Albany National Bank. He started in the banking business in 1910 as a bookkeeper for the Citizens' National Bank in Greensburg and ten years later was made assistant-cashier. In 1922 he was elected a director and in 1929 he was named cashier. A year later Mr. Bracken was chosen cashier of the Citizens Third National Bank, a consolidation. He is president of the New Albany Rotary Club.

Charles C. Kahl Succumbs At 56

Charles C. Kahl, 56, a woodworker, died suddenly in his home, 2036 Indiana avenue, at 10 o'clock Monday night. Dr. Frank T. Tyler, county coroner, attributed the death to a heart attack. Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Lydia Kahl; three sons, Clarence, Albert and John Kahl, all of New Albany; his mother, Mrs. Lena Kahl, this city; two brothers, John Kahl, Evansville, and Albert Kahl, New Albany; three sisters, Mrs. Florence Deddens and Mrs. Delia Davis, both of New Albany, and Mrs. Mayme Elliott, Palmyra, Ind., and a grandchild. The body is at the Elmer H. Dieckmann Chapel, 615 Vincennes street, where funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Burial will be in Graceland Memorial Park.

Writes Comedy

Fleeing E

Blankets, clothes, and meag ruel as the Spanish loyali for the key city on the fr shambles, for the resist

VOTER REGISTER IS AUTHORIZ

Re-Listing of Entire Electorat Begin Shortly Following Ac of State Boards At Reques Representative of County.

Work of re-registering all vo in the 51 precincts of Floyd C ty will be done by precinct mitteemen, one representing party in every precinct, accor to County Clerk Willard G. D mann.

The house-to-house registra will get under way within the two weeks, as soon as supplies received, and will be complete two or three days, Mr. Dieckm said. A Democratic committee and a Republican committee will work in each precinct.

At the time of the 1933 elec the County's registration tot 26,483 voters.

Authorization for the new re tration was given Monday by State Election Board and the S Board of Accounts following a ference at which the County represented by Judge John M. ris, Clerk Willard G. Dieckm Auditor Dr. Clyde F. Finch Commissioner Carl Bornwasser

City Engineer M. M. Boland instructed to make several chan in precinct lines, subject to proval of the Republican and D ocratic Central committees. T changes resulted from the r rangement of the city's resider section as a result of the flood

The sum necessary for the tire new registration will greatly exceed the $5,525 w was appropriated in the 1938 b get for re-registering voters changed their residence after flood, it was said.

Harvey Hickman, 5 Succumbs In Mun

Harvey Hickman, 55, Mur Ind., formerly of New Albany, Monday afternoon in the Ball H pital, following an illness of a c plication of diseases. The b will arrive here about noon Th day and will be taken to the h of Mrs. Hickman's sister, William Neafus, 313 East Eleve street, where funeral services be held at 2:30 o'clock in the af noon. Burial will be in Fairv Cemetery. Surviving are the w ow, Mrs. Irene Hickman;

E, EX-MAYOR, DIES

rom Perils of Embattled Teruel

food supplies burden the refugee families who hasten away from Te- and rebel armies spread death and destruction in their colossal battle t near Valencia. Now the homes of most of these people likely are a ce of the rebel garrison made the town a target for heavy shelling.

State High Court Cleans Its Slate

D

Indianapolis, Jan. 11—The Indiana Supreme Court, all caught up with its work, made State judicial history yesterday by taking over five cases pending in the Appellate Court.

The action completed a cycle because the Appellate Court was created in 1851 to relieve congestion in the Supreme Court. The higher court had taken over cases from the Appellate Court before, but they were appeals for further review after the Appellate Court had made decisions.

CITY'S BALANCE TOTALS $51,940

Annual Report of City Clerk Shows All Current Bills Paid—Indebtedness of $273,000 On Bond Issues Is Listed.

The balance in the city's general fund at the end of 1937 was $51,940.26 against a total indebtedness of $273,000, including bond issues, according to the annual financial report made by City Clerk Walter W. Bruder.

For the first time on record, the city had no unpaid claims at the end of the year. Aside from a $50,000 loan made from the State Municipal Corporation, all indebtedness is on old bonds.

Bonds outstanding included: High School bonds, $50,000; bond issue (1930), $128,000 and bond issue (1931), $45,000.

Receipts for the year, including balance on hand at January 1, taxes, fees, rental and refunds, amounted to $235,118.87.

Disbursements, which composed salaries and expenses of all city offices and departments, bills from 1936, advertising and special appropriations due to the flood, aggregated $183,178.61.

St. Paul's Church To Meet Wednesday

The congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Church will hold its annual meeting at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday night in the parish house, East Eleventh street. The program will include the election of vestrymen and wardens, reports for the past year and formulation

COUNTY DEATHS EXCEED BIRTHS

Annual Report of Commissioner Shows 127 Persons Died Last Year—110 Births Listed—Total of 585 Marriages Took Place.

Deaths exceeded births by seventeen in Floyd County outside the City of New Albany during 1937, according to the annual report of Dr. C. P. Leuthart, county health commissioner, made public Tuesday.

The report said there were 127 deaths and 110 births.

A total of 585 marriages took place in the entire county, including the city.

Twenty-four cases of contagious diseases were reported for the year while 60 unsanitary inspections were made.

Eleventh deaths and nine births took place in the county during December, according to the monthly report of Dr. Leuthart. Fifty marriages were also reported. Two cases of contagious diseases were listed and four unsanitary inspections were made.

Mrs. Clyde Cannon Is Taken By Death

Mrs. Charlotte Cannon, 37, wife of Clyde Cannon, died at 11:10 o'clock Monday night in the residence, 1414 East Spring street, following several months illness of a heart disease. Besides her husband, she is survived by a brother, Charles Hall. She was a member of the Hutchinson Memorial Presbyterian Church, the Auxiliary of Bonnie Sloan Post, American Legion, and the New Albany Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. The body is at the Kraft Parlors, 708 East Spring street where funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Burial will be in Fairview Cemetery.

Funeral Wednesday For Mrs. Fischbach

Funeral services for Mrs. Emma C. Fischbach, 75, wife of George Fischbach, who died Monday at the residence on Slate Run Road, will be held at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the Seabrook Chapel, 1119 East Market street, with burial

ADMINISTRATIONS MARKED BY MANY CIVIC PROJECTS

WORLD NEWS

NINE PERISH IN CRASH OF MONTANA AIR LINER.

Bozeman, Mont., Jan. 11.—C. A. Larson and Glenn White, ranches, reported yesterday they saw a Northwest Air Lines plane crash 14 miles northeast of Bozeman but were unable to rescue passengers because of flames enveloping the wreckage. Ranchers told Sheriff Loyitt I. Westlake and forest rangers it appeared improbable any of the passengers or crew could have escaped the crash and fire. They said they had no idea how many were aboard, but Northwest Air Lines at St. Paul reported nine were on the ship—five passengers and four company employes.

• • • •

100 SPLIT $25,000 REWARD IN LINDY KIDNAPING.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 11.—The state of New Jersey yesterday distributed a $25,000 reward among more than 100 persons who spun the web of circumstantial evidence that sent Bruno Richard Hauptmann to the electric chair for the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. Gov. Harold Hoffman announced the awards and then, in a statement to newspapers, reiterated his belief that the crime was committed by more than one person and that Hauptmann's accomplices are still at liberty, unsought and unsuspected.

• • • •

DILLINGER GANG'S LAWYER RELEASED FROM PRISON.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 11.—Louis P. Piquett, Chicago attorney convicted of harboring a member of the Dillinger gang, was released yesterday from Federal penitentiary here. Piquett entered the penitentiary May 9, 1936, to serve a two-year term for harboring Homer VanMeter.

• • • •

WOMAN'S EYE REMOVED. CORNEA USED FOR YOUTH.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 11.—Surgeons at a Memphis hospital yesterday removed the left eye of a middle-aged woman and used it in an effort to give sight to a 19-year-old youth who has been blind five years. The operation consisted of transplanting the cornea. The youth, Clifford Simmons of Arlington, Tenn., was blinded by a firecracker. The woman's eye was removed because of a tumor.

• • •

BUSINESSMEN ASK U. S. HELP TO END SLUMP.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Business can pull itself out of its slump if it is given co-operation by government, industrial leaders told the Senate unemployment committee yesterday. Both Lam-

East End Sewer And Streets Installed; Snyder Gang Wiped Out By One Stroke.

FUNERAL TO BE THURSDAY

CITY PAYS TRIBUTE

The flag which was lowered to half mast at the City Hall today out of respect to former Mayor Newton A. Greene, will remain so until after the funeral services Thursday.

Newton A. "Gus" Greene, twice Mayor of New Albany and an outstanding Democratic political figure here for many years, died at 9:20 o'clock Monday night in the Kentucky Baptist Hospital, Louisville. He was 71 years old.

In declining health for more than a year, Mr. Greene's condition became serious several weeks ago when he was forced to his bed. He was taken to the Louisville hospital recently to undergo special treatment.

A native of Hardinsburg, Ky., Mr. Greene came to New Albany when a child. He began his busi-

Riddle Studio

NEWTON A. GREENE

ness career by carrying newspapers. After accumulating sufficient funds from his earnings, he opened a produce store, which venture proved to be a success.

Mr. Greene became active in Democratic politics when a young man. He was the only Democrat ever elected to the Common Council from the old rock-ribbed Republican Fifth Ward. He served in the Council for twelve years.

As a result of his record and leadership Mr. Greene became known throughout the city. He was elected Mayor in 1909 and served from 1910 until 1914 when he was succeeded by former Mayor Robert W. Morris. Continuing his political activities he was nominated for Mayor in 1925, and was elected for another four years. Former Mayor Charles B.

(Concluded On Page Five)

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When Mr. Greene assumed the office of chief executive in January, 1926, he was confronted by New Albany's most desperate bandit gang under the leadership of "Three-Fingered" Eddie Snyder. The bandits had been operating in New Albany and vicinity for several months staging daylight holdups, burglaries and raids on roadhouses in Floyd and Clark counties.

On Sunday, January 24, the gang attempted to burglarize the Farmers' State Bank at Lanesville but was foiled. Word was flashed to New Albany that the bandits were headed for this city in two automobiles. In charge of former Sheriff Jacob Yenowine, new members of the police department and the late Deputy Sheriff Dan Mayfield stationed themselves at the western city limits to await the appearance of the desperadoes.

In the gun battle fought out on a snow-covered street with the officers standing on the roadway and the bandits in their automobiles, Mayfield was killed, while Patrick Murray, Canadian ex-convict and one of the gang's most dangerous men, standing on the running board of one of the machines firing at the officers, fell back into the car mortally wounded.

The fight ended the career of the gang, most of whose members were sentenced to serve long terms.

The second Greene administration was marked by the installation of the East End sewer and the most extensive street and alley construction program undertaken here up to that time.

It was in this administration that the city became the sponsor of the recreation centers and activities which were developed under the leadership of Arthur O. Binford, father of New Albany's recreation system.

The firemen's pension fund was started in the second Greene administration under the guidance of the late John S. Kraft, then chief of the fire department. The city's first street signs were also erected during that administration.

Mr. Greene conducted a produce business on State street near Market. He also operated a factory at one time for the processing of horseradish. Later he formed the Acme Metal Company, of which he was president at the time he was stricken ill.

He was a member of the Masonic Order of this city; the Mystic Shrine, and New Albany Camp, Modern Woodmen of America.

Surviving are an adopted son, George E. Greene, former New Albany police captain; a brother, William Greene, Floyd County, and two sisters, Mrs. Daisy Pieland, Willow Springs, Mo., and Mrs. Alma Anderson, Louisville.

The body is at the George A. Kraft Parlors, 708 East Spring street, where funeral services will be held at 1:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Burial will take place in Fairview Cemetery.

Gus

DAY

s nt

Albany Ledger
5-1882 p4 c5

1882

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

lowing is the very excellent mis- ddress delivered at St. Paul's Epis- urch last Sunday evening, by Mrs. alts:

MISSION WORK.

two centuries ago a colony of Swedish settlers had established the banks of the Delaware river rristown, in Pennsylvania. And tting entirely the things that were nd, they still cherished in the land adoption the same love for spirit- holy things that had been implant- ourished in their hearts on the far hores of their native land. They or the ministrations of a shepherd, ngly they sent a request to their n friends in Sweden that a clergy- sent them. The letter is highly ing and a faithful representa- ...stic and spiritual life at ...d of our country's history, give an extract: "We are almost husbandmen. We plow and sow, tivate the soil. As to our meat and e live according to our old Swedish . This country is very rich and . It produces [God be praised] all grain. All that we plant and sow p plenty of returns, so that we are upplied with meat and drink. We re, God be thanked, all kinds of , birds and fishes. Our wives and rs employ themselves in spinning d flax and many of them in weaving. we have good reason to thank Al- God for our daily support. We sh that we had a good and faithful d and guardian to our souls, ight feed us with the bread e—such as the preaching of word and the administration of raments according to our holy rites." atifying to learn that in response to umble and touching appeal two nen were selected by the Archbishop al and sent by command of His Charles XI. Two instead of one, ng the promise of Holy Scripture— d are those who hunger and thirst ghteousness, for they shall be filled." the eastern coast of Florida is a town named Daytonia, whose popu- ...p almost entirely of north- ... these, there is a congrega- Protestant Episcopalians, number- ren souls, called like their Swedish en of two centuries ago to leave their and kindred far behind, and after a mile of weary journeying to pitch ents and establish themselves in a new sion. Like them, also, they were ably blest in all the temporal things. her and higher demands soon came se," May heaven bless life give her wisdom to ask gs in the name of her d let us ask for other Mary's nay be baptised with her spirit Indiana Missions. There is a city noted for his well timed For many years some of the best and first fruits have been brought and laid upon the Altar. He was once solicited by a lady of another fold from his, for a donation to a Methodist Episcopal Chapel. Ah, certainly," said he—"There is a *warm* place in my heart for the Methodist church. My mother was a Methodist and many of my dearest kindred." Oh! can we not have a warm heart for *our* mother church, and do our utmost to enlarge her boundaries?

SUNDAY SERVICES.

There will be no services at Main Street M. E. church on account of the camp meeting.

Services at Wesley Chapel at 10:30 a. m. No services at night. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Rev. T. G. Beharrell will preach Sunday night at John Street M. E. church. No services in the morning. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

"The Telephone and Suggested Lessons" is Edmond H. Swem's subject for Sabbath night at the Tabernacle Baptist church. Sabbath school at 9 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. All are invited.

Services at St. Paul's church to-morrow morning at 10:30, the Rector officiating.

Mr. Clokey's theme for to-morrow morning will be—"The Uncertainty of the Time of Christ's Coming a Reason for Vigilance." No services in the evening during the month of August.

A new stock of new styles of necklaces, just received, at Bradford's.

CAMP MEETING NOTES.

A Stirring Revival Meeting Last Night—Sunday Services.

There is a good state of religious feeling at Sugar Grove and the interest in the meetings seems to be on the increase. Excellent work in being done by Revs. Woods, Curnick, Kiger, Julian, Fansler and the other ministers in attendance, and the altar services are especially interesting and greatly enjoyed by the church people.

It seems the LEDGER reporter got things a little mixed in yesterday's report, or rather a part of his report got dropped out of its proper connection. He wrote that Mr. Schiveley, of Louisville, assisted Revs. Julian and Curnick in the prayer service preceding the sermon, which was preached by Rev. J. W. Julian and the exhortation

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Three Boys Thrown Into the River by the Upsetting of a Boat and One Drowned.

There was an exciting scene at the river this forenoon, about 9 o'clock, in front of the wharf, where a number of people had assembled to take passage on the steamer Music for Sugar Grove campmeeting.

Three boys, George Green and Augustus Green, sons of George K. Green, who resides on Market street, between West First and Second, and George Senior, son of James H. Senior, residing on West Washington street, the boys being from thirteen to fifteen years of age, were in a flat bottomed boat or skiff, rowing up the river on the outside of the wharfboat. Just as they reached the bow of the wharfboat, near which the steamer Music was coming in, their boat was caught in the swell of the Music and thrown against the bow of the wharfboat and turned bottom side up.

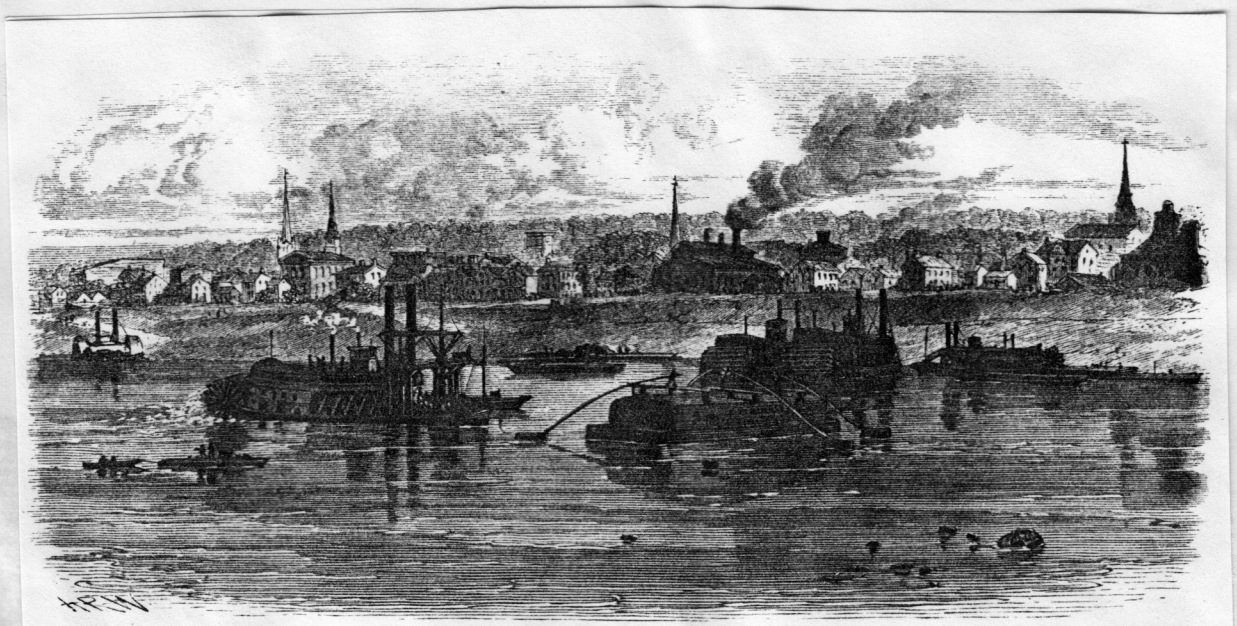
All three boys were thrown into the river. George Senior was carried along the outside of the wharfboat, but swam manfully and came ashore, by help afforded him, at the coal dock at the foot of West First street. The Green boys were both carried under the wharfboat, Augustus passing under the entire length of the boat and coming out at the stern and swimming ashore, his eye and head considerably bruised by striking against the bottom of the boat. George, aged thirteen, did not come up after he went under the boat. His brother says he had hold of him for some distance while making the passage under the boat, but had to let go his hold to save himself from drowning. The father of the drowned boy is at Indianapolis. His mother died six or eight weeks ago. The distress of the surviving brother when he had sufficiently recovered to realize the drowning, was most pitiable.

The wonder is that more boys do not lose their lives at the river. It is a matter of daily occurrence for small boys to go out in fragile flat-bottomed skiffs to ride the swells of passing steamers. Three boys were upset and nearly drowned in this way on Wednesday, and almost daily skiffs manned by boys have narrow escapes from the same cause.

Best Jersey Ice Cream at Mrs. J. Kaiser's

New stock of sleeve buttons, at C. H. Bradford's.

Real Estate Transfers.



New Albany, Indiana.

1870

partment of Statistics and Geology.

Return if not called for in 10 days. to

JOHN COLLETT,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS IND. NOV 30 5 PM 15

U.S. POST THREE CENTS 3

Mrs. Mollie J. Breen

40 Market Street

New Albany

Indiana

Bruce J. W. Ruth Dixon

h and Market Sts. Carpenter & Hammack

Riddick & Riddick

Roseann (Marcom) Piland

D. W. Buchanan, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Parents of John Piland

lived Allen Co. Ky.

Jim Piland & wife

James Crittenden
Susie Hester Wolff Wall

John Wesley Jim

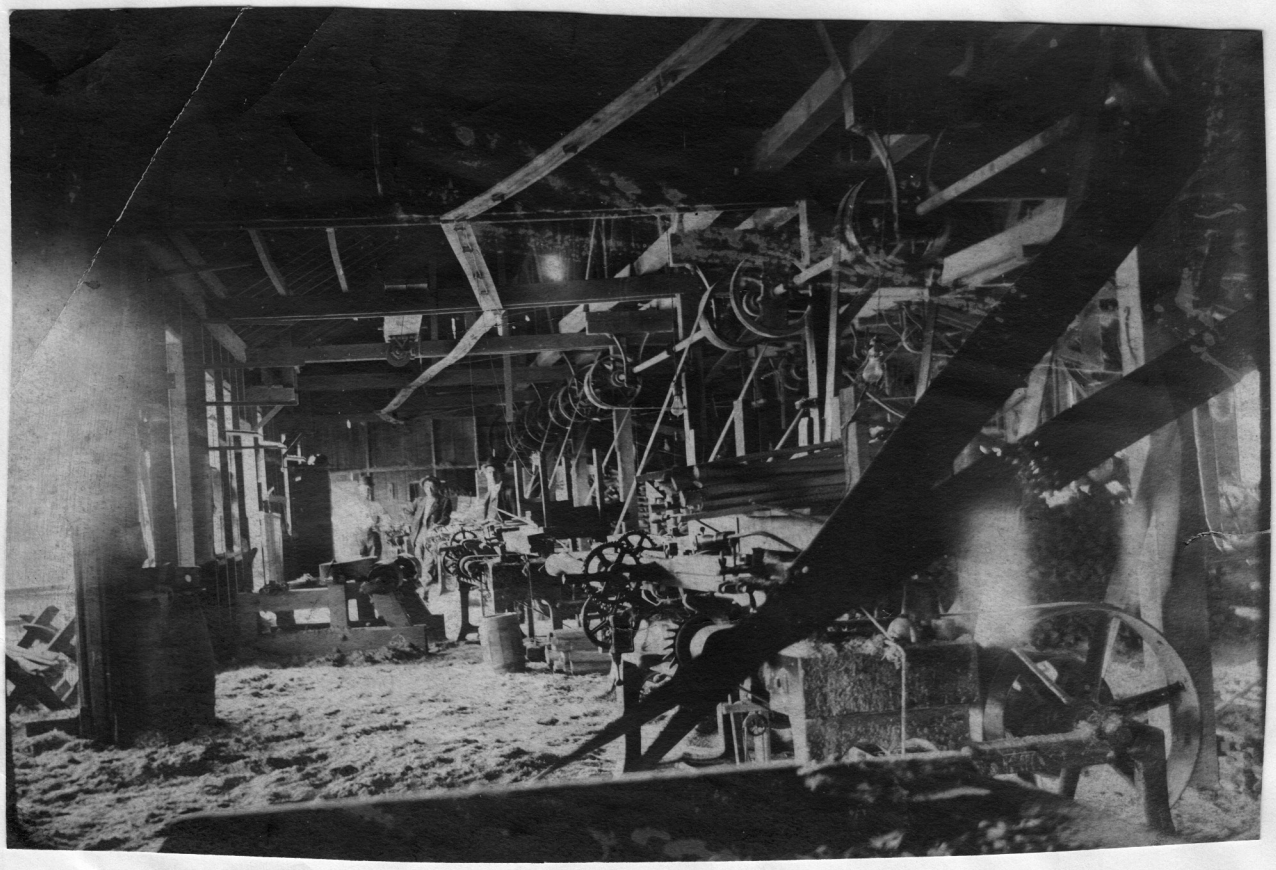
The Piland family

Lee Arnold across from est the youngest on scissars as a child (Bell

Riddick

Roseann

John Piland - mgr. of Handle ~~F~~factory
Storm Bros. Handle factory, Poplar Bluff, Mo
Reuter Hub & Spoke Co., Dexter, Mo.



Eunice, John, Ruth, & Daisy Piland

Eunice was born in Louisville, Ky. She grew up in the bootheel of Missouri and northern Arkansas. She said it was hard for her to keep changing schools because they moved so much. John worked as manager of handle factories.

they moved around in the woods and set up factories, to get lumber. Maybe Ash?

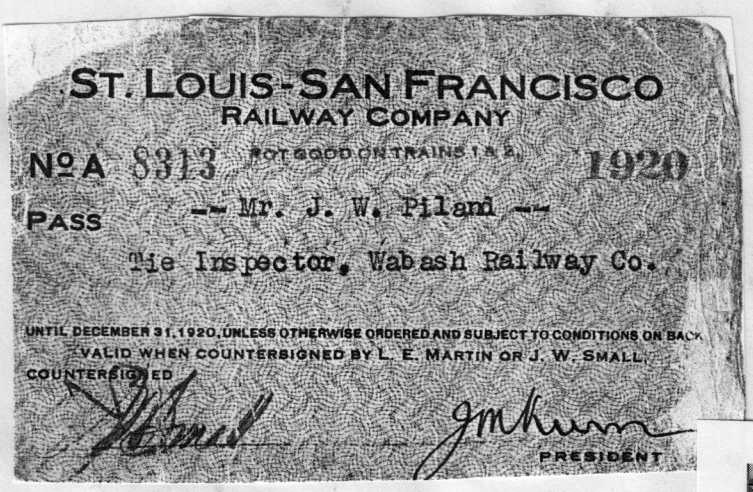
Eunice said she was born on the edge of the "Cabbage Patch" Daisy

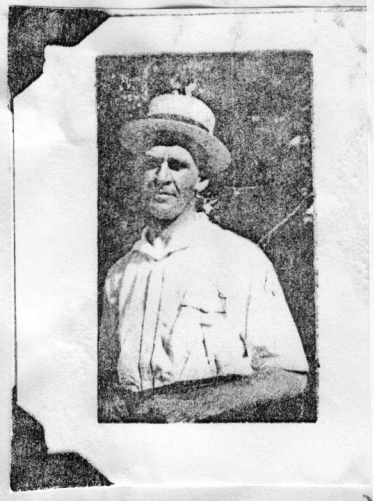
"Mrs Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" by Alice Hegan Rice 1870 - 1942

1901 Louisville, Ky. Caldwell to Shelbyville

Reddick & Roseann had
7 sons
William Thomas
George Winston
Joseph Hopkins
John Wesley
Charles Almstead
James Crittenden b/6/15/18
Lee Arnold

They lived in Scottsville,
[illegible]cky.


ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO
RAILWAY COMPANY
No A 8313 NOT GOOD ON TRAINS 1 & 2 1920
PASS -- Mr. J. W. Piland --
Tie Inspector, Wabash Railway Co.,
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1920, UNLESS OTHERWISE ORDERED AND SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS ON BACK
VALID WHEN COUNTERSIGNED BY L. E. MARTIN OR J. W. SMALL.
COUNTERSIGNED
PRESIDENT



John

James
b 8/31/1895
Bradley Ark

Louisville Ky
1891

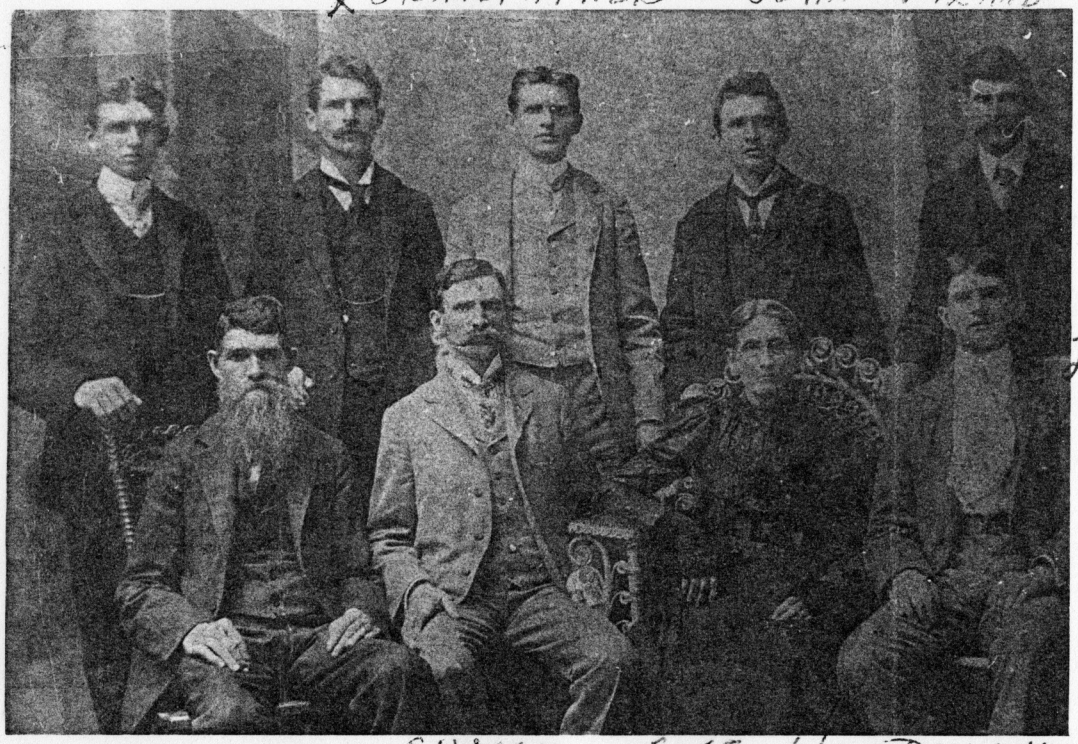
John Wesley Piland d. July 7, 1967 96
San Antonio

they lived
Louisville Ky — 1894, 95, 96, 97
Dexter, Mo
314 Center — 1903
Poplar Bluff, Mo — 1904
Beirne, Ark — 1906
Corning, Ark — 1908-09
Poplar Bluff, Mo. 1915
Memphis, Tn — 1910
Willow Springs Mo. —

1914

John Piland owned tie yard
in Willow Springs, Mo. He was
Tie Inspector (1922) Wabash, RR.
They were divorced after moving
to Willow Springs

X GRANDFATHER - JOHN PILAND



Lee

EDDIE · ROSE ANN PILAND

JAN 73

James from England came to Isle of Wight Va on 3 times ~~[illegible]~~ 2nd was Alexandria - had son Richard m Eleanor Moore had Thomas - Gates Co. Pilands

James Crittenden
Reddick Hopkins
Woodson
Bob X Bob

79

great, great

Raleigh 1884

Thomas Piland
b. 1799 Gates Co., N. C. 1804-1885
m. Lucy G. Lemmons, b. 1807, Ky. (6 children)

Children:

1. Riddick H.
   b. 1832, Ky.
   m. Roseann Marcom, b. 1834, Overton Co., Tenn.

   great Grand father
   " mother

   Children: 7

   John Wesley, b. June 27, 1871, Ky., d. 1965, San Antonio, Texas, m. Daisy Boyd Greene, b. Nov 17, 1871

   Grand parents

   Lee Arnold, b. July 17, 1881; d. Apr. 14, 1965

   James, and 4 other sons, maybe named George, William, Charles, and Joseph

   John Wesley, Chas. Elmstead, Lee Arnold, James Crittenden
   Wm Thomas, Leo Winston, Joel Hopkins

2. Edy (female)
   b. 1834

3. Rachel
   b. 1836

Children of Thomas Piland & Lucy G. Lemmons

4. Betty Jane
   b. 1842

5. E. Michael D.
   b. 1846

6. Thomas Crittendon (Crit)
   b. Jan. 9, 1850, Allen Co., Ky.
   d. Jan. 15, 1912
   m. Linnie Isabell Meadors

   Children:

   Wm. Washington, Mary Jane, Lucy Holland, Robert Lawrence, Annie Elizabeth, Thomas Bert, Hattie Lee

   (Thomas Crittendon probably changed last name to Pyland)

Jimmy Carter - descended from our son

Our line of Pilands come from James, an emigrant who came from England ~~in the early 1700s~~ circa 1663 in and settled on Isle of Wite Co. Va.

Peddick Pilands father was Thomas born in Raleigh, N.C. and went to Kentucky and married Lucy A. Lemmons, (b 1804 Ky. d 1885 Ky) They children: Peddick Hopkins, Edelbor Edie, Betty Janey E. Michael D. or McDonald ? Rachael or Thursby ? Thomas Crittenden.

Peddick married Roseann Marcom. They had 7 boys: William Thomas, George Winston, Joseph Hopkins, John Wesley, Charles Almstead, Lee Arnold, James Crittenden.

Roseann's parents were: Almstead Marcom & Polly Carder. (Jo Harper thinks) They had 16 children (8 boys & 8 girls) Maybe lived in Overton Co. Tn. (Jo says Balaam Marcom & Ruth Threndes Catherine Roberts — not from Jo Harper)

Eunice's sister Ruth was named Ruth Almstead.

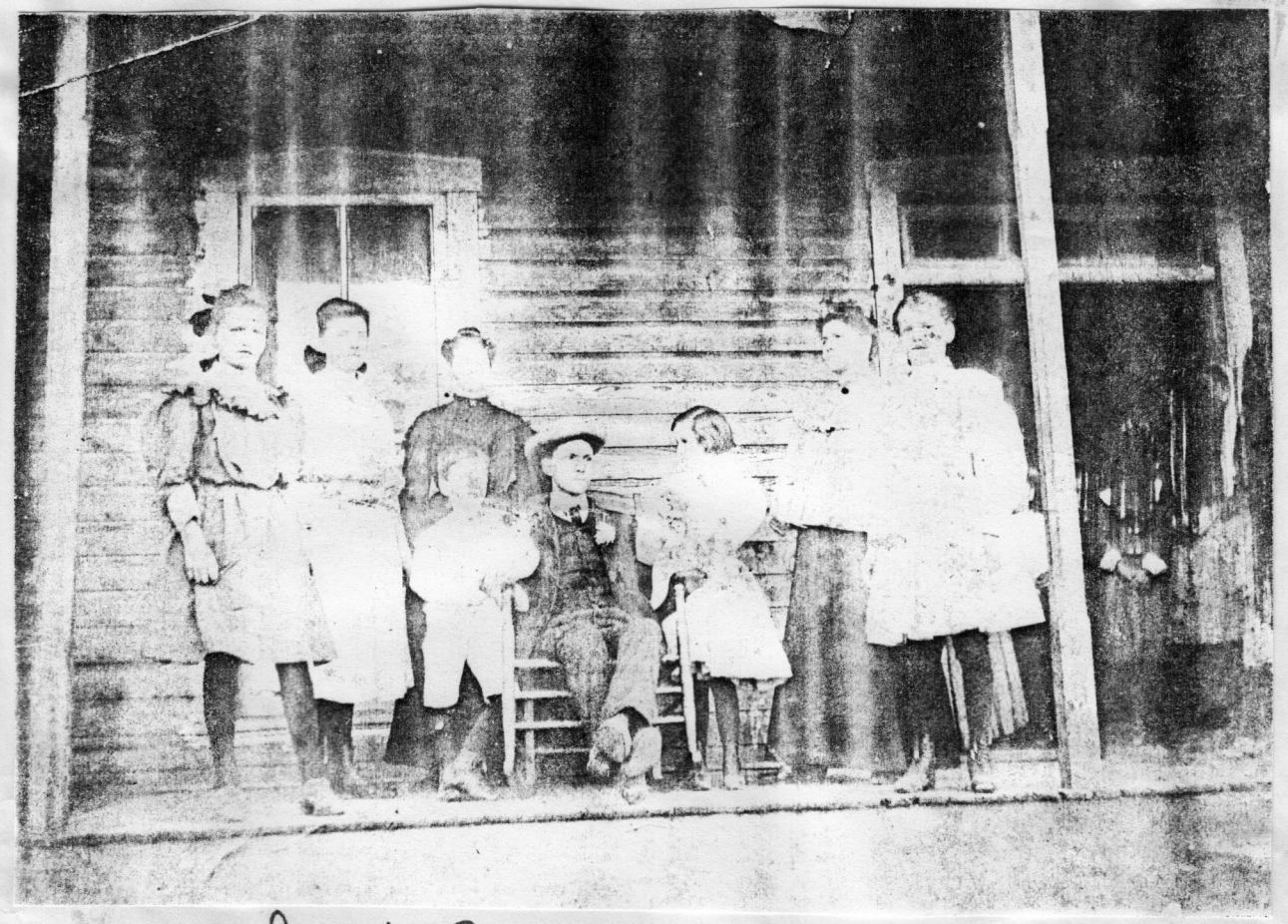
Scott found Jo Harper on the Internet, a Methodist Minister living in York, Neb. She is a great granddaughter of Reddick Piland — grand daughter of James Crittenden & Susie Hester Wolff Wall Piland.

James married 3 times.
His second wife was
Alexandria
they had a son
Richard who married Eleanor
Moore
their son Thomas
his son James David Jr. m. Mary Vincent Green in Wales Co. 1875
James David Jr. m. Mary Vincent Green in Wales Co. 1875
This is the line that went
to Wales Co. N.C.

Daisy Boyd Greene Piland b. 1871 – John Wesley Piland b. 1871

She was standing watching a painting being taken and the teacher picked her up & held her;

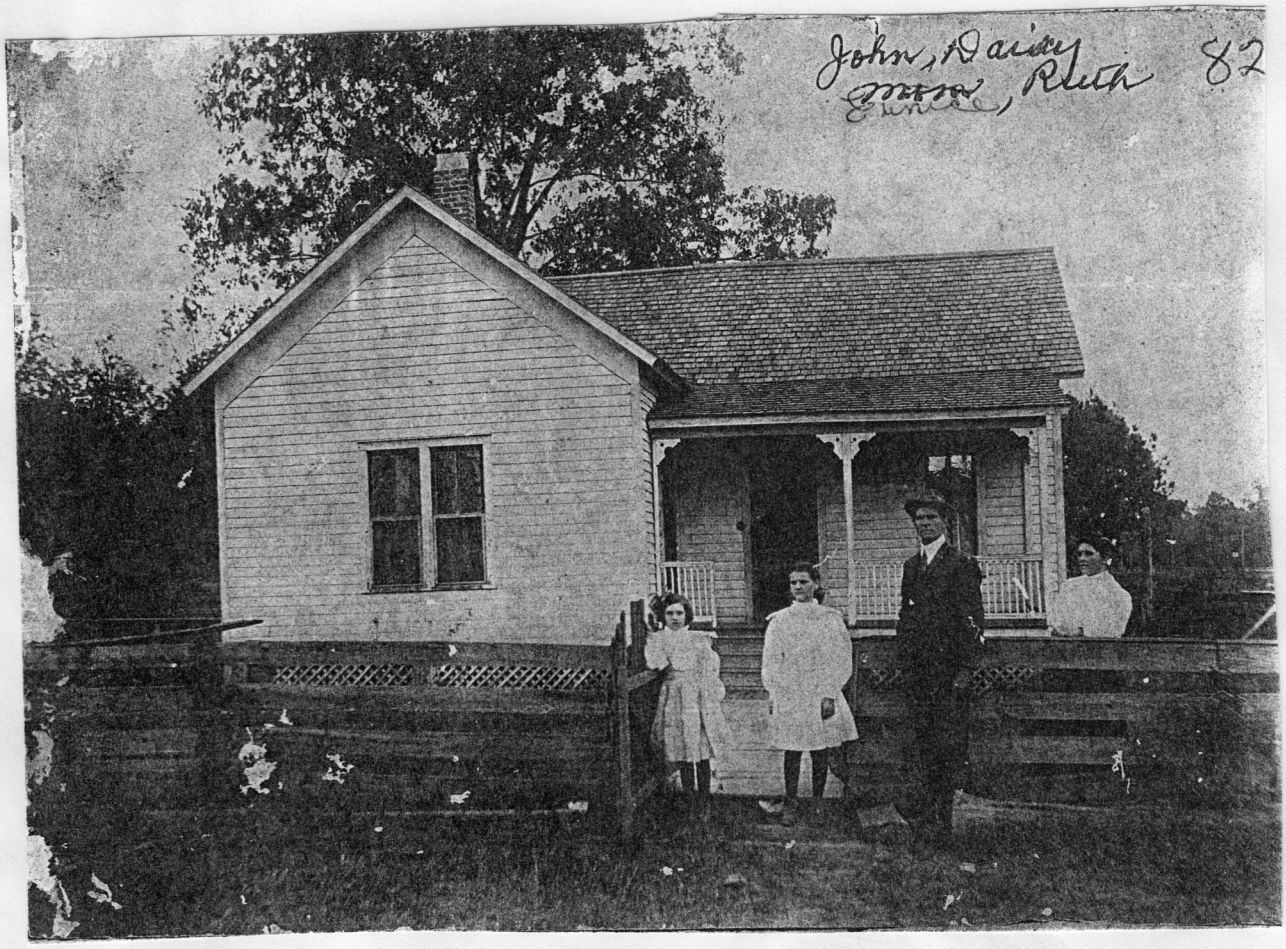
Eunice age 3, 1897 (in Louisville, Ky. in Kindergarten class)



Jane & family?
(friend of Eunice)

Ruth, Daisy & Eunice Piland

Ruth Eunice



Ruth Daisy Eunice

Jane ?

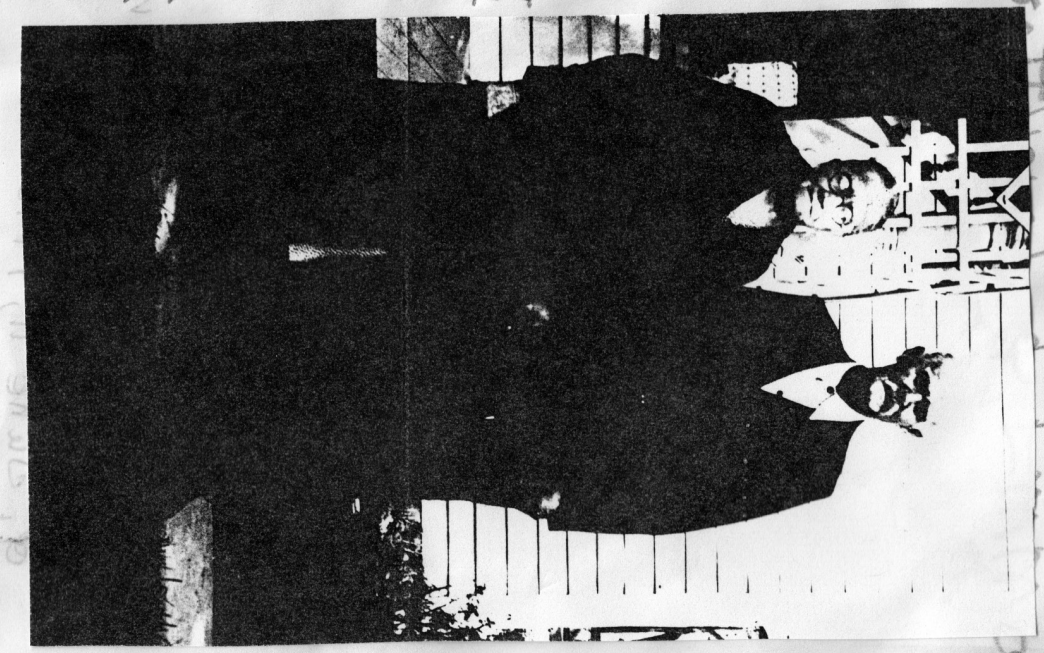
Eunice & Ruth Piland

1908

Eunice Alma Piland Noennig

b. Apr. 19, 1894
d. June 11, 1975

Emma & Gottfried



Lived Altenburg, Mo

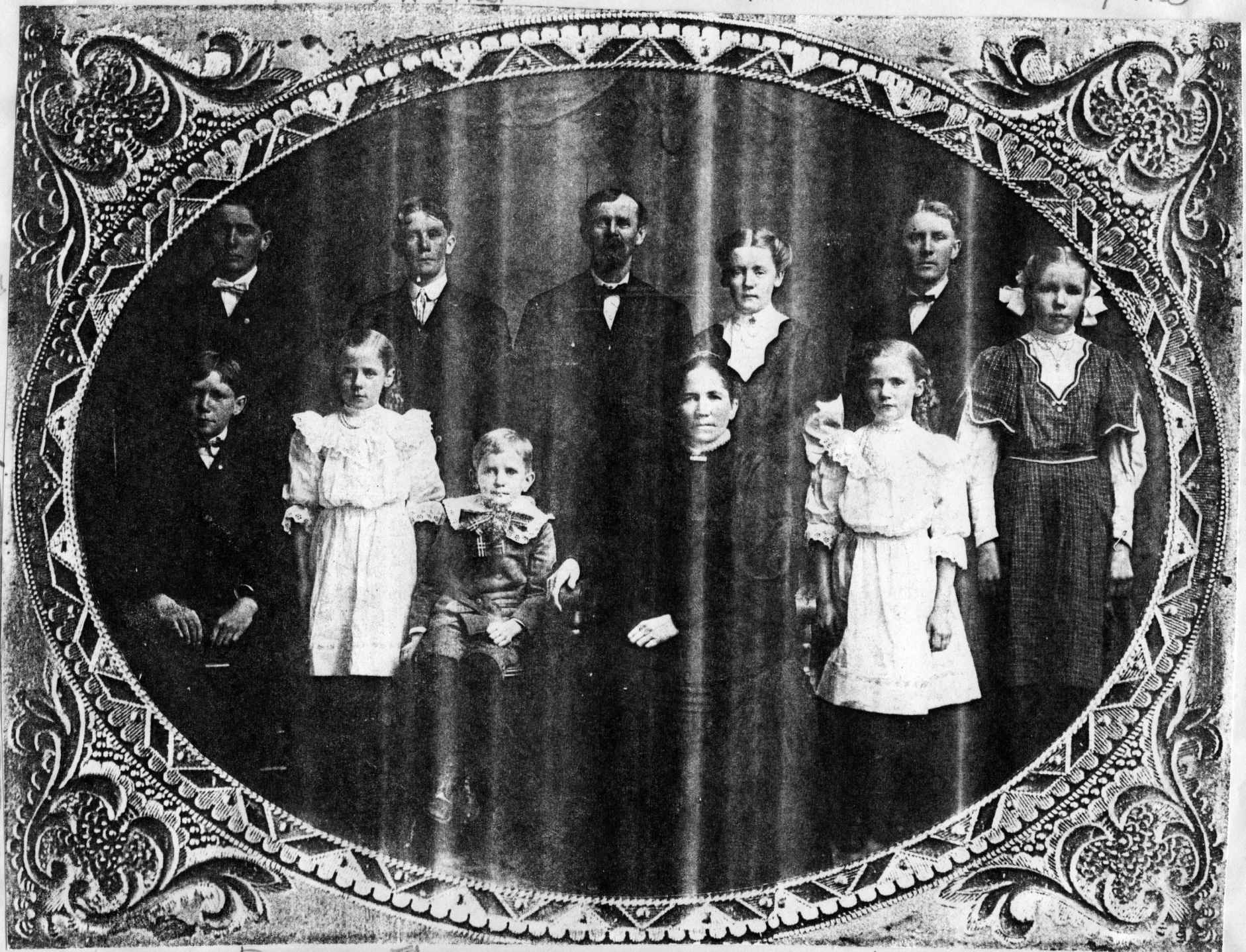
parents of Joseph

Joseph Henry Noennig
b. Apr. 10, 1894
d. Mar. 7, 1947

Served in WW I - 13085910 Sergeant 65th Co. P.W.C. U.S. Army. He was sent to France. He was a Prisoner of War guard because he could speak German.

Joe and Eunice

Rudy Arthur Bertha Theo. Lydia



Joe → Gottfried Adolph died at 81

Gottfried Adolf died at 21

Emma →

The Noennig Family

Amanda?

Albert Belle & Lydia Doering Theo & 1st wife Louise Pet

Uncle Albert & Aunt Lydia

Uncle Theo & first wife Louise

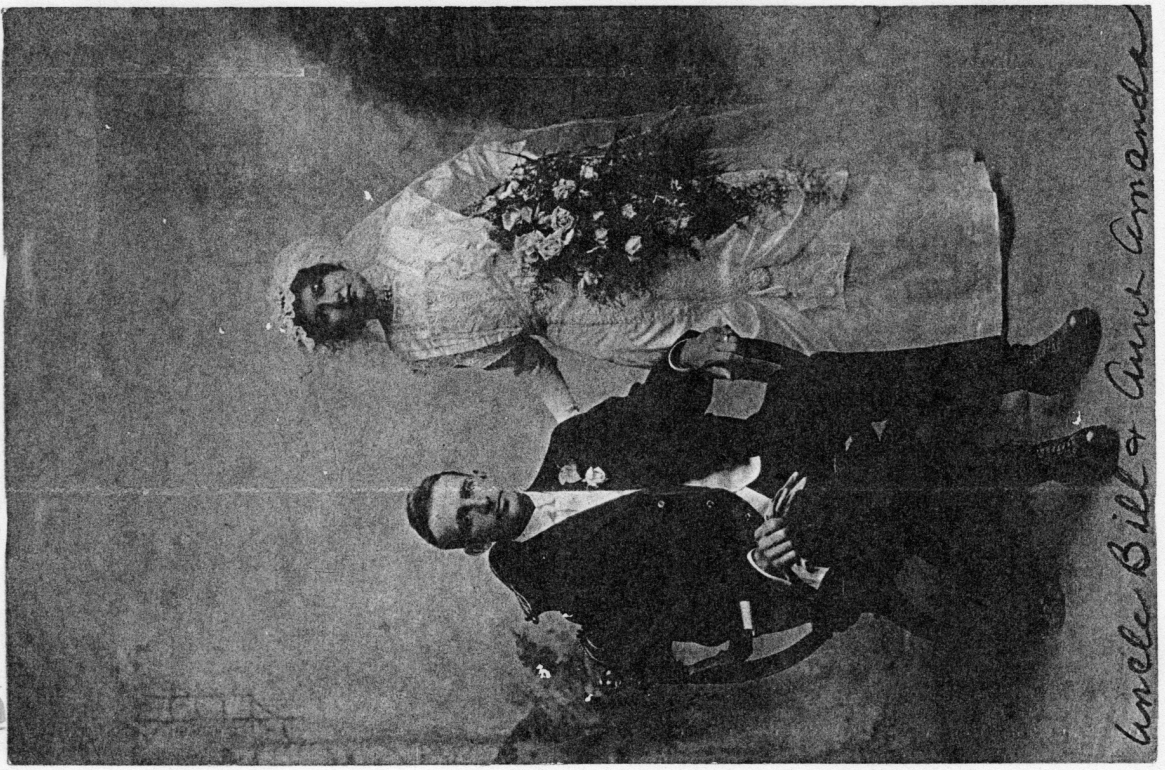
Bertha M. Ulm Doering
(no picture)

64

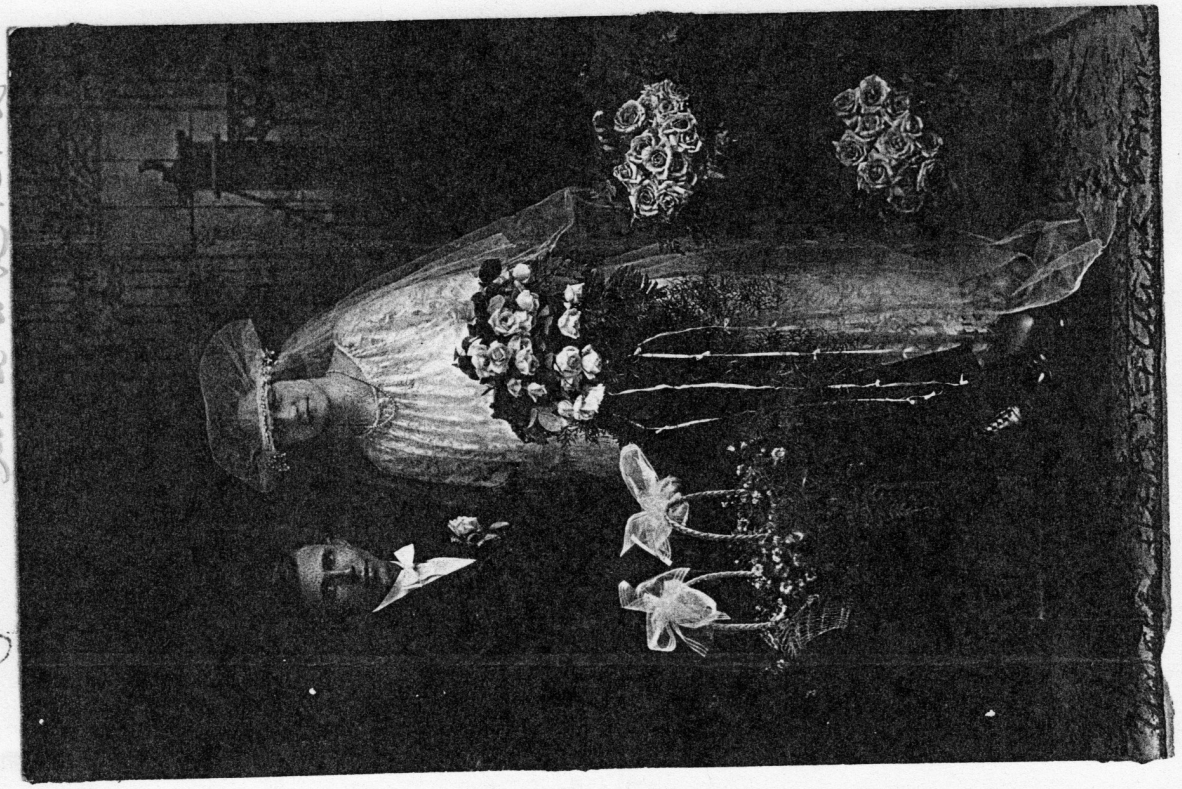
Arthur M. Amanda Kaufman
married (no picture)

Gemmings

Bill & Amanda Borman



Uncle Bill & Aunt Amanda



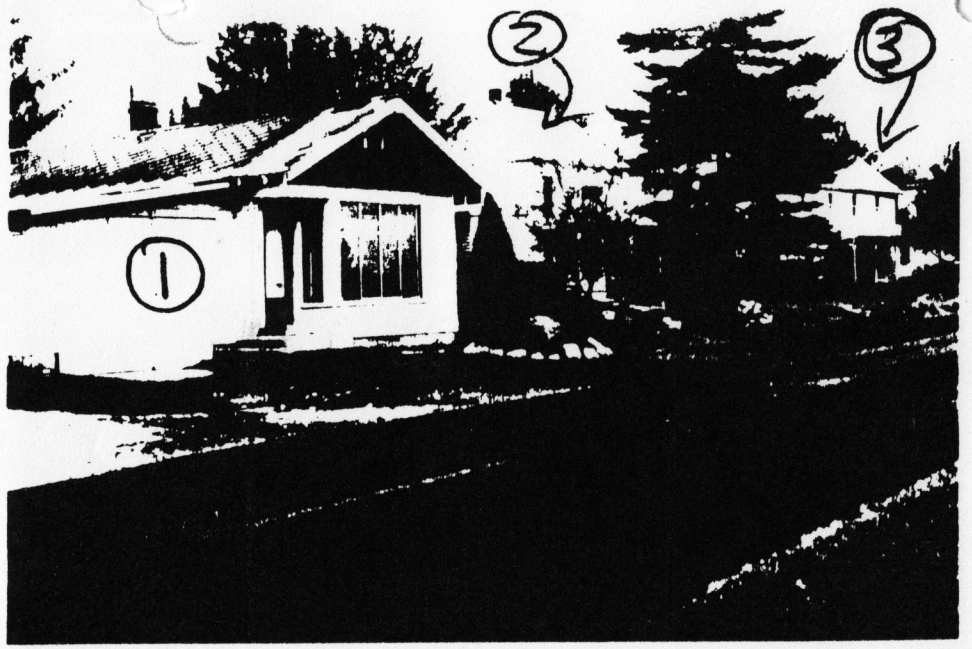
John + Emma Washington
Lived to be 101 1/2

If she had lived 2 more yrs she would have lived to be 3 centuries!

Aunt Emma lived to be 100 1/2

b Sept 2, 1897 died Feb. 14, 1998

9



(1) ↗ THEO NOENNIG APPLIANCE STORE

(2) ↑ THEO NOENNIG HOUSE

(3) ↑ GOTTFRIED PAUL NOENNIG HOUSE

Altenburg, Mo.

Goldene Hochzeit - 1935

"Hochzeit"

The Golden Wedding
Altenburg, Mo. - 1935

GOTTFRIED PAUL NOENNIG 50th WEDDING ANNIV 1935

Front Row:

1. Ruth Ann Noennig (Joseph, father)
2. Lorine Doering (Bertha, mother)
3. Louis Doering (Bertha, mother)
4. Elvira Noennig (Arthur, father)
5. Clinton Telle (Lydia, mother)
6. Oliver Noennig (Theo, father)
7. Howard Noennig (Arthur, father)
8. Doris Telle (Lydia, mother)
9. Velma Wichern (Emma, mother)
10. Mary Jane Wichern (Emma, mother)
11. Joe Noennig (Joseph, father
12. Norman Noennig (Arthur, father)

Middle Row:

1. Bertha Doering
2. William Doering
3. Amanda Noennig
4. Arthur Noennig
5. Lollie Noennig
6. Theo Noennig
7. Grandpa Noennig
8. Grandma Noennig
9. Rudy Noennig
10. Lydia Telle
11. Albert Telle
12. Amanda Borman
13. William Borman

Back Row:

1. Verna Noennig (Rudy, father)
2. Leona Doering (Bertha, mother)
3. Lyoda Noennig (Rudy, father)
4. Martha Jane Noennig (Joseph, father)
5. Hilmer Noennig (Theo, father)
6. Walter Noennig (Rudy, father)
7. Eunice Noennig
8. Joseph Noennig
9. Emma Wichern
10. John Wichern
11. Raymond Doering (Bertha, mother)
12. Milbert Noennig (Theo, father)
13. Lennert Doering (Bertha, mother)
14. Merlin Telle (Lydia, mother)
15. John Noennig (Joseph, father)
16. Milton Noennig (Arthur, father)

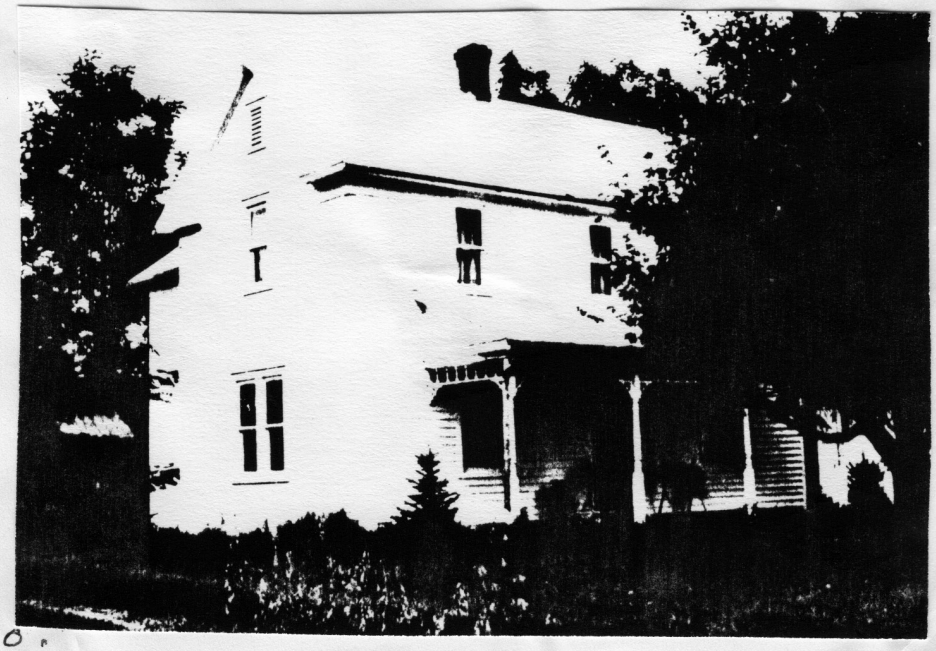
Golden Hochzeit

1935

201

Grandma, Verna, Emma, Lollie

Making Applebutter



Top:
Noennig homestead

bottom:
Noennig home in Altenburg, Mo.

Making Wurst

ZION
on the
MISSISSIPPI

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SAXON LUTHERANS
IN MISSOURI 1839—1841

by

Walter O. Forster
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PURDUE UNIVERSITY

CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE
Saint Louis, 1953

Noennig home in Jonaswalde, Germany built in 1770 – as it looks today →

It all began in Saxony in the year 1838. The state, in those days, financed the Lutheran religion in Germany and dictated a little too much what the people should believe and how they should worship. A lot of hardy Saxons rebelled because they wanted to practice their own beliefs. And, like the Pilgrims 218 years earlier, they gathered together for a communal trip to America.

Men, women and children, taking along household belongings, clothing, family keepsakes and even a grand piano, arduously trekked to the port of Bremen in northwest Germany where, in late November and early December of 1838, they embarked on five sailing vessels bound for America. (Had about $89,000)

There were 665, most of them artisans, skilled workers and professional men. Only 34 were farmers, only six were laborers and only one a servant. One by one of the ships, loaded with Saxons, filled their sails and headed into the north Sea on their way to America. Winter storms swept the heaving Atlantic, whipped thr ough the rigging.

After a month of rough sailing the first ship (Copernicus) arrived at New Orleans, Dec. 31, just in time for the new year. As the days passed one after another of the storm battered vessels limped in and docked. All except one (Amalia)

It was the smallest of the ships and had aboard 56 of the freedom bound migrants—men, women and children. What happened to the lost vessel no one will ever know. Best guess is that it foundered in one of the severe Atlantic storms.

Counting the dead, and three who were born on the trip 602 arrived at New Orleans. They all reached St. Louis by packet boat Feb. 19, 1839, and after a couple of months' stay here, 480 moved down the river again to Perry County, where they had purchased 4000 acres of land. The rest had grown to like St. Louis too well to leave, stayed here.

When the stalwart band of German migrants reached Perry County they quickly learned it was no land of milk and honey. It was primitive country and the ground they had purchased was not very good. To provide food, the artisans and skilled workmen and professional men had to become farmers, which was hard because they were not used to that kind of work and didn't know how to grow things. They founded some hamlets which—as homesick wanderers always do—they named after cities of their native land. For the first few years it was touch and go whether the settlement would survive, but it did, and eventually it prospered.

Churches were established there and in St. louis, and in 1847 the Saxon Germans in both areas combined to form The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, with C. F. W. Walther the first president.

BY RUTH ANN NOENNIG YOUNGKIN

The story of the Saxon immigration to America begins in Germany in the early 1800s. Pastor Martin Stephan was serving St. John's Church in Dresden, composed originally of "Old Lutherans" who had fled from Bohemia during the Thirty Years War. Founded by emigres, it was independent and did not have to report to church superintendents or inspectors like other congregations.

Lutherans in Missouri

In those days, religious life in Germany was troubled. Under the proposed reforms of the Prussian Union, the kaiser had tried to unify Lutheran and Reformed believers into a single church, with a good deal of bitter resistance. Besides, such philosophical movements as Rationalism, the Enlightenment and the Awakening, on the one hand, and Pietism and Supernaturalism, on the other, clashed not just in the university classrooms but also in the congregations.

As a follower of the Pietist movement, Stephan actively sought to influence young theological students at the University of Leipzig in a conservative way. Gradually they took parishes throughout Saxony. The same pastors and their members provided the core of the nearly 700 people who emigrated in 1838.

Though the prime reason for leaving Germany probably was religious opposition to the Saxon State Church, most of the settlers also sought to better themselves economically, to flee the military draft and to share in the adventure of moving to the New World.

After seeking the advice of Benjamin Kurtz, a German pastor serving in Hagerstown, Maryland, the society decided to settle in Missouri. Stephan ruled out Wisconsin on the grounds of Indian massacres and Australia because he felt the British Empire was rapidly declining.

The group sent out advance agents to Hamburg and, in the latter half of 1838, chartered five boats to take them across the Atlantic to New Orleans. The ships' manifests list a wide variety of occupations, with most of the passengers in their late 20s or 30s. The smallest of the five ships, which included in its cargo an organ, musical instruments and a library, was lost at sea in a winter storm.

After traveling up the Mississippi in paddle-wheelers, the colonists rented rooms for several months in St. Louis. Stephan insisted that the colonists use the small amount of money remaining from their original common fund of $88,000 to buy a $9,000 tract of wooded land in Perry County. The hills reminded him of Saxony and he wanted to try to keep the settlers together.

A German historian in St. Louis records that German farmers usually picked out the best land and were good judges of its fertility. But Stephan's group wound up with about 4,500 acres of bad land, which had only a couple of log buildings for shelter and only about 78 acres cleared.

About a third to a half of the group took the riverboats back downstream to Perry County, settling in communities that they named after the places they had come from — Wittenberg, Altenburg, Dresden, Seelitz, Niederfrohna, Johannisberg, Paitzdorf. Later they were joined by a hundred or more latecomers who missed the original departure. Many of those who were skilled in a trade remained in St. Louis.

The settlers had a hard time building their Zion on the Mississippi. Most of them had to sleep in the open, they had no money for plows or oxen, they suffered from a variety of fevers, they could afford almost no livestock, their footbridges washed out in the spring floods, their rather considerable community fund had been used up.

What almost dealt a death blow to the colony was the charge of immorality several of the women made against Pastor Stephan, who had left behind in Germany his wife and seven of his eight children. Though never legally found guilty in a court of law, he was unceremoniously rowed across the Mississippi and signed documents that he would never return.

Now almost leaderless, except for the dozen and a half young pastors and theological candidates, the settlers found their bearings again in a series of discussions known as the Altenburg Debates. In these, the young C.F.W. Walther made a reputation for himself and helped make a major contribution to Lutheranism in America, arguing that the church got its authority from congregations, not bishops.

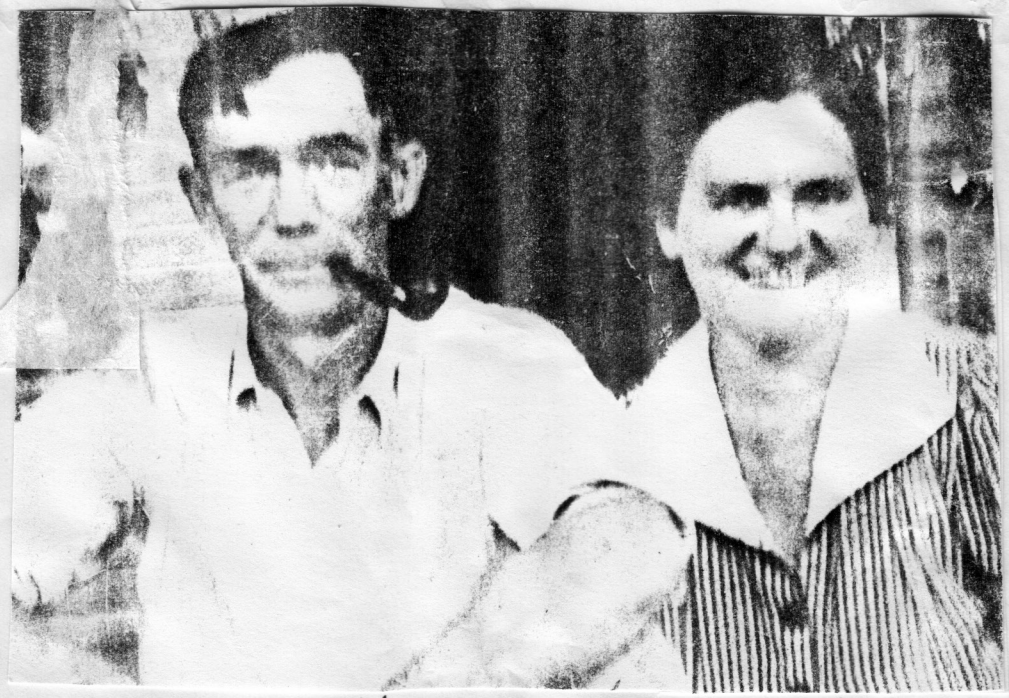
T.J. Kleinhans

The old Koenig Farm House built in 1770 in Jonaswalde, Germany, as it looks today.

Martha

Martha J. Noennig
Wyssman Wyssmann

Martha



parents of Ruth

Joseph H.
Noennig

Eunice A. Piland
Noennig

Joe V. Noennig, 72

REPUBLIC — Mr. Joe V. Noennig, Republic, a retired nurseryman, died at 1:47 a.m. Tuesday in Cox Medical Center South, Springfield.

Services will be at 1 p.m. Friday in Meadors Funeral Home with burial in Brighton Cemetery, Brighton.

Friends may call after 8 a.m. Thursday in the funeral home.

David Michael 'Mike' Youngkin

David Michael "Mike" Youngkin, 38, Springfield, died Tuesday evening after a long illness.

He was a graduate from SMSU and was close to a masters degree in computer science at Washington University, St. Louis. He was recently from Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was a software engineer for Magnavox. He had previously worked for McDonnell-Douglas, St. Louis, from 1981 to 1991.

Mike is survived by his mother, Ruth Youngkin, Springfield; and two brothers, Mark, San Francisco, Calif., and Scott, his wife Gina and their two sons, Andrew and Steven, Springfield.

Services will be at 1 p.m. Saturday in Greenlawn Funeral Home North with the Rev. Robert Smiley officiating. Burial will be in Greenlawn Memorial Gardens.

Friends may call after 2 p.m. Friday until service time in the funeral home.

Contributions may be made to yourselves for better health, nutrition and sun protection for the prevention of cancer.

John W. Noennig

John W. Noennig, 78, Springfield, Mo., passed away at 5:57 a.m. Sunday, Nov. 5, 2000, in his home.

Mr. Noennig was born Aug. 13, 1922, in Willow Springs, the son of Joseph Henry and Eunice (Piland) Noennig. He was united in marriage to Janet Flair, his wife of 29 years.

John was a retired general contractor and co-owner of L & N Construction. He was a member of the Ozarks Yacht Club.

He was preceded in death by his parents and a brother, Joe.

He is survived by his wife, Janet; three children, Jim Noennig, Fordland, Judy Craft and husband Ken, Atlanta, Ga., and Terri Perez and husband Luis, Singapore; two sisters, Martha Wyssmann, Shawnee, Kan., and Ruth Youngkin, Springfield; six grandchildren, Kim Baker, Jill Bullock, Kenny and Kelly Craft and Daniel and Ben Perez; and four great-grandchildren.

Graveside funeral services will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday, Nov. 7, 2000, in White Chapel Memorial Gardens under direction of Ayre-Goodwin-Lee Funeral Home at Rivermonte.

Visitation will be from 6 to 8 p.m. today in the funeral home.

The family has requested that memorial donations be made to St. John's Hospice Care, 2055 S. Fremont, Springfield, MO 65804.

Judy (Noennig(Branch was active in the Republican Party with Newt Gingrich. Here she is posing with a politician - not her husband Ken - at convention.

JACOB NOENNIG

MARTIN NOENNIG, b. 1641, Linda, Ger., m. Nov. 4, 1668, Linda, to Margarethe Seiler (f. Hans Seiler)

CHRISTIAN NOENNIG, b.___, d. 1742, m. Nov. 3, 1698, to Rosina Herzog, b. 1677, d. Feb. 20, 1718, Linda, Ger. (p. Michael and Catharinen Herzog)

DANIEL NOENNIG, b. Mar. 11, 1709, d. May 19, 1772, Nischwitz, Ger., m. 1734 to Sybilla Goepel, b. Dec. 16, 1713, Nischwitz, parents m. 1703, Peter Goepel (f. Thomae Goepel) and Dorothea Wermelstadter (f. Jacob Wermelstadter)

GOTTFRIED NOENNIG, b. Jan. 31, 1742, Nischwitz, m. Nov. 23, 1773 to Maria Piehler, b. Jan. 24, 1751, d. Oct. 5, 1808, parents married Nov. 25, 1727, George Pieler (f. Christoph Pieler) and Anna Burkart, b. Dec. 16, 1705, Nischwitz, p. Peter Burkart (f. Michael Burekardts) and Anna Schumann (f. Gabriel Schumann) m. 1660

JOHANN GOTTFRIED NOENNIG, b. 1782, d. ___, Altenburg, Mo. m. Susanna Hemann b. 1783, Patzdorf, Ger., d. July 24, 1841, Altenburg, (f. Johan Hemmann)

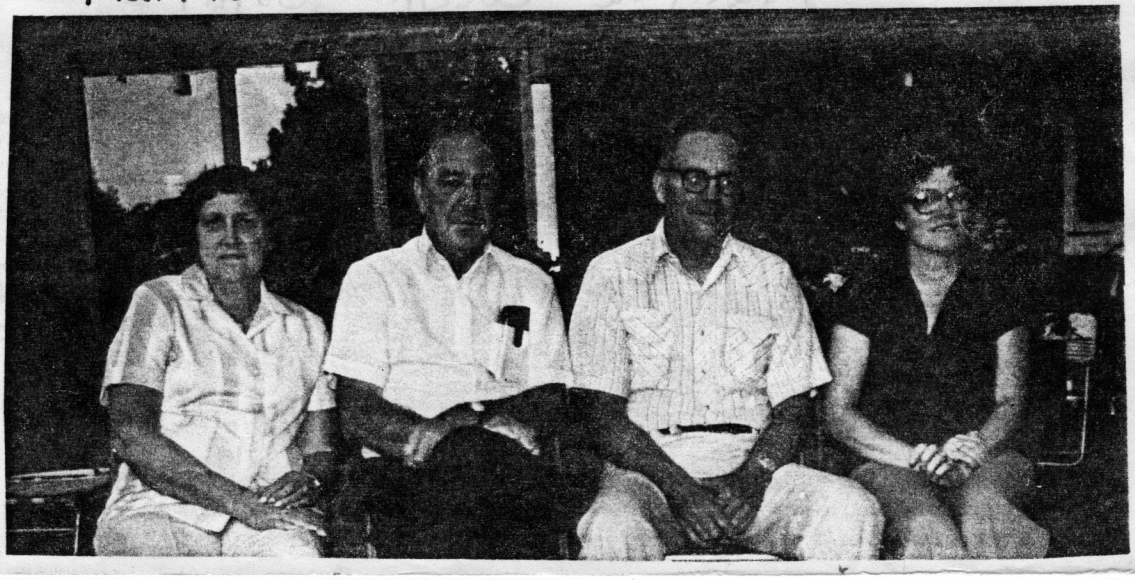
GOTTFRIED NOENNIG, b. Aug. 7, 1808, Jonasvalde, Ger., d. Jan. 19, 1884, Altenburg, m. Johanna Rosine Poppitz, b. Apr. 9, 1817, Pursten, Ger., d. Sept. 8, 1896, Altenburg, p. Johann Christian Poppitz, b. 1783, Pursten, and Johanna Sophia ___, b. 1786, Pursten

GOTTFRIED PAUL NOENNIG, b. Nov. 29, 1858, d. Nov. 13, 1942, Altenburg, m. Oct. 20, 1895, to Anna Emma Kuehnert, b. Jan. 26, 1863, d. Nov. 26, 1949, p. Johann Christian Kuehnert, b. 1827, Kolkau, Ger., (p. Johanne Christlieb Kuehnert, b. 1796, Kolkau and Maria Rosine Ludwig, b. 1798, Kolkau) and ~~Emma~~ Anna Elizabeth SEIM, b. Apr. 14, 1830 (mother of Anna Emma)

(Seim or Selm ?)

JOSEPH HENRY JACOB NOENNIG, b. Apr. 10, 1894, d. Mar. 7, 1947, m. Oct. 20, 1919, to Eunice Alma Piland, b. Apr. 19, 1894,, d. June 11, 1975.

Martha John Joe Jr. Ruth

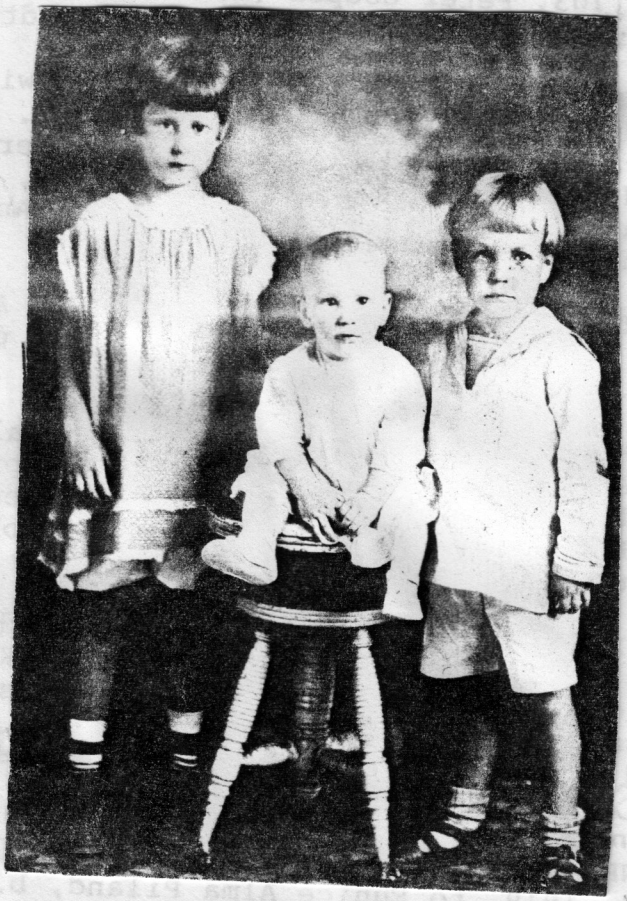


John Noennig-m-Dorothy Kollmeyer (1st) Janet Haines (2nd)
Joe Noennig Jr.-m-Lorene Burns
van GreenHouse
Construction Co.

Mary Patricia Doenning
was born Oct. 13, 1931. She
died May 4, 1932. We did not have
a picture of her. I think she had
dark hair. I only remember her
the day she died. Ruth

buried at Greenlawn
cemetery (Spgfld)

John



Joe & Eunice

Ruth

Grandpa Doenning
& met her one time
at the Soldiers Home
Ruth

Joe

Martha - Joe Jr. - John

Martha

Willow Springs
b. Jan. 2, 1916
d. Feb. 17, 1998
buried Brighton Cemetery
Oliver, Mo

b. Aug 13, 1933
d. Nov 5, 2000
b. White Chapel Cem

Adolph Lass
& Ruth

Ruth

The Depression Years!

Lester E. Cox Medical Center

The establishment of Burge Deaconess Hospital in 1906 was made possible through the donation of a residence on North Jefferson Avenue by Mrs. Ellen Burge. The hospital's first expansion also resulted from a generous donation from Mrs. Burge. During its first two decades of operation, the institution suffered financial and organizational problems, but there always were loyal supporters ready and able to help. In 1924 the hospital was deeded to a group of prominent citizens in trust and renamed Burge Hospital. A number of church women canned fruits and vegetables for Burge; among them was Amanda Belle Cox, mother of Lester E. Cox, who would later become a major benefactor.

In 1932 the John Howard Nixon Wing, a result of a 1924 bequest from Dr. Nixon, was dedicated, and seven years later the School of Medical Technology was organized. In 1943 the Burge School of Nursing affiliated with nearby Drury College.

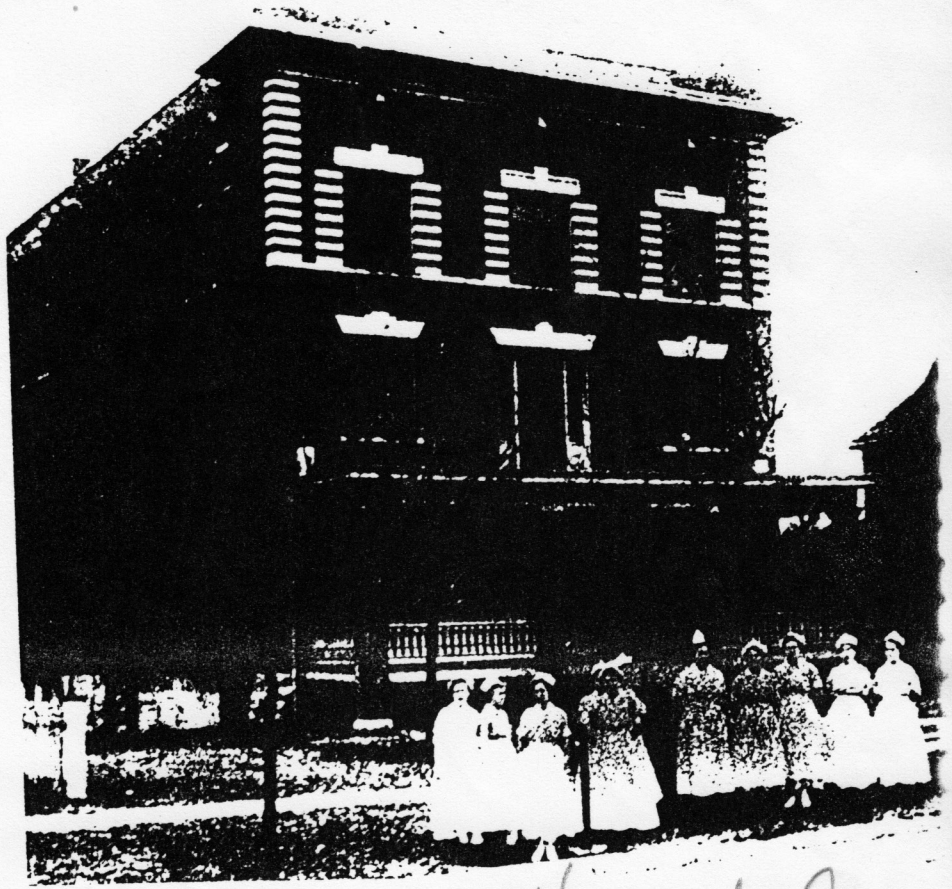
Operational and financial difficulties that continued to plague the institution for many years suddenly began to abate shortly after Lester E. Cox, one of Springfield's most successful businessmen, assumed leadership of Burge at the request of the medical staff in 1949. From that point on, the Burge story became one of continuous expansion, fund drives, subscriptions from the citizenry, and grants via matching federal funds under the Hill-Burton Act.

The first big drive netted $223,000 at a time when Burge had only 96 beds but was nevertheless one of the largest hospitals in the area. In that same year, with Springfield in a near-panic over the highly contagious poliomyelitis that had stricken dozens of children, Burge set up a special Polio Isolation Unit.

The year 1950 was a banner one for Burge. Extensive remodeling got under way, additional surrounding land was acquired, a new fund drive brought in $247,000, and matching federal funds provided more than one million dollars for badly needed expansion. The Burge Auxiliary was organized, and the city began construction of the adjacent 50-bed City Hospital. The next year, Burge started a residency program for hospital administrators; the first resident was Neil C. Wortley, who, in 1965, actually became the administrator of the hospital. With City Hospital completed, Burge finished a new 80-bed wing of its own, considerably expanding facilities and services, including a new premature-infant center.

By 1955 construction was under way on the new C-Wing and additional nurses' dormitory beds. That year, volunteers gave 4,500 hours of service, and the Auxiliary donated almost $7,000 for equipment. With a $4-million expansion planned, the Robberson Avenue Wing was completed in 1959, adding more beds, a chapel, a gift shop, and many other new features. In a single year, volunteers gave more than 23,000 hours of service. During this period there were more than 13,000 patient admissions per year.

In 1960 the hospital's board, which had been assembled about 10 years earlier under Lester Cox's direction, was increased from 18 to 24 members, the name was changed to Burge Protestant Hospital, and expansion continued with additional kitchen facilities and a new oxygen therapy department. The next few years saw the building of more large wings, a radiation center, a new intensive care unit, landscaping with fountains and additional parking on the Jefferson Street side, more patient beds, seven new rooms for surgery, enlargement of the School of Nursing, and the naming of the Robberson Avenue Wing for Amanda Belle Cox. In 1965 nearly 50,000 hours were given by volun-



This donated building became the first unit of Burge Hospital. Most of the original staff are posed at curbside.

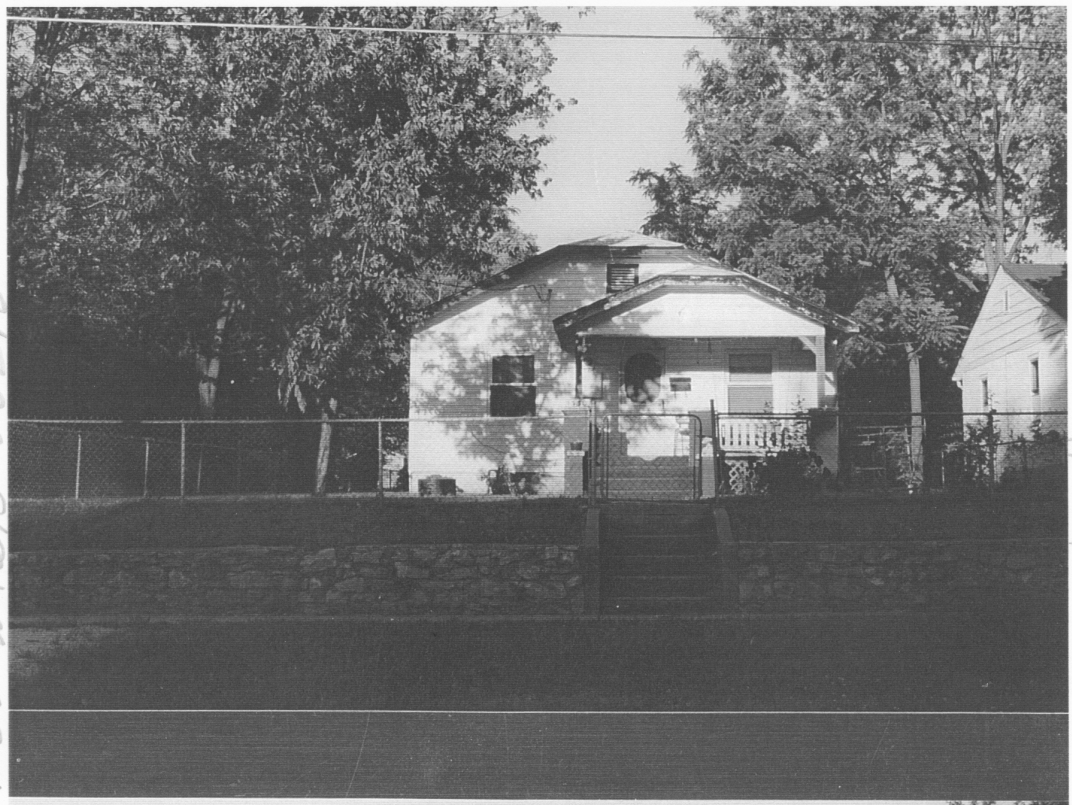
Ruth born here in 1928

Burge Hospital now Cox North

1230 N. Prospect
now 1240 (The Depression yrs)
as it looks today

on corner

Lived next door to Mrs. Cotton



10 years old in 1935
moved to 301 E. Grand

attended grades 1 to 5 Tefft

Tefft on Pythian St. & Fremont

1707 N. Delaware — now gone

torn down in 1976

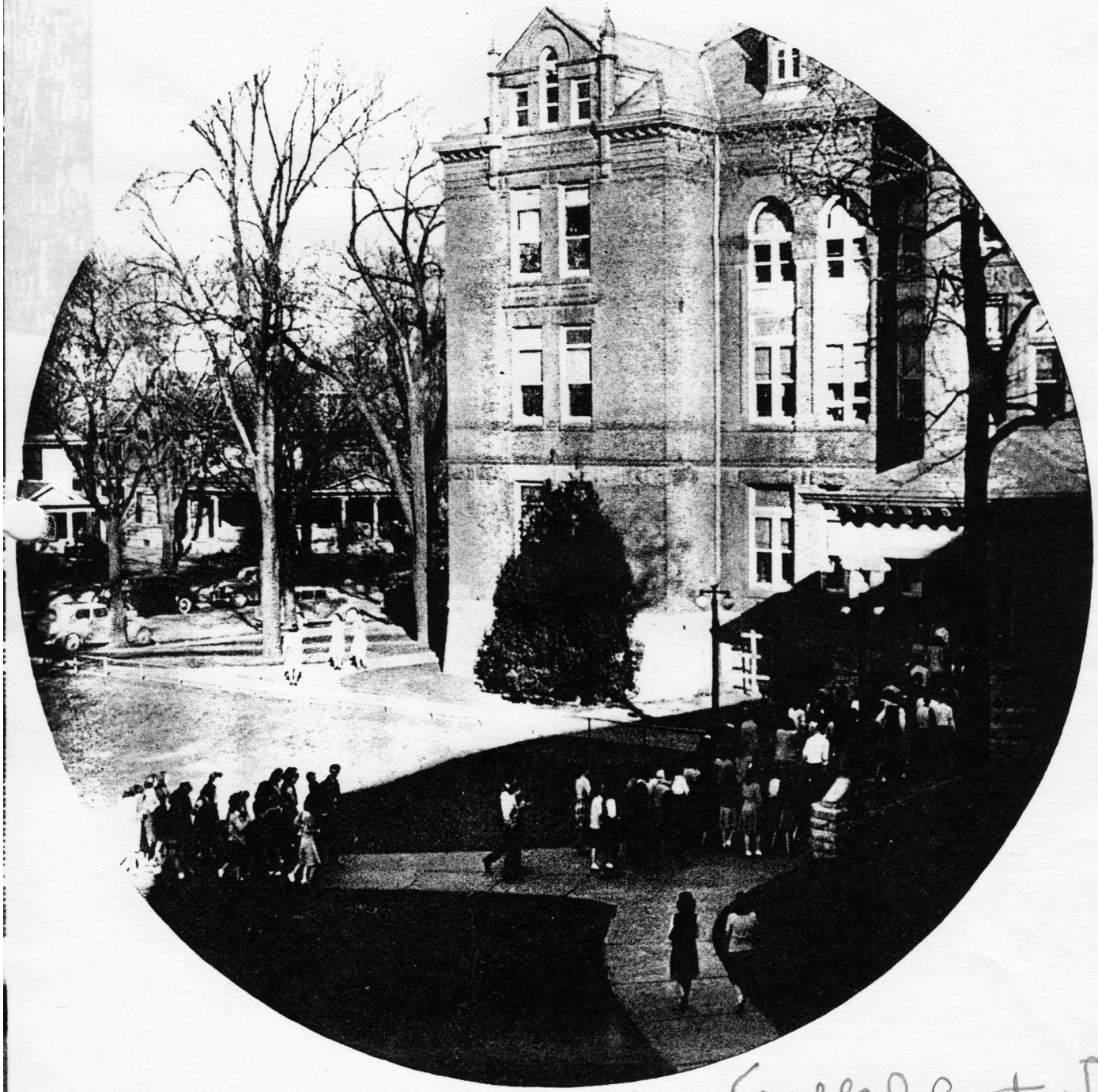
201 E. Grand - gone

taken in the 40 s. - greenhouse still there

Eunice sitting on porch

age 17

Hi school



Senior High (called Central now) (still there)
grad. 1945

George M. Youngkin
World War II
&
Korean War

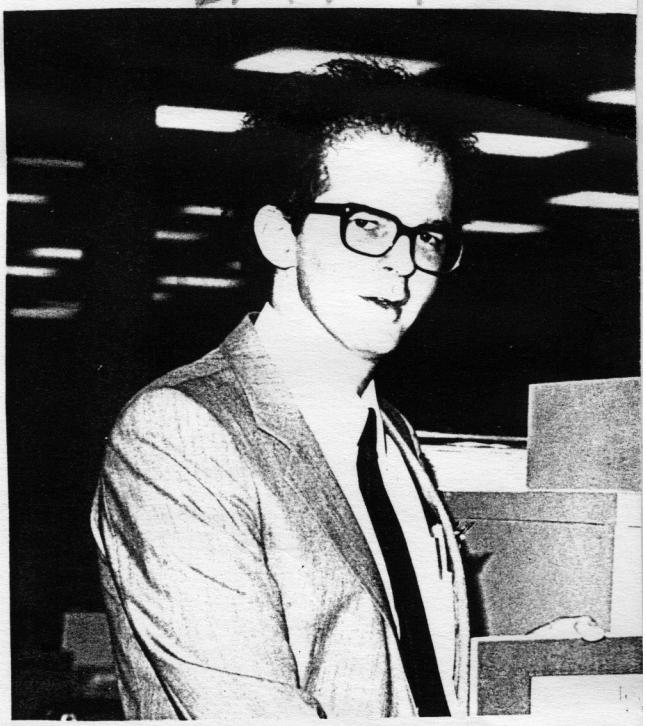
b. 10/22/23 - d. 12/24/94
Pa 11

George & Ruth

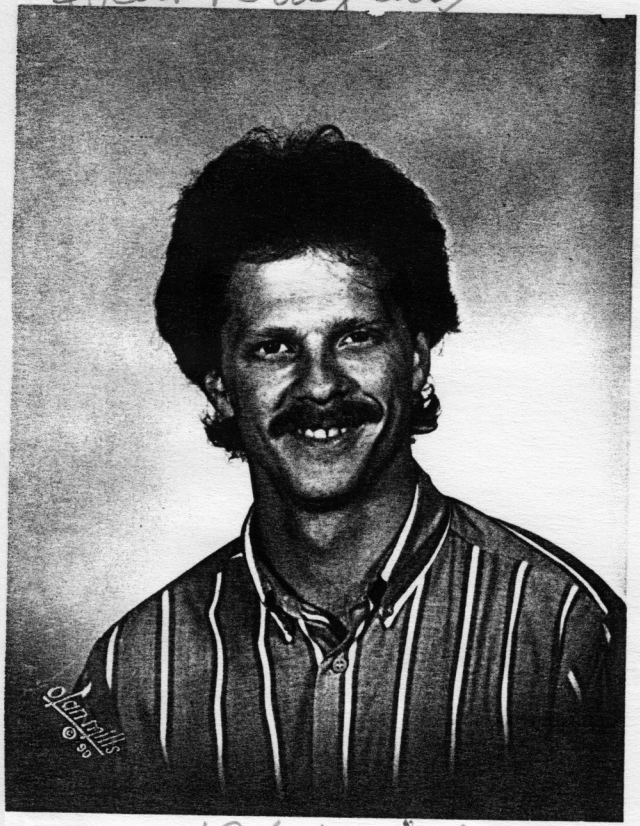
Ruth A. Noennig
b. 4/9/28

Mike (David Michael) adult 8/11/92
Kraemer Lawn North cem.

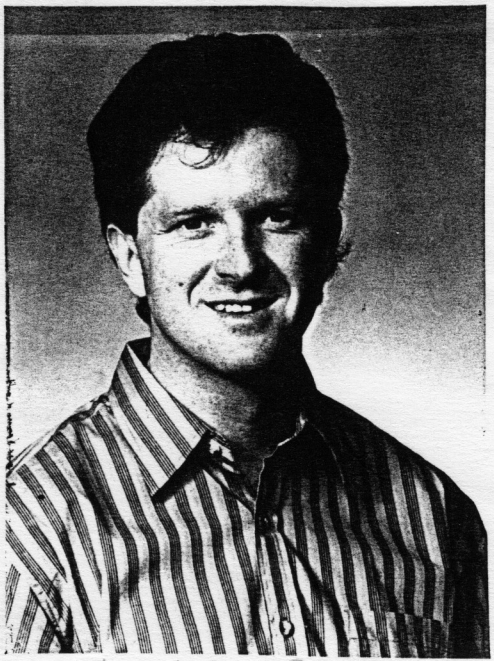
David Michael
Mike
b. 1954 6/10



Scott
(Scott Douglas)



b. 1964 12/22



b. 1953 4/24
Mark
(Mark Gerry)

This picture had Middleton, Greenwater on the back

Eunice Parker Jan. 8
b. 1806

Maybe Geo. Graham Mood
Bourbon in Illinois Album

LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
DEL
MASS
CONN
MARYLAND
Loudoun
Harpers Ferry
St Mary's
Breckinridge
Nelson
Meade
Hardin
Marion
Ohio
Daviess
Spencer
Warrick
Perry
Crawford
Harrison
Lewis
Nicholas
Greenbrier
Pocahontas
Augusta
Albemarle
Louisa
Fluvanna
Amherst
Nelson
Bedford
Campbell
Pittsylvania
Halifax
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Brunswick
Lunenburg
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Prince Edward
Buckingham
Cumberland
Goochland
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Chesterfield
Henrico
Hanover
New Kent
King William
King & Queen
Essex
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Spotsylvania
Orange
Madison
Culpeper
Fauquier
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Frederick
Clarke
Jefferson
Berkeley
Morgan
Hampshire
Mineral
Grant
Hardy
Pendleton
Randolph
Tucker
Barbour
Upshur
Webster
Braxton
Gilmer
Ritchie
Doddridge
Wetzel
Marion
Monongalia
Preston
Taylor
Harrison
Lewis
Wood
Wirt
Roane
Calhoun
Clay
Jackson
Mason
Putnam
Kanawha
Boone
Logan
Wyoming
McDowell
Mercer
Summers
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Greenbrier
Pocahontas
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Alleghany
Craig
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Rockingham
Highland
Bath
Alleghany
Monroe
Giles
Pulaski
Wythe
Bland
Tazewell
Russell
Buchanan
Dickenson
Wise
Lee
Scott
Washington
Smyth
Carroll
Grayson
Floyd
Franklin
Pittsylvania
Halifax
Mecklenburg
Brunswick
Lunenburg
Charlotte
Prince Edward
Nottoway
Dinwiddie
Sussex
Surry
Isle of Wight
Southampton
Suffolk (City)
Virginia Beach (City)
Chesapeake (City)
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Hampton (City)
Newport News (City)
York
James City
Gloucester
Mathews
Middlesex
Essex
King & Queen
King William
New Kent
Hanover
Henrico
Chesterfield
Richmond (City)
Petersburg
Colonial Heights
Hopewell
Prince George
Charles City
Northumberland
Lancaster
Richmond
Westmoreland
Northampton
Accomack
Wicomico
Somerset
Worcester
Dorchester
Caroline
Spotsylvania
Stafford
Prince William
Fairfax
Arlington
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Charles City
James City
York
Poquoson (City)
Williamsburg (City)
Gloucester
Mathews
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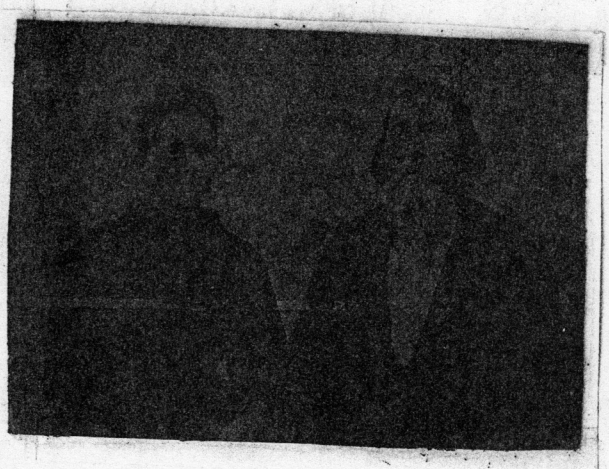
Williamsburg (City)
Gloucester
Mathews
Middlesex
Essex
King & Queen
King William
New Kent
Northumberland
Lancaster
Richmond
Westmoreland
Northampton
Accomack
Wicomico
Somerset
Worcester
Dorchester

SURRY
YADKIN
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
TENNESSEE
ATL
New National Road
completed 1812
Coomes & Lewis
POSSIBLE COOMBS MIGRATION

George Kenard Green &
Second wife, Elizabeth



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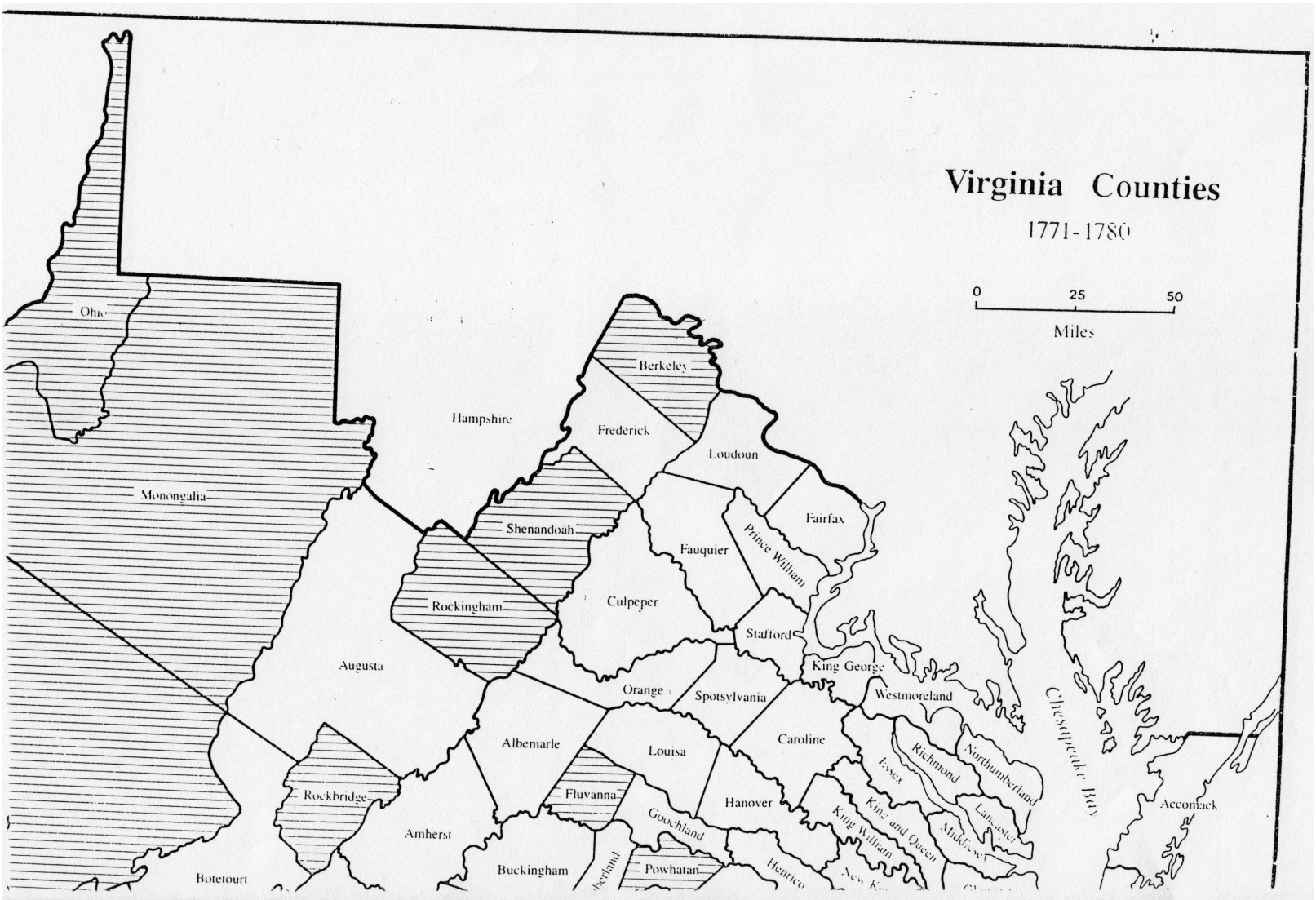

FIGURE 1. *Photograph of George K. Greene, taken beside his fossil shop in New Albany, Indiana. Date unknown. Copied from photograph in Miss Emma Carleton scrapbook no. 1, page 11 in the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library, 180 West Spring Street, New Albany IN 47150, courtesy of Ruth Ann Kramer.*

says that he was with Koch for several years, but the exact duration of this association, where they travelled and what they did, is not recorded.

Koch worked primarily out of St. Louis, where he had established a museum in 1836 (2). He was responsible for excavating and naming an American mastodon from Missouri in 1839. He called the specimen *Missourium* or the Missouri Leviathan. He assembled parts of two skeletons into a single super-mastodon and had it on exhibit. He later shipped the fossils to Europe and sold the specimen to the British Museum, where the anatomist Richard Owen correctly mounted the specimen.

Later, in 1845, Koch excavated an enormous Eocene age archaic whale said to be 119 feet long. Most specimens of these whales are 70 feet or less in length. He called this "sea serpent" *Hydrarchos* even though the whale had earlier been named *Basilosaurus* or *Zeuglodon*, names that are in use generally today. One of his whale skeletons was later sold to the Royal Museum of Berlin.

Presumably Greene returned to Kentucky and remained there until middle age. He married, his wife's name was Elizabeth, and he had at least two sons born in Kentucky, Newton A., later Mayor of New Albany, and William (3). In 1870, at age 35, Greene moved to Jeffersonville, Indiana so that he could be situated closer to the famous fossil beds at the Falls of the Ohio. Eight years later, in 1878, he moved permanently to New Albany. The Devonian limestones at the Falls, which form rapids across the Ohio River between Clarksville, Indiana and Louisville, are

famous for the size, abundance and variety of fossils, especially corals and sponges (stromatoporoids) found in them. The beds were noted by early explorers of the Ohio River and species of fossils were first described from the locality in 1820 by Rafinesque and Clifford (4).

A Collector

Upon moving to Indiana Greene began putting together the large collection of fossils and antiquities that was his principal claim to fame.

Many of the fossils from the Falls of the Ohio occur in limestone and have been replaced by silica. Thus, they weather out of the rock as the limestone dissolves and the more chemically resistant silica remains behind. The fossils commonly accumulate in potholes worn in the limestone in the bed of the river and these potholes, some several feet in diameter, were favorite places for early fossil collectors to obtain fossils. Many of Greene's specimens were undoubtedly obtained in this way. It is quite clear that Greene knew how to help Nature along, as he mentions treating pieces of limestone that contained fossils with muriatic acid (commercial hydrochloric acid). The acid dissolved away the lime rock, thus releasing the fossil (1). Greene must have been one of the earliest paleontologists to employ this technique for studying fossils.

Although corals from the Falls of the Ohio were clearly Greene's speciality, his advertising card states that he also dealt in archaeological specimens, scientific books, coins, medals, badges, U.S. and foreign postage, revenue stamps, Confederate and broker's bank bills, as well as old arms and relics of the late [Civil] war (5). His shop was located at 25 West Market Street in New Albany. In 1911, when he gave an extensive interview with the Louisville Journal newspaper, he lived in two small rooms in the back of this shop.

In this interview (1), at age 76, Greene says that he had sold specimens to the American Museum of Natural History, the British Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, the Boston Society of Natural History, and to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also states that he had sold a 150 pound coral head to the Borden Institute at Borden (then New Providence) Indiana for $50 and also sold a fine crinoid to Professor W. W. Borden, founder of that Institute, for $100. He had found tusks and other fragments of a mammoth at the Falls. In this long interview Greene also expresses some peculiar ideas on the origin of the ice ages, on extinction of large mammals, and on religion.

Shortly after moving to New Albany, Greene spent some time during 1878 in Bloomington, Indiana, where he was employed to catalog and arrange the David Dale and Richard Owen collection of fossils and other geological specimens at Indiana University. These collections were later, in 1883, almost completely destroyed by fire. In the next year, 1879, Greene went to work for the State of Indiana. He was appointed as an Assistant on special duty in the newly formed Department of Statistics and Geology. He undertook the first and only geological survey of the geology of Monroe County. The report was published in 1881 (6).

From 1881 through 1883 Greene was employed in Indianapolis where he continued to work for the State geological survey, renamed the Department of Geology and Natural History. He was responsible for arranging the State geological and paleontological collections in the State Museum. His title was changed from Assistant on special duty to Museum Assistant. He oversaw expansion of the collections from about 40,000 specimens in 1881 to an estimated 100,000 specimens by 1883, with an estimated value of over $100,000 (7,8). During this time he was paid about $65 a month in salary as well as expenses for travel to and from New Albany. He did fossil collecting in Shelby, Cass, Carroll and White counties as well as at Waldron,

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

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George K. Greene: An Early Indiana Fossil Collector

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Introduction

George K. Greene (Figure 1) amassed one of the largest fossil collections ever accumulated from Indiana rocks. He spent most of his life in southern Indiana, first in Jeffersonville and then for many years in New Albany, Indiana. He is best known for the tremendous collection of silicified corals that he obtained from the Falls of the Ohio. At the time of his death his collection was estimated to have numbered over 400,000 specimens. He was initially introduced to fossils by Albrecht Koch, a German paleontologist who travelled extensively in the eastern United States during the middle 19th century. Greene worked for several years for the Indiana Geological Survey and later privately published an extensive series of taxonomic papers on corals and some other fossils from the Falls of the Ohio and other localities in southern Indiana. His collections posthumously went to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, where his type specimens still reside. The bulk of the collection was later transferred to the U.S. Natural History Museum in Washington, D.C.

Smithsonian

Early Days

George K. Greene was born in 1835 in Columbus, Indiana. His father was George Graham Greene, a merchant of Hancock County, Kentucky. His mother was on a visit to Columbus when he was born, hence he was accidentally born a Hoosier, where he later lived. Greene received a public school education in Kentucky and he says that he also studied Latin and science with private teachers (1). At the age of 16 he met a well-known German paleontologist, Albrecht C. Koch, who was in Kentucky collecting geological specimens for a French nobleman who was to endow a College in his native land (1). Koch excited Greene's interest in rocks and fossils and the boy left home to travel with Koch and to "become a geologist". Greene

Hartsville, and Logansport. He ceased work for the State in January, 1883, probably because of budgetary restrictions. In 1885 Greene became one of the founding members of the Indiana Academy of Science (9).

Contribution to Indiana Paleontology

Amateur paleontologists such as Greene have a great desire to see their collections receive notice. Having gone to a great deal of time and expense to collect the fossils, they are especially anxious that any new forms, genera or species, be named and published. They can seek out a professional who is willing to write up their new taxa. Alternatively the collector may decide to take matters into his own hands and publish on the specimens himself. This was the path chosen by Greene and the motivation behind his *Contribution to Indiana Paleontology*, which is basically a description and illustration of parts of Greene's very large fossil collection (10).

Greene began publication of the *Contribution* with part I on Feb. 28, 1898. In the preface he states that he will publish in parts that include three plates each, that he has enough fossils for 60 plates, that each part will be for sale for 25 cents and that 500 copies will be printed. True to his word, six years later on Sept. 20, 1904, he issued part XX, resulting in a total of 60 plates of fossils. After a two year interval he published volume 2 of the *Contribution* in three parts between July and November, 1906. Each of these parts also had three plates (10).

Greene's collection was heavily weighted toward fossil corals, especially those of Devonian age from the Falls of the Ohio and other areas near New Albany where he lived. Thus, as one might expect, the *Contribution* is also preponderately concerned with Devonian corals that Greene believed were new species, and in some cases, new genera. Of as total of 356 species discussed in the *Contribution*, 181, or over one half, are of corals.

The first six parts of the *Contribution* are devoted exclusively to corals. A total of 86 species are described, all but one of which are thought to be new. Each of the subsequent 13 parts invariably begin with some coral descriptions, ranging from two to nine in number, but also including a variety of other fossils. All descriptions other than corals, which Greene did himself, were prepared by R. R. Rowley of Louisiana, Missouri. Finally, in part XX Greene reverted to sole description of 11 more new species of corals. In volume 2, the first two parts include other fossils but the third and final part contains 10 descriptions of new coral species.

Of the 181 species of corals described in the *Contribution* only one was not described by Greene. In part VIII one coral is described by Rowley and named *greenei* for George Greene. Apparently Greene wanted one species named after himself and could not, with proper taxonomic etiquette, do so himself, so he had Rowley do it for him.

Of the 181 species of corals described only 15 were assigned to species previously described by earlier workers. Greene essentially ignored all previous work, which was extensive, on Falls of the Ohio corals. Corals had been described from this famous fossil locality as early as 1820 when Rafinesque and Clifford published on some fossil corals (11). Later paleontologists have emphatically disagreed with Greene concerning the appropriateness of his new species. In a monographic revision of the Falls of the Ohio corals by Stumm in 1964, all but 15 of Greene's 166 new species of corals are placed in synonymy with previously described species (12). Thus, a major part of the *Contribution* is viewed today as a futile exercise in species making.

Rowley was much more conservative in his species making than was Greene. Of 95 crinoid species described, 49 were assigned to earlier named species and 28 of 42 species of blastoids were not new. Today Rowley's work in the *Contribution* has considerably more scientific value than does Greene's.

Greene used a considerable number of illustrators to prepare the plates for the *Contribution*. Even by standards of the time most of the figures were not of very high quality and some are so generalized as to be virtually useless for purposes of identification. John Bridgham of Providence, Rhode Island was the sole artist for the first four parts. He later provided two plates for part V, two for part VII, and one for part VIII in 1901. All of these plates were of corals. Albert Albers of Cincinnati, Ohio sporadically drew a series of plates beginning with part V and ending with part XII, for a total of eight plates.

Beginning with part VII and Rowley's contributions, Rowley also began preparing plates. Those that he did prepare are of especially poor quality and are without exception of fossils that he also described. Beginning with part VIII Fred B. Stichter began to prepare plates for Greene. His drawings were generally of fossils other than corals. He prepared as total of 12 plates for parts VIII through XVII. In latter parts of volume 1 and in volume 2 plates were drawn by P. W. Alles and J. M. Paine. Nothing further is known about these illustrators.

With part XIII Greene began to use photographic illustrations of fossil corals. In each case all specimens comprising figures for a plate were carefully arranged and a single photograph was taken of the entire assemblage. Those photographs are invariably the first of three plates in each part where they appear and are always of fossil corals. The photographic images are of considerably higher quality than the various illustrators' sketches. No credits are given for the photographic plates and they may have been taken by a local New Albany photographer or by Greene himself.

Among the many new species named by Greene quite a few were named for other collectors or paleontologists and these give us some insight into other early fossil collectors in the New Albany area. Species are named for R. R. Rowley, Albert Albers, and John Bridgham, all of whom collaborated with Greene and who were discussed earlier. Local collectors known to Greene who provided specimens that he described and that became part of his collection included W. W. Borden, Thomas J. Lamaster of Speed, IN; Dr. John Lemon of New Albany; John Hammell of Madison, IN; John Sellers and William N. Williams, collectors; Dr. Otto Oppelt, New Albany; George Weber of Louisville, Charles Very of New Albany and Henry Grossback of Sellersburg.

A second group consisted of amateur and professional paleontologists at a distance who may have traded or bought and sold specimens with Greene. These included W. F. E. Gurley of Danville, IL, Rev. H. Currie of Thedford, Ontario (a prime locality for Devonian corals); Dr. Marshman E. Wadsworth, former President of Michigan Mining School; Prof. A. E. Seaman, Professor of Natural History at the same institution; and Prof. Will. H. Sherzer, Prof. of Natural Sciences at the State Normal School, Ypsilanti, Michigan. The emphasis on Michigan folks, none of whom were well-known in paleontological research of the time, may have been due to the richness of Devonian fossil localities in that state, especially corals.

A third category consists of very well known paleontologists with whom Greene probably had little personal contact. These include Amadeus Grabau of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Alexander Agassiz, Harvard University; Wm. H. Niles of M.I.T.; Charles E. Beecher of Yale; R. T. Jackson of Harvard; Frank Springer of New Mexico and Stuart Weller of the University of Chicago. Finally, one species is named *hobbsi* with no indication of who Hobbs might be.

Disposition of the Greene Collection

George K. Greene died in New Albany in 1917 at age 82. In September of that year his son Newton contacted the American Museum of Natural History concerning

sale of his father's collection (13). Newton Greene valued his father's collection at $7500 and offered to sell it for $2500 down (cash) and $1500 per year for three years at 6% interest. He would take a substantial reduction if paid in one lump sum. He also indicated that at one time the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago had offered his father $10,000 for the collection but that negotiations had failed.

The American Museum sent Dr. C. A. Reeds to New Albany to inspect the collection and to arrange for its purchase. He wrote that the collection consisted of 1500 boxes, 100 cabinet drawers, 3 show cases, 5 bins, 65 cigar boxes, 1 trunk of Indian relics, 3 cabinets and 20 bushels of fine specimens. These were very dusty and scattered through eight rooms of a "fire trap haunted house". The museum bought the collection for $5500 and Reed packed the specimens in 5 sugar barrels and 134 wooden boxes, all together weighing 23,000 pounds.

At the same time Reed purchased another Falls of the Ohio coral collection from Wm. J. McConathy of Louisville consisting of over 7000 specimens for $2300.

The Greene collection was accessioned (AMNH No. 490) but was stored and never curated except for the type specimens. In 1960 the entire collection except for the types was donated to the U.S. National Museum, where it is housed in 21 3-foot range cases (14).

In summary, George K. Greene amassed one of the largest fossil collections ever assembled by a Hoosier. He published a series of papers describing new species, especially Devonian age corals from the Falls of the Ohio, from his collections. Virtually all of these species have since been declared to be junior synonyms of earlier described species. He was an early user of hydrochloric acid to release silicified fossils from limestone matrix and early used photographic plates to illustrate fossils.

Acknowledgments

I am especially indebted to Ruth Ann Kramer of the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library for much valuable assistance. I also had help from Ernest Greene, Walter Nance, William A. Oliver, Ernst A. Stadler, Roger Batten and Sydney Horenstein.

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12. Stumm, E. C. 1964. Silurian and Devonian corals of the Falls of the Ohio. Geol. Soc. America Memoir 93, 183 p.
13. Information on the acquisition of the Greene collection by the American Museum of Natural History was kindly provided by Sydney Horenstein from the Museum archives.
14. Personal communication, Wm. A. Oliver, Dec. 8, 1981.

Smithsonian
National Museum of Natural History

November 1, 1999

Ms. Barbara Corff Youngkin
3301 Clay Street
#105
San Francisco
California 94118

Dear Barbara:

Finally, I made it out to the MSC to look for Mr. Greene's material. As we suspected, there were about 180 drawers of mostly fossil corals, collected from the Falls of the Ohio, and attributed to Mr. Greene; many were labelled in an old script on little pieces of paper or box tops/sides/bottoms but no mention directly of your relative. But every once in a while, there would be a label with the specimens that clearly tied things together. A single xeroxed page with three examples is attached.

If you all are ever back East and want to have a look, please let me know. The storage facility for the collection is a pleasant 30 minute shuttle ride away from the Museum, round trip door-to-door would be 2 hours.

Sincerely,

Jann

Jann W. M. Thompson
Collections Manager
Department of Paleobiology

ATTACHMENT

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
National Museum of Natural History
10th & Constitution Avenue NW
Washington DC 20560

Leo F Laube's papers

46

Favosites Clavaticlus. n. sp

Plate 15 Figs 1-2-3

Corallum composite. from thirty mill-imeters, to eight inches or more in length, di-ameter nearly the same throughout the entire length, not exceeding thirty millimeters in its greatest width. Tubes rounded, polygonal, unequal in size, from one, to two, and one half millimeters in diameter, walls thin, and comparitively smooth, pores round, rather large, not close-ly arranged, one, and two rows on a side where there is two rows they are slightly alternating in position, tabulae flat, or slight-ly oblique, between the tabulae there is a few spine like projections, but do not ex-tend to the center of the tubes.

There is no other specie in the Coniferous group that could be mistaken for this one, the long slender mode of growth, the thin walls, and the large pores makes this easily recognized from all other Species

Found in the Lower Devonian (Coniferous group) at the Falls of the Ohio, now in the Collection of the Author.

46

Favosites Clavaticlus. n. sp

Plate 15 Figs 1-2-3

Corallum compasite. from thirty mill-imeters, to eight inches or more in length, di-ameter nearly the same throughout the entire length, not exceeding thirty millimeters in its greatest width. Tubes rounded, polygonal, unequal in size, from one, to two, and one half millimeters in diameter, walls thin, and comparitively smooth, pores round, rather large, not clos-ely arranged, one, and two rows on a side when there is two rows they are slightly alternating in position, tabulae flat, or sli-ghtly oblique, between the tabulae there is a few spinelike projections, but do not ex-tend to the center of the tubes.

There is no other specie in the Coniferous group that could be mistaken for this one, the long slender mode of growth, the thin walls, and the large pores makes this easily recognized from all other species

Found in the Lower Devonian (Coniferous group) at the Falls of the Ohio, now in the Collection of the Author.

18

ZAPHRENTIS INCORDUS N. S.

PLATE 53 Figs 5. 6

Corallum simple turbinate, straight or regularly curved, acute at the point of attachment regularly expanding in diameter to the calix. height varying in different examples from fifty to one hundred and twenty millimeters, or slightly more in some matured specimens. Calix broadly camponulate six-ty millimeters in diameter. tabulae oblique, three and closely arranged, twenty-five millimeters in diameter number of lamellae one hundred and twenty-eight in the circumference of a calix sixty millimeters in diameter, sharp and unequal in size at the margin, alternating below, the shorter ones continue to the tabulae, and gradually disappear, the longer ones continues on the tabulae to the center of the calix. for the last three or four millimeters they become flexuous, and in some cups they fasciculate, and sometimes the ends of the lamellae is broken up and joins to the bottom of the cup. In gross appearance a cup usually consists of a broad deep depression at the margin of the tabulae but gradually disappears before reaching the margin of the calix. situated on the longest side of the curviture of the coral.

Found in the upper Devonian (Hamilton group) near charlestown and in the strippings above the Cement rock at the different Cement quarries throughout Clark County Indiana now in the Collection of the author.

47 Favosites rotundus. n.sp.

Plate 15 Figs 4.5-6

Coallum Composite. variable in size. from one to six inches in diameter. round or hemisphirical, or subhimisphirical. some examples, have a diameter of five or six inches. and a thickness not exceeding one inch. with a stony wrinkled epithecal Crust on the basal side. tubes rounded. polygonal. unequal in size from one to three Millimeters in diameter, or slightly more in some tubes. walls rather thick somewhat smooth pores rather large. round. from one to three rows on a side. tabulae flat. or obliqua. in some places very much crowded, in others more distant

Some examples has the appearance of Favosites hemisphericus (Goldfuss & Schumard) but on Comparison. there is a marked difference in the variation in the size of the tubes. and the number of rows of pores. from Favosites tuberosus (Rominger) it differs in the mode of growth. and the number of pores. and the tubes are not so complicated with Aquamae as in F tuberosus.

Found in the lower Devonian (Comiferous group) at the Falls of the Ohio. Now in the Collection of the Author.

47 Favosites rotundus n.sp.

Plate 15 Figs 4.5-6

Corallum Compasite, variable in size, from one to Six inches in diameter, round or hemispherical, or subhemispherical, some examples, have a diameter of five or six inches, and a thickness not exceeding one inch, with a stony wrinkled epithecal Crust on the basal side, tubes rounded, polygonal, unequal in size from one to three Millimeters in diameter, or slightly more in some tubes, walls rather thick somewhat smooth pores rather large, round, from one to three rows on a side, tabulae flat, or obliquer, in some places very much crowded, in others more distant

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Found in the lower Devonian (Comiferous group) at the Falls of the Ohio, Now in the Collection of the Author.

ZAPHRENTIS COMPRESSA. Milne Edw.

PLATE 152 Figs. 8. 9. 10. 11.

Zaphrentis Compressa. Milne Edwards. Histoire Naturelle des Coralliaires Page 342. PL G.1. Figs 3a.–3b, 1860

Zaphrentis lanceolata. worthen. Geological Survey of Illinois VOL. VIII Page 76, PL 10 Figs 4. 4a–4b. 1890

worthens description: Corallum small, pointed at the lower extremity. Compressed, lanceolate, widening regularly from the pointed extremity to the upper margin of the cup; Septal fossette well developed. and ranges in direction with the greatest diameter of the cup. Lamellae twenty-two to twenty-four, all reaching to the bord of the Septal fossette.

Length of an average size specimen 13/16 inch; broad across the greatest diameter of the cup 6/16 inch; the broadest specimen seen measured in length 19/16 inch breadth of cup across its greatest diameter 9/16 inch in the opposite direction 5/16 inch.

Found in the warsaw Division of the St Louis group (Sub carb) at Spergen Hill washington Co. and at Georgetown Floyd Co. and at Jonesville Harrison Co Indiana. the specimens Illustrated are in my Collection.

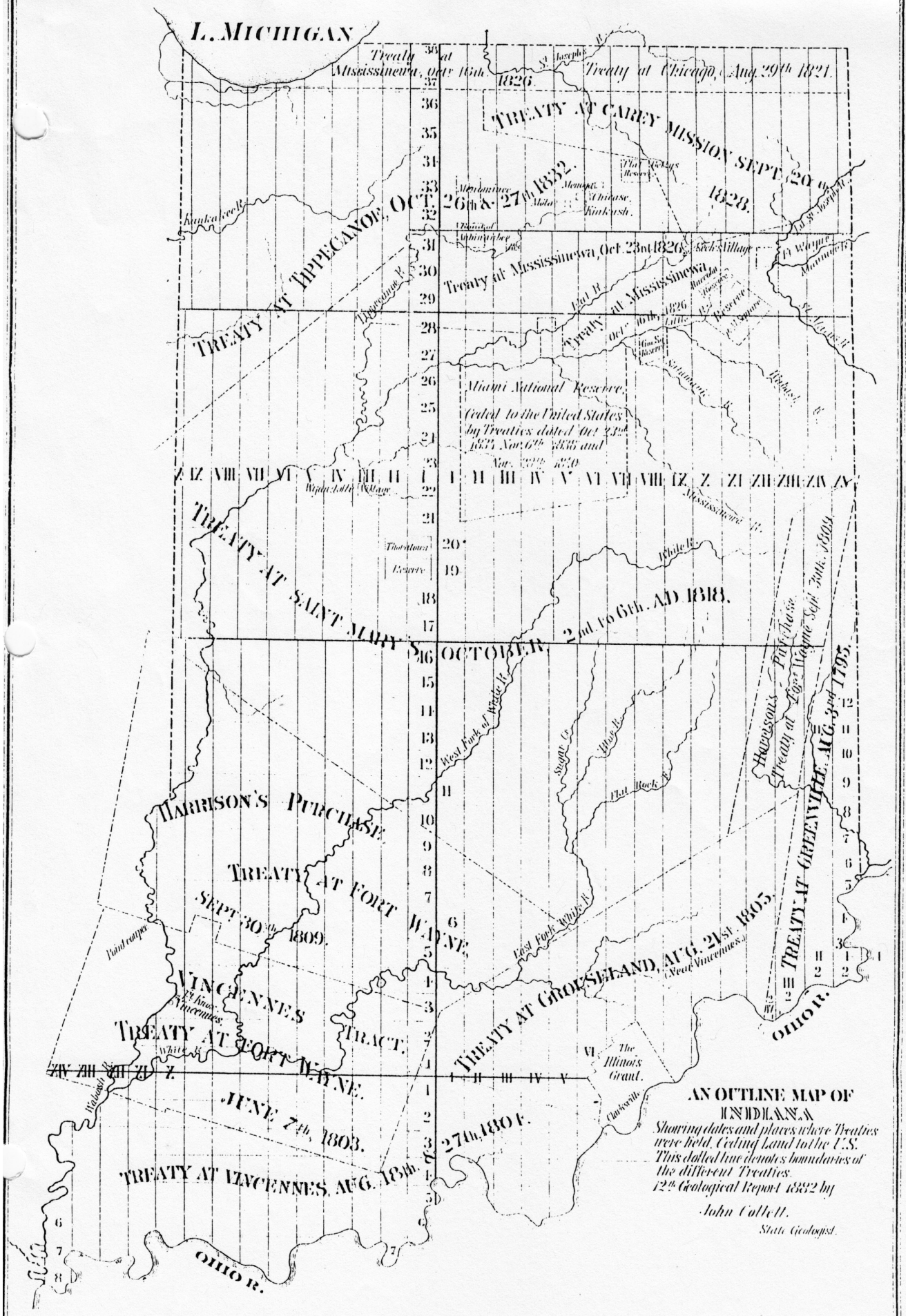
18.

ZAPHRENTIS INCRUS, N.S.

PLATE 53 Figs 5.6

Corallum simple turbinate, straight or regularly curved, acute at the point of attachment, regularly expanding in diameter to the calix. height varying in different examples. from fifty to one hundred and twenty millimeters, or slightly more in some matured specimens. calix broadly campanulate six-ty millimeters in diameter. tabulae oblique. thin and closely arranged, twenty-five millimeters in diameter number of lamellae one hundred and twenty-eight in the circumference of a calix sixty millimeters in diameter, sharp and unequal in size at the margin, alternating below, the shorter ones continue to the tabulae, and gradually disappear, the longer ones continues on the tabulae to the center of the calix. for the last three or four millimeters they become flexuous, and in some cups they fasciculate, and sometimes the ends of the lamellae are broken up and pass to the bottom of the cup. rugose appearance. lamella consists of a broad deep depression at the margin of the tabulae but gradually disappears before reaching the margin of the calix. situated on the longest side of the curviture of the coral.

Found in the upper Devonian (Hamilton group) near Charlestown, and in the strippings above the Cement rock at the different Cement quarries throughout Clark County Indiana now in the Collection of the author.


L. MICHIGAN
Treaty at Mississinewa, Oct 16th 1826
Treaty at Chicago, Aug 29th 1821.
TREATY AT CAREY MISSION SEPT 20th 1828.
26th & 27th 1832.
Treaty at Mississinewa, Oct 23rd 1826
Treaty at Mississinewa
Miami National Reserve,
Ceded to the United States by Treaties dated Oct 23rd 1827, Nov 6th 1834 and Nov. 1838 & 1840
TREATY AT TIPPECANOE, OCT.
TREATY AT SAINT MARYS
OCTOBER 2nd TO 6th, AD 1818.
HARRISON'S PURCHASE
TREATY AT FORT WAYNE,
SEPT 30th 1809.
VINCENNES TRACT.
TREATY AT FORT WAYNE.
JUNE 7th, 1803.
TREATY AT VINCENNES, AUG. 18th
27th 1804.
TREATY AT GROUSELAND, AUG. 21st 1805.
Harrisons Treaty at Fort Wayne Sept 30th 1809.
TREATY AT GREENVILLE, AUG. 3rd 1795.
The Illinois Grant.
OHIO R.
AN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIANA
Showing dates and places where Treaties were held, Ceding Land to the U.S. This dotted line denotes boundaries of the different Treaties.
12th Geological Report 1852 by
John Collett.
State Geologist.

Date: Tue, 21 Sep 1999 16:06:46 -0700
From: Site2c <site2c@sirius.com>
To: Lois Heiser <heiser@indiana.edu>
Subject: RE: George K. Greene

[The following text is in the "iso-8859-1" character set]
[Your display is set for the "US-ASCII" character set]
[Some characters may be displayed incorrectly]

Dear Lois,
Thank you for the information. How do I get a copy of this paper? If it can be faxed, our number is 415-922-6111.
Our mailing address is : 3301 Clay Street #105, San Francisco, CA 94118.

Does N. Gary Lane have an email address?

Thank you very much!
Barbara and Mark Youngkin

-----Original Message-----
From: Lois Heiser [mailto:heiser@indiana.edu]
Sent: Monday, September 20, 1999 11:58 AM
To: site2c@sirius.com
Subject: George K. Greene

Ms. Youngton,

Here is the information about the paper N. Gary Lane referred to previously.

George K. Greene; an early Indiana fossil collector.
AUTHORS: Lane-N-Gary
In: Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, spring and fall meetings, 1987. Pages 391-397.
PUBLISHER: Indiana Academy of Science. Indianapolis, IN, United States. 1987.

Lois Heiser
Indiana University
812-855-7170
heiser@indiana.edu

Geology Library
Bloomington Indiana 47405
FAX: 812-855-6614
www.indiana.edu/~libgeol

"We are drowning in information while starving for wisdom"
E. O. Wilson

forlorn looking old store-room. In appearance it is much the same as it was a score of years ago and, although hundreds pass by every day, few stop long enough to consider what the old structure is used for. To peer into the windows would not satisfy curiosity, for a curtain of dusty cobwebs hangs over each pane of glass, as if to shut out the idle gaze of the passerby.

That this is the home, study and workshop of a learned and busy man is known to not more than a fraction of New Albany's population, but there Prof. George K. Greene, one of the oldest geologists in this country, and an authority on fossil corals, lives and spends his time in studying the wonders of Nature.

• • •

Specializes On Corals.

Sixty years ago Prof. Greene became interested in the story that nature tells through the rocks. Geological ages, glacial action, minerals, precious stones, mastodons and what not received attention from him in turn. But the field was too broad, he concluded, and twenty years ago he determined to devote the rest of his life to a study of nothing but fossil corals, thereby hoping to learn as much as one man could about this single manifestation of the Great Intelligence.

"The trouble with many men of science," says Prof. Greene, "is that they are not studying to know, but to be able to talk a great deal about what they think they know. The whole field of geology, chemistry, astronomy, biology and botany they take in with a sweep. It's too much. I am content to study fossil corals the rest of my days, but I never can hope to learn more than fundamentals about them."

This statement seems the essence of modesty to those who know of Prof. Greene's attainments along this line. He has shattered old notions about these strange creatures like a whirlwind scatters the leaves in a forest; he has collected, marked and studied more than a half million different kinds of fossil corals; he discovered 500 new varieties and added their stories to scientific knowledge.

• • •

Author of Scientific Works.

With and without the patronage of Governments and scientific bodies, he has written volumes on the subject. The first part of his "Contribution to Indiana's Palaeontology," has just appeared, and his pen is now busy with the second. But Prof. Greene is not as prolific as some writers. Until he is sure that he has acquired the sum total of attainable knowledge of a single species, he will not write a line.

Lives As a Recluse.

His life is that of a recluse. Although his son, Newton A. Greene, the Mayor of New Albany, lives next door in a fine home, the aged scientist is content to live, by himself, in his little two-roomed home, so that the turmoil of the busy world may not take his mind from the study of creatures that existed millions of years ago. Despite his 76 years, he is hale and hearty. He eats only the simplest food, prepared by his own hands. He does not drink, chew nor smoke, and never was seriously sick in his life.

The front part of his building is used as a museum and shop. This quaint store has few customers, but when they do come they are notable.

• • •

Museums Are Patrons.

He sells large quantities of rocks, fossils and bones to universities and museums in every part of the globe.

bridge, Mass.; the Boston Society of Natural History; the British Museum and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Many specimens have brought him large prices.

To the casual visitor this strange shop would seem in the greatest of disorder, for bones, fossils and Indian relics are mingled in glorious abandon. Layers of dust have encrusted the boxes and show cases. But Prof. Greene can put his hand on anything he wants. Only those who come to him, or who show that they sincerely want to learn, are admitted to this "holy of holies," and the front door is always kept locked to prevent sightseers from disturbing his studies.

Despite the fact that some single specimens are considered almost priceless, Prof. Greene has no fear of burglars for, he says, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Burglars wouldn't know a fossil from a mastodon. They would pass up a fine variety that is worth $100 for a little rock that looked like gold."

• • •

Early Geological Research.

This interesting old man was born at Columbus, Ind., seventy-six years ago. He is the son of George Graham Greene, a farmer and merchant of Hancock county, Kentucky. His mother was on a visit to the Indiana town when he first saw the light of day. His early education was received in the public schools, but he studied Latin and science under private teachers. One day Dr. Koch, an eminent French geologist, stopped at the Greene home. He was collecting geological specimens for a French nobleman, who was to endow a college in his native land. Dr. Koch became interested in the young man at once. Soon the interest was mutual, and when George was 16 years old he left home "to become a geologist."

For several years he traveled about studying under Dr. Koch, and aiding in his work. His whole interest was soon in geology, and in 1870 he moved

Fossils Found Revert To Age When

Louisville Was At the Equator

Sage of New Albany, Whose Geological Finds Antedate Mankind, Unearths Petrified Scraps of Palms Through Which Mastodons Frolicked Before Glacier Dug Ohio River

lo Jeffersonville so that he might be near the falls of the Ohio, which he declares to be the finest fossil bed in the world. As his studies progressed he moved about over Indiana, and finally, in 1878, he settled permanently in New Albany.

Falls a Fossil Field.

Since that time the Falls have been his workground almost exclusively. He says that though he were to live to be a million years old, he could work every day and every hour of the day and still find fossils that would make him stare in wonder and shriek with delight, because they would be different from anything else he had ever seen.

In 1878 he arranged the Dr. David Dale Owen collection of fossils at the Indiana University. Later he made several State geological surveys, and for five years he was Assistant State Geologist. But he refused to continue in public office, for Nature's rock-bound secrets were ever calling him to solve them.

Several times a week Prof. Greene still visits his old haunts on the Falls. He digs patiently for days, and feels amply repaid if he finds but one new specimen each month. Of course, he finds many fossils for the market. Some of them are found lying loosely in the clay, but others have to be broken from the solid rock with a chisel and hammer. After the fossils have been washed and cleaned, they must be treated with muriatic acid, so that the limestone coating will be dissolved. The search for other prehistoric forms is not profitable on the Falls, because only fragments of them remain. However, he has sold many ancient members of the finny tribe that he found lodged in the rock, and even the remains of mastodons have rewarded his toil.

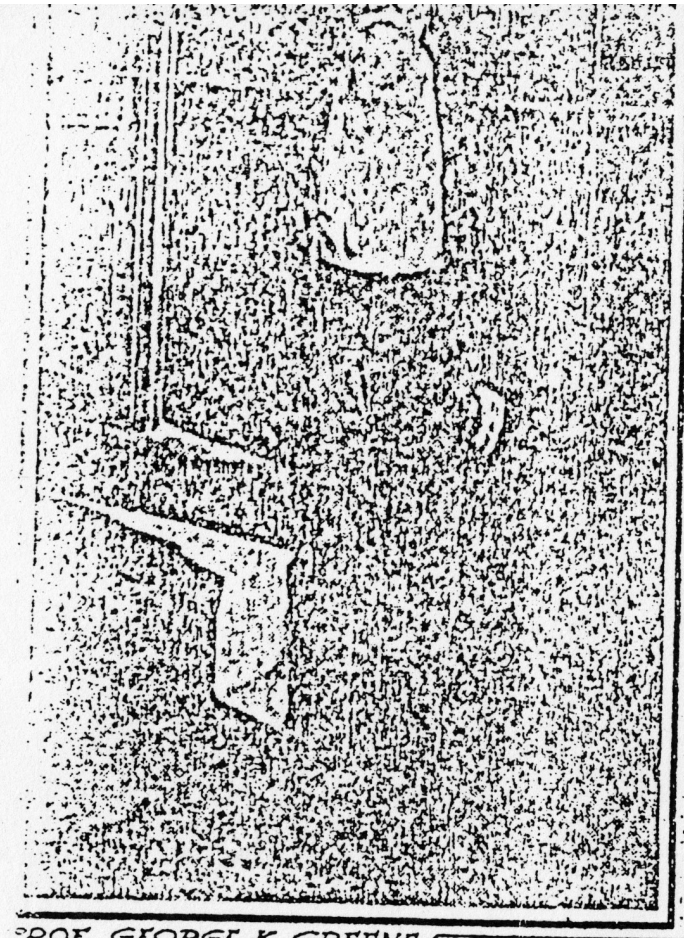
Rare Finds To His Credit.

On the muddy fork of Silver Creek he once found a coral that weighed 150 pounds, and this he sold to the Borden Institute for $50.00. But the most valuable find he ever made was on the Falls. One day while digging there, he unearthed a "crinoid," which he sold for $100 to Prof. Borden. This specimen is considered the finest ever found, both for its beauty and size. It was five and one-half inches high, and three inches in diameter. It had 152 arms. Even the layman would be interested in this dweller of the great deep that once covered the world.

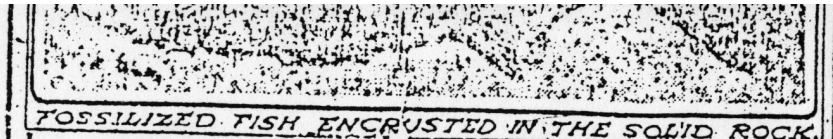
The crinoid is said to have been part animal and part plant, a type which is nowhere to be found to-day. It resembled very much a mushroom, and had its roots in the bottom of the sea. But the crinoid had life, Prof. Greene says, and, in fact, was so lively that it could electrify the waters about it so as to catch any unwary creature that happened along. The body proper, was composed of numerous mouths, and through these it devoured its prey. This hybrid belonged to the lower Saturian age, and Prof. Greene says that it flourished long before any breathing creature existed.

When Equator Was Here.

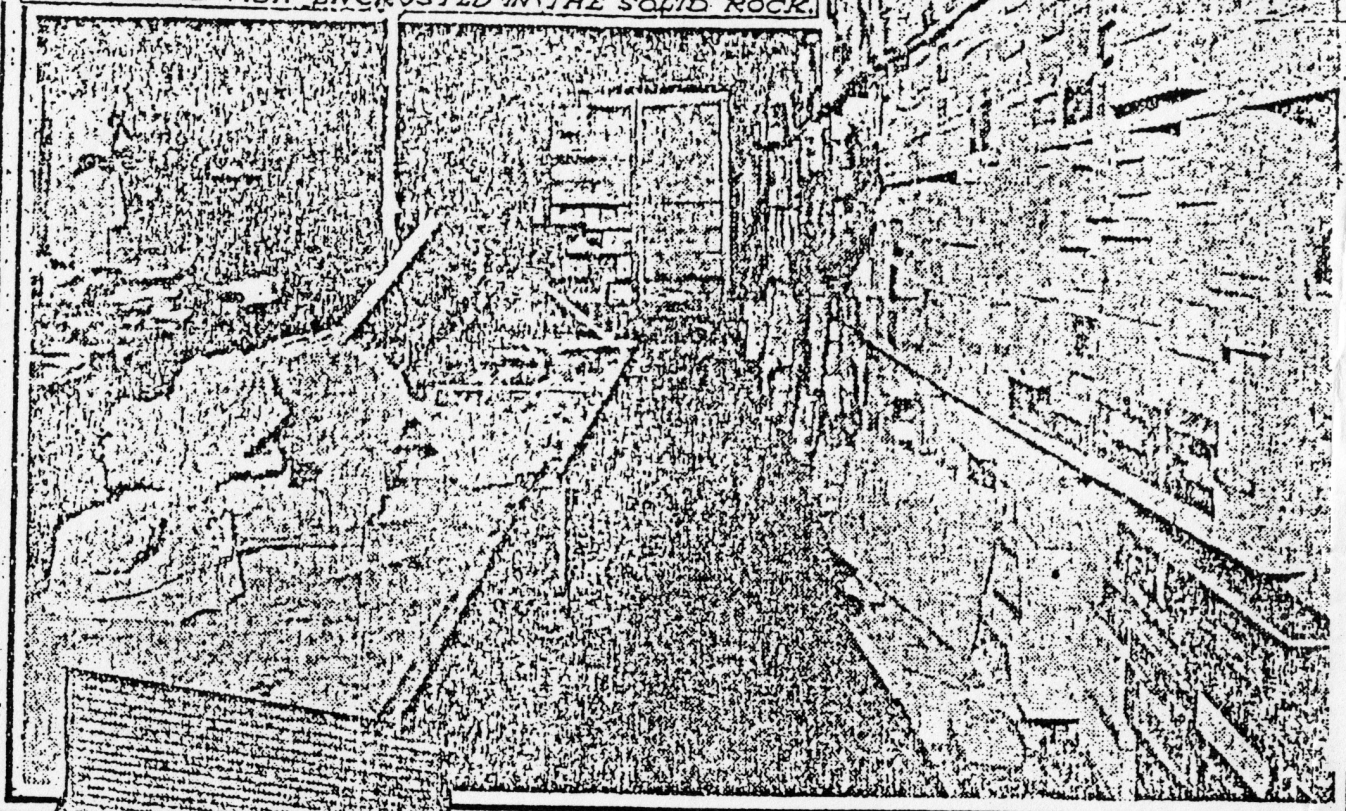
In the past Prof. Greene has made a deep study of the geological history of this part of the country. He says



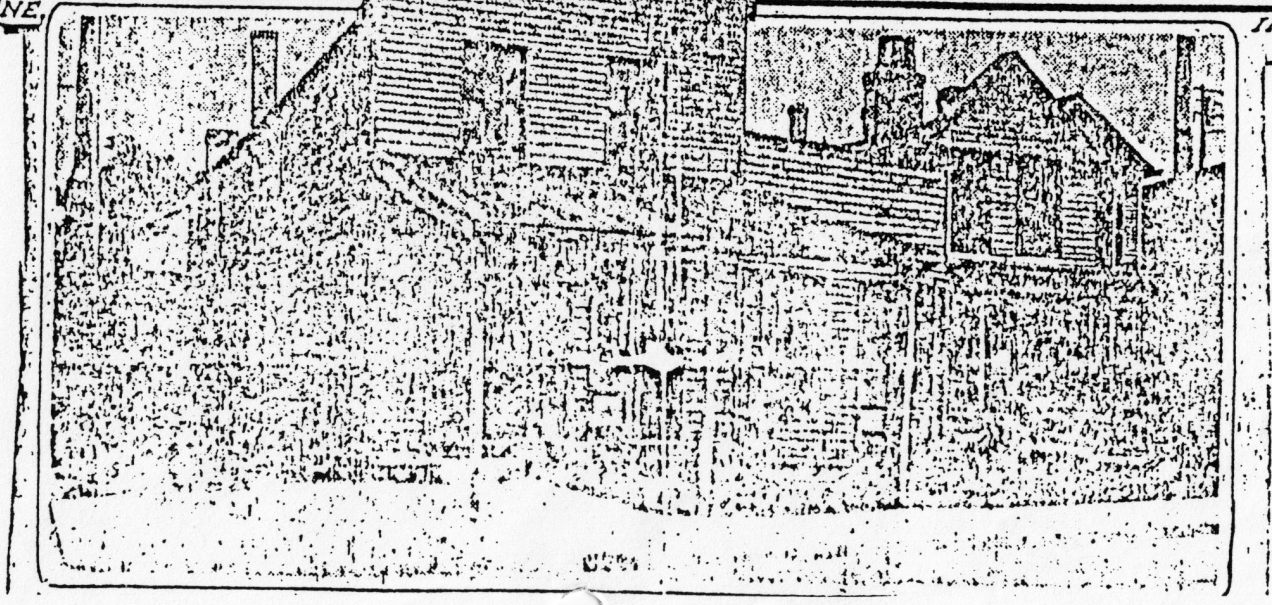
PROF. GEORGE K. GREENE.



FOSSILIZED FISH ENCRUSTED IN THE SOLID ROCK.



INTERIOR OF MUSEUM AND SHOP.



ACCESSION NO. 232542

CAT. NOS. 5-9-61

E. & R. YES NO

APR -6 1961

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

ACCESSION MEMORANDUM

Date February 8, 1961

Department of Geology Division of Invertebrate Paleontology and Paleobotany

Accession from: (Address) The American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York 24, N. Y.

Thru: Dr. Donald F. Squires

Recorded as: Gift
(Gift, exchange, deposit, transfer, bequest, collected for the Smithsonian, purchase, made in the Smithsonian)

Objects (*Please double space*):

110,000 specimens constituting the greater part of the Greene collection. The specimens are mostly Devonian corals from the Falls of the Ohio region in southern Indiana and northern Kentucky. Included also are other invertebrate fossils from the Silurian, Devonian and Mississippian rocks from the same area.

ADDED - 1-12-67- Egg of Palaeoxyris sp. from Mazon Creek, Grundy County, Illinois

Remarks: Correspondence attached.

Other Divisions:
Vertebrate Paleontology ✓

Richard S. Boardman
Associate (Curator)

(All papers which relate to this accession are to be attached to this memorandum and forwarded to the Office of the Registrar.)

SI-USNM-155
Rev. 6-20-57

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—71436-2

ENTERED

2 Mc

G. K. GREENE,

—DEALER IN—

GEOLOGICAL and ARCHÆOLOGICAL

SPECIMENS, SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,

COINS, MEDALS AND BADGES,

U. S. AND FOREIGN POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS,

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS,

OLD ARMS and RELICS of the LATE WAR

25 W. Market St., New Albany, Ind.

My specialty is Corals from the Falls of the Ohio; can furnish from a single example to One Hundred Thousand all Properly Identified.

Correspondence With advanced Collectors and Professors of Colleges solicited; best of reference given and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Collections sent on approval to parties giving satisfactory reference; any not approved can be returned at my expense.

[OVER]

17

World's Columbian Exposition.

INDIANA GEOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

Name of Specimen *Favosites rotundus*

Author *Nicholson*

Group *Coniferous (Low Devonian)*

Locality *Falls of the Ohio*

Collector *G K Greene*

Address of Collector *New Albany Ind*

World's Columbian Exposition.

INDIANA GEOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

Name of Specimen *Acervularia conigerum*

Author *Rominger*

Group *Coniferous (Lower Devonian)*

Locality *Falls of the Ohio*

Collector *G. K. Greene.*

Address of Collector *New Albany Ind*

World's Columbian Exposition.

INDIANA GEOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

Name of Specimen *Zaphrentis gandelli*

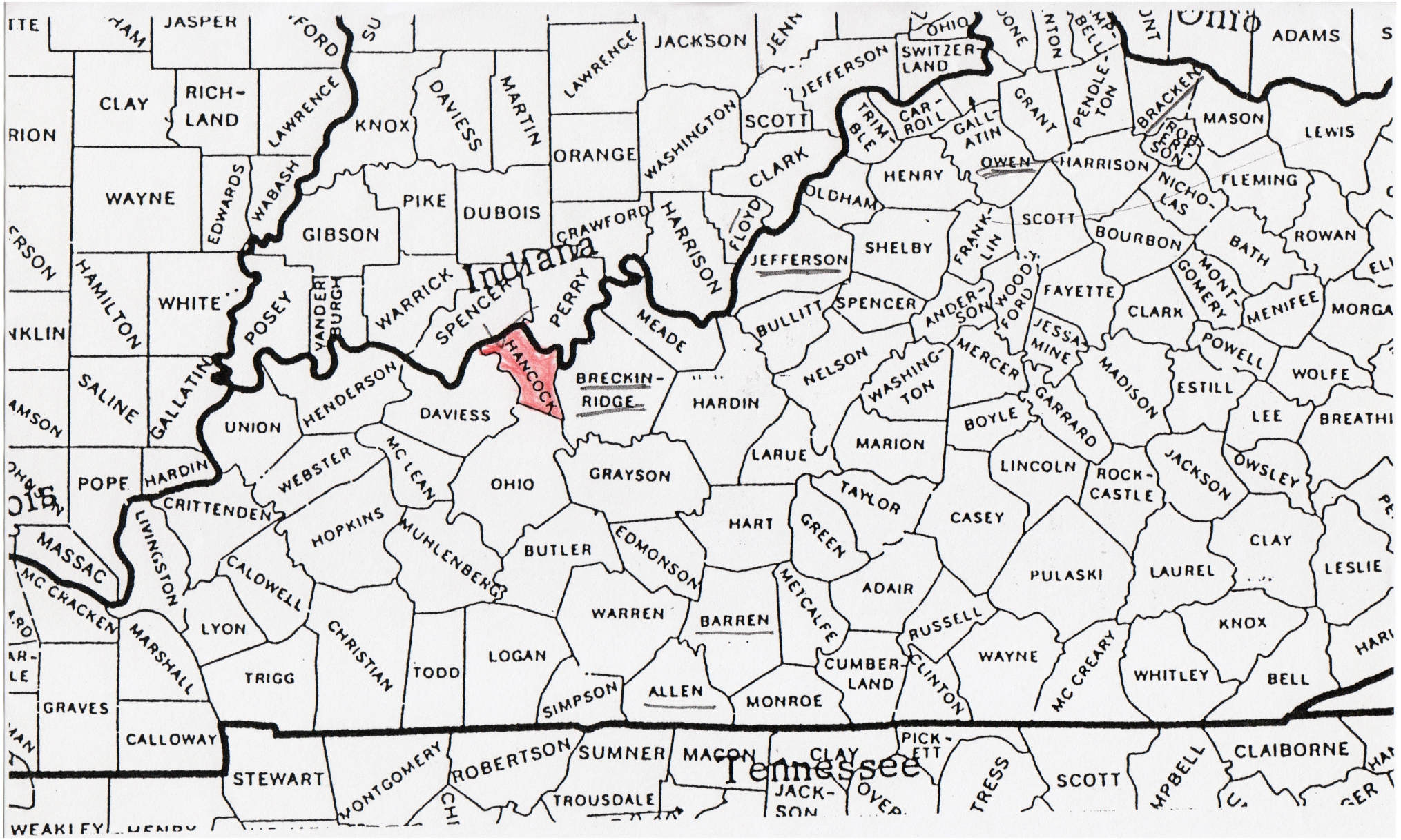
Author *Hall*

Group *Coniferous (Lower Dev)*

Locality *Falls of the Ohio*

Collector *G. K. Greene.*

Address of Collector *New Albany Ind*


Indiana
Ohio
Tennessee
HANCOCK
JASPER
CLAY
RICH-
LAND
LAWRENCE
KNOX
DAVIESS
MARTIN
ORANGE
WASHINGTON
JACKSON
JEFFERSON
SWITZER-
LAND
OHIO
ADAMS
WAYNE
EDWARDS
WABASH
GIBSON
PIKE
DUBOIS
CRAWFORD
HARRISON
FLOYD
CLARK
SCOTT
OLDHAM
HENRY
OWEN
GRANT
PENDLE-
TON
BRACKEN
MASON
LEWIS
HAMILTON
WHITE
POSEY
VANDER-
BURGH
WARRICK
SPENCER
PERRY
MEADE
BRECKIN-
RIDGE
HARDIN
BULLITT
JEFFERSON
SHELBY
FRANK-
LIN
SCOTT
BOURBON
NICHO-
LAS
FLEMING
ROWAN
SALINE
GALLATIN
UNION
HENDERSON
DAVIESS
NELSON
SPENCER
ANDER-
SON
WOOD-
FORD
FAYETTE
CLARK
MONT-
GOMERY
BATH
MENIFEE
POPE
HARDIN
WEBSTER
MC LEAN
OHIO
GRAYSON
LARUE
MARION
WASHING-
TON
MERCER
BOYLE
MADISON
ESTILL
WOLFE
CRITTENDEN
LIVINGSTON
HOPKINS
MUHLENBERG
BUTLER
HART
TAYLOR
GREEN
CASEY
LINCOLN
ROCK-
CASTLE
JACKSON
OWSLEY
MASSAC
MC CRACKEN
CALDWELL
LYON
CHRISTIAN
TODD
LOGAN
WARREN
BARREN
EDMONSON
METCALFE
ADAIR
PULASKI
LAUREL
CLAY
LESLIE
MARSHALL
TRIGG
SIMPSON
ALLEN
MONROE
CUMBER-
LAND
RUSSELL
CLINTON
WAYNE
MC CREARY
WHITLEY
KNOX
BELL
GRAVES
CALLOWAY
STEWART
MONTGOMERY
ROBERTSON
SUMNER
MACON
TROUSDALE
JACK-
SON
OVER-
TON
PICK-
ETT
TRESS
SCOTT
CLAIBORNE

Morgan + Johnsons Confederate Cav. Morgan's raid 1863 Indiana-Ohio

George Kernard Greene

Civil War Record (Confederate soldier)

Sergeant (New) Company H, 10th (Johnsons) Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, C.S.A., enlisted Nov. 15th 1862, in Davis Co., Ky.; Captured at Louisville, Ky, Sept. 1, 1863. Imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Ill., and Transfered to Point Lookout, Maryland, Feb. 24, 1865 for exchange. Subscribed to an oath of Allegience to the U.S. at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 12, 1865. Residence Hancock Co., Ky. Dark complexion, Hazel eyes, 5 feet 6 inches tall.

Where the heart is Chicago

Green, George K

497

new Co. H, 10 (Johnson's)

Kentucky Cavalry.

(Confederate.)

Sergeant	Sergeant

CARD NUMBERS.

1	46449678	20	
2	45765488	21	
3	45800165	22	
4	799944	23	
5	45973062	24	
6	46025697	25	
7	46600693	26	
8		27	
9		28	
10		29	
11		30	
12		31	
13		32	
14		33	
15		34	
16		35	
17		36	
18		37	
19		38	

Number of medical cards herein 0

Number of personal papers herein 0

BOOK-MARK:

See also

(Confederate.)

G | 10 Cav. | Ky

George K Greene
Sergt 10th Regt Ky Cav

Name appears as signature to an

Oath of Allegiance

to the United States, subscribed and sworn to at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the day and year set opposite their respective names.

Place of residence Hancock Co. Ky

Complexion dark; hair dark

Eyes hazel; height 5 ft. 6 in.

Where to report Louisville Ky

Date of administration of oath May 12, 1865.

Remarks:

Indorsement shows: "Roll of Rebel Deserters who have taken the Oath of Amnesty."

Number of roll:

23; sheet 12 Ths. Buchanan K

(665)

Copyist.

(Confederate.)

G | 10 Cav | Ky

Geo K Green

Sergt Co H 10 Regt Ky Cav

Appears on a Register of

Prisoners of War

received at Military Prison, Louisville, Ky.

Where captured Louisville Ky

When captured Sept 1, 1863.

Discharged:

Terms Camp Douglas

When Sept 10, 1863.

Remarks:

Louisville, Ky., Register No. 2; page 126

(639) Copyist.

(Confederate.)

G | 10 Cav. (Johnson's.) | Ky.

Geo Green

4 Sergt (New) Company H, 10 Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Nov & Dec, 1862

Enlisted:

When Nov 15, 1862

Where Davis Co Kentucky

By whom Col A R Johnson

Period 3 years

Last paid:

By whom

To what time, 186 .

Present or absent Present

Remarks:

Book mark:

G E Jones

(642) Copyist.

(Confederate.)

G | 10 Cav | Ky

George K Green

4 Sergt Co H 10 Regt Ky Cav

Appears on a roll of

Prisoners of War

at Military Prison, Louisville, Ky.

When received Sept 1, 1863.

Where captured Louisville

When captured Sept 1, 1863.

When discharged Sept 10, 1863

Remarks, charges, &c.: C Morton

Louisville, Ky., Register No. 4; page 110

(639) Copyist.

(Confederate.)

G | 10 Cav. | Ky

Geo. K. Green

Sgt., Co. H, 10 Regt. Ky. Cav.

Appears on a

Roll of Prisoners of War

of Morgan's Command, forwarded to Camp Douglas from Louisville Military Prison, Sept. 10, 1863.

Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville, Sept. 10, 1863.

Where captured Louisville Ky.

When captured Sept. 1, 1863

Remarks:

Number of roll:

281

(689b) Copyist.

(Confederate.)

G | 10 Cav. | Ky.

Geo K. Green

Sgt Co H 10 Reg't Ky Cav

Appears on a

Roll of Prisoners of War

paroled at Camp Douglas, Ill., and transferred to Point Lookout, Md., for exchange, Feb. 24, 1865.

Roll dated Headquarters Post, Camp Douglas, Ill., Feb. 24, 1865.

Where captured Louisville Ky

When captured Sept. 1, 1863.

Remarks:

Name appears in Division of Signatures Ky Ky

Number of roll:

86; sheet 4

(689b) Copyist.

(Confederate.)

G | 10 Cav. | Ky.

George K. Green

Sgt, Co H, 10 Reg't Kentucky Cavalry.

Appears on a record of

Prisoners of War

at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.

Where captured Louisville Ky.

When captured Sept 1, 1863.

When received Sept 26, 1863.

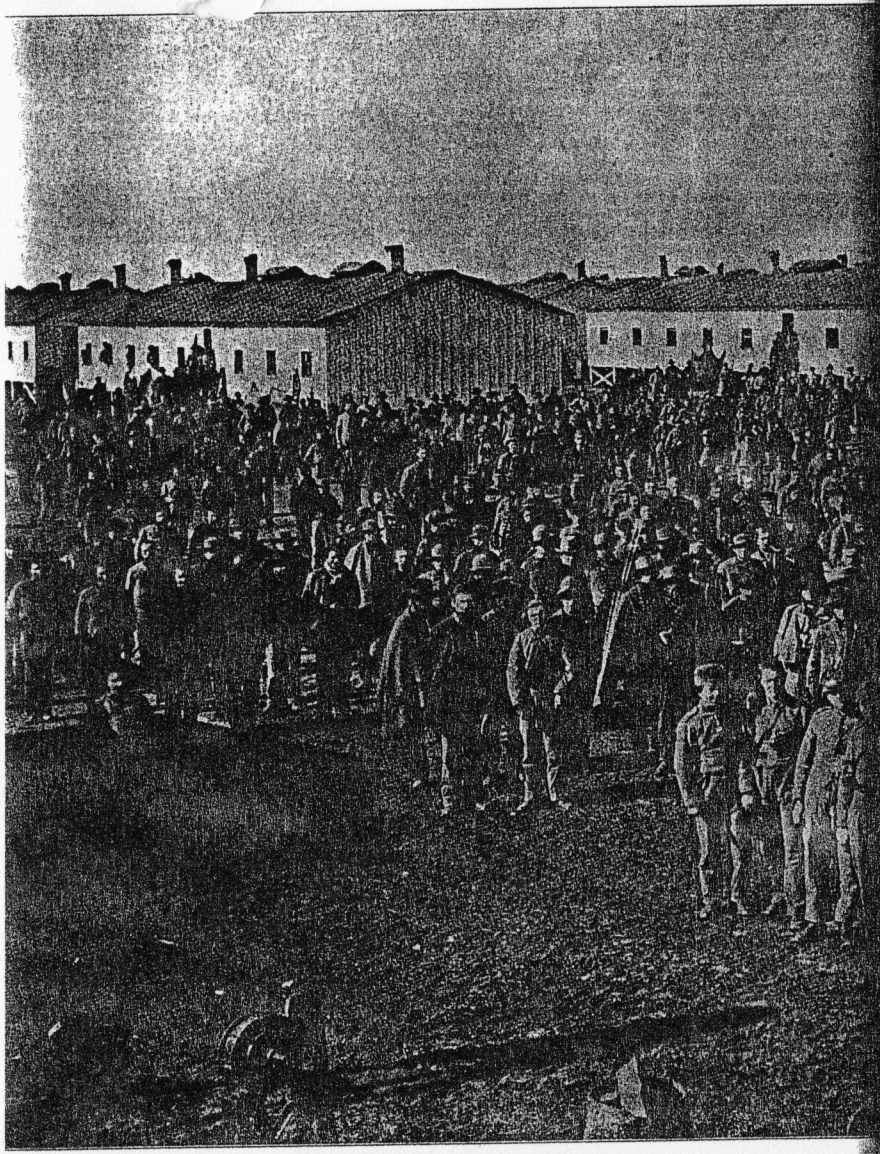
When transferred Feby 24, 1865

Remarks: P & Point Lookout Md

Camp Douglas, Ill., Register No. 1; page 64

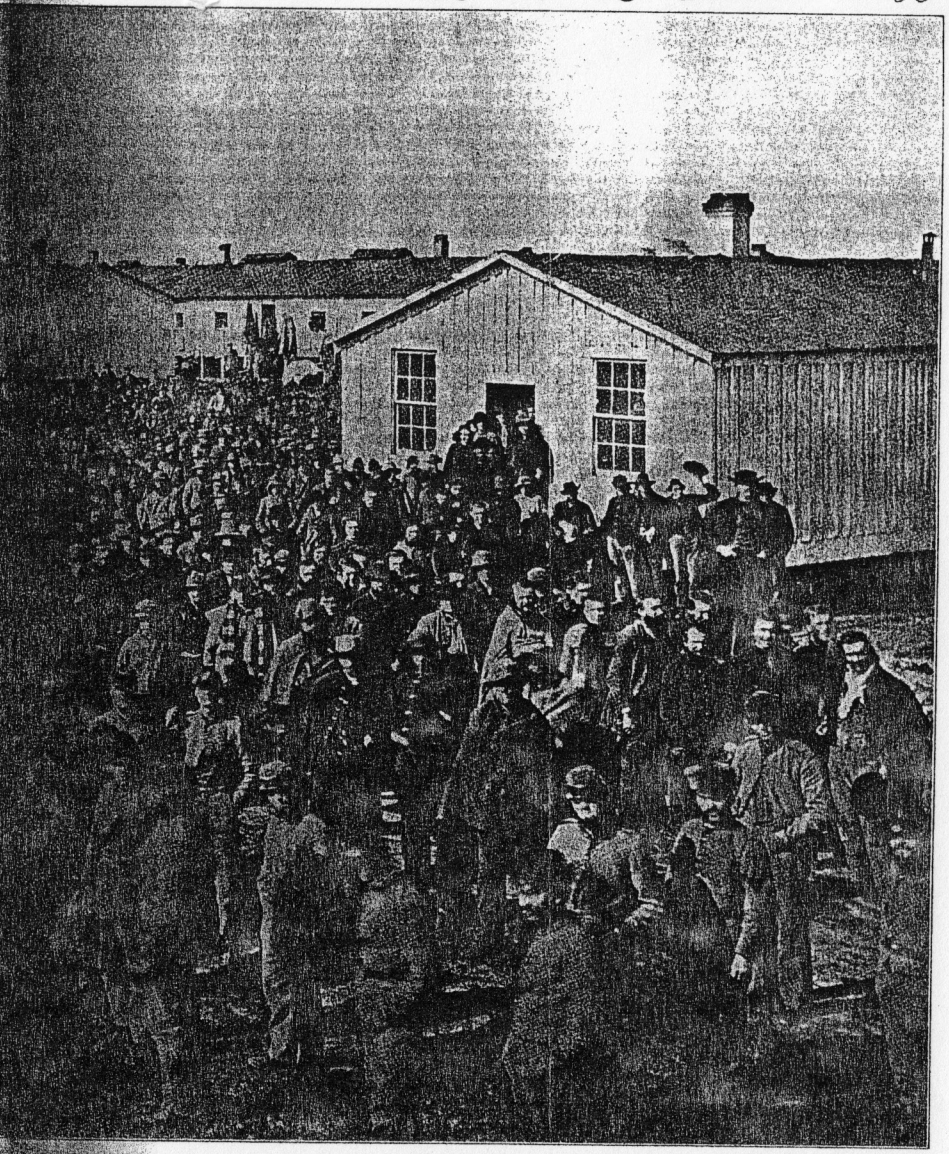
(689) Copyist.

Use → LC-B8184-10180



CAMP DOUGLAS, NEAR CHICAGO

e foreground stands a Confederate sergeant with rolls of the prisoners in his hands. It was the custom of the captives to choo
ss-sergeant from among their own number. These hundreds of men are a part of the thousands confined at Camp Dougl
barracks were enclosed by a fence to confine the Confederate prisoners taken at Forts Donelson and Henry, and new barra
afterward built. The barracks were wooden buildings ninety by twenty-four feet, of which twenty feet was cut off for the kitch



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WHERE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS FROM THE WEST WERE CONFINED

the remaining seventy feet an average of one hundred and seventy men slept in tiers of bunks. Camp Douglas was located on
and belonging to the Stephen A. Douglas estate, and was bounded by Cottage Grove Avenue on the east, Forest Avenue on the west,
Thirty-first Street on the north, and Thirty-third Street on the south. In 1911 the Cottage Grove Avenue electric cars were running
past the old front, and the Thirty-first Street cross-town cars past the north boundary; the "Camp" was a residence district.

CAMP DOUGLAS

The Other Side of the Coin

By Dorothy Wells Earlandson

"Nothing but fire can cleanse it," H. L. Bellows, President of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, said of a Civil War prison. Was he speaking of Andersonville? No, the quote is from his 1862 report on Camp Douglas in Chicago, IL. This was the prison some historians have called Andersonville's Northern counterpart.

Andersonville's name is famous - or more correctly, infamous - in our nation's history. But few of us even know the names of the North's prisons, not to mention what conditions prevailed in them. There are at least two reasons for this. First, although the lot of the Confederate prisoners was a miserable one, it was still better than that of the men held in Andersonville. Second, a far greater amount of written material exists on the Southern prisons than on those of the North.

As for Camp Douglas, few native Chicagoans know of its existence or of its historic burial ground. Though I had lived most of my life in and around Chicago, I learned of the camp only last summer and then by accident. Chicago, you see, has never publicized its one time prison camp. It was nothing for a city to point to with pride. The blame, though, lay not with the City of Chicago, but rather with the exigencies of the war.

I learned of the camp while on my semi-annual visit to Chicago to see my son and to do genealogical research at Newberry Library. On my last day there I decided to re-visit my grandparents' grave in Oak Woods Cemetery. I stopped at the sexton's office for directions to their plot and was also given a tour sheet of interesting sites in the cemetery. One listed was Confederate Mound, where, the sheet said, 6,000 Confederate Soldiers were buried. Most of them were victims of the epidemics of small pox and cholera which had descended on the camp at various times.

Intrigued, I drove to the site which today presents a scene of tranquil beauty. The tree shaded burial plot includes a great, sloping mound decorated by four Civil War field guns. Surmounting the mound is a forty-foot monument with the figure of a Confederate Infantryman. Four panels below him represent 1) General George Washington, 2) "A Call to Arms," 3) "A Veteran's Return" and 4) "A Soldier's Death Dream." Twelve Federal Guards who died with these men are also buried there with their prisoners. Only a row of badly eroded illegible marble headstones stands as evidence of their service.

Erection of this monument was made possible through the efforts of Southern sympathizers, former southern soldiers and donations from various sources. It was carved from granite brought from Constitution Hill, Georgia. The bronze tablets on its four sides list the name, rank and state of every prisoner buried there. The field guns are four cannons used by both armies during the war, with piles of shot and shrapnel near them. These were authorized by an Act of Congress in 1895.

By the spring of that year, the monument was ready for dedication, and on "Decoration Day", May 30th elaborate ceremonies were held. A parade was held in downtown Chicago that morning followed by the dedication itself, at Oak Woods in the afternoon. It was estimated that over 100,000 people attended.

As I stood at that beautiful, but sad, historic spot, I wondered what story lay behind it. The sexton's office had given me a reprint of a newspaper article which mentioned Confederate Mound. It gave just enough information to be tantalizing. Since my time in Chicago had run out, I knew I would have to dig for the answer at home. On my return, I immediately went to the library. There, sifting through a

wealth of Civil War information, I found the rather sordid story of Camp Douglas.

The camp, established in 1861, stood at 31st Street and Cottage Grove Avenue near the short of Lake Michigan. It was originally intended for the trailing of Illinois volunteers. But soon war prisoners began to be taken and a small portion of the camp's sixty acres was fenced off to hold them. Between 1861 and 1865 some 10,000 Confederate prisoners were brought to Chicago by rail, barge and forced march. The largest number 7,000 arrived in 1862 when Forts Donelson and Henry fell.

Though prisoners at Douglas, unlike those at Andersonville, were housed in barracks, reports called them poor and unsanitary. Made of wood, they measured twenty-four by ninety feet. Twenty feet were cut off for a kitchen, and the remaining space housed an average of one hundred and seventy prisoners. They slept in tiers of bunks.

Because the camp stood on low ground, it flooded with every rain. Pools of stagnant water lay in the lowest spots at all times, fertile breeding grounds for mosquitoes. In the winter, the earth was a sea of mud. Add to this the fact that inefficient and sometimes even dishonest prison management led to the general neglect and unsanitary conditions.

When Bellow visited the camp in 1862, he found things so bad he advised abandonment of the site before "the amount of standing water, of unpoliced grounds, of foul sinks, of general disorder, of soil reeking with miasmic accretions of rotten bones and the emptying of camp kettles," resulted in complete disaster.

The camp surgeon endorsed Bellows' report, adding that the hospital was overcrowded and in bad condition. Inmates were without a change of clothing, covered with vermin, without proper beds and often without blankets or straw.

Bellows' report fell on deaf ears. Col. W. H. Hoffman, then the Commissary-General in charge of Prisons, refused to abandon the site. He did, however, recommend to Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General of the Army, that a system of drainage be installed. This, too, was turned down. Meigs would go along with only minor improvements. He said that whatever the prisoners received was better than what the rebels accorded their prisoners.

Meigs was not alone in his feelings. As the war dragged on, reports had begun to come back of inhuman conditions in the Confederate prisons. As was only natural, the Northerners were only too willing to believe these reports. Although, as we have been told, it was not the official policy on either side to mistreat prisoners, neither side believed it. Each tried to present a picture of good treatment on its part, foul on the part of the other.

Eventually a real war psychosis developed in the North, leading to an "unofficial" policy of retaliation against rebel prisoners. Among other things this included cutting both food and clothing rations not only at Camp Douglas, but at all Northern prisons. The latter policy had great appeal for Gen. Hoffman, not only on the grounds of retaliation but economy as well.

Bellow visited Camp Douglas again in 1863, and again he urged abandonment of the "unfit" site. Again the idea was turned down. However, the rapidly rising death toll at the camp added fuel to his indictment. In February of 1863, 387 out of a total of 3884 prisoners died. This mortality rate - 10% for one month - was never reached in any other large prison camp either North or South, according to the "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion." Belatedly, a sewer was authorized in June of that year.

In 1864 some improvements were made at all Northern prisons. At Douglas, they rearranged the barracks to increase rooming space and obviate some of the more serious sanitary defects. Tents were put up to house the excess prisoners. This turned out to be a mixed blessing. Though they had more room, the poorly clad men from the gulf states were ill equipped to winter in tents buffeted by Lake Michigan's bitter winds. We can understand why so many died.

Though never achieving the notoriety of the larger Andersonville, there is evidence that it provided some of the same dreadful conditions. At the end of my research, I concluded that in the Civil War neither side could claim saint-hood.

With the passing of time, evidently both sides realized their guilt. This is evidenced by the fact that memorials to the luckless inhabitants were put up both at Andersonville and Chicago. They stand, a mute reminder of that sad page in history we call the American Civil War or the War Between the States.

Should you wish to visit Chicago's Confederate Mound, stop in at Oak Woods Cemetery the next time you are in that city. The entrance is on East 67th Street, midway between the I.C. tracks and S. Cottage Grove Avenue. As you go in, the office is just to your right.

Continued on page 33

 Continued from page 20

Perhaps I should warn you not to be put off by the neighborhood. Though Oak Woods once stood in the midst of a fine residential and business section, the area is now a down-at-the-heels part of the city. Oak Woods, though, is as serene and lovely as ever - a well-tended remnant of what once was. You will find Confederate Mound worth your time whether you visit as a student of history or to find your ancestor's name on one of the plaques.

References:
Civil War Prisons, William Best Hesseltine, Ungar Publishing, 1930
Civil War Dictionary, M.M. Boatner, David McKay Co., 1959
Photographic History of the Civil War in 10 Volumes, Francis Trevelyan Miller, The Review of Reviews, 1911 Volume 7, "Prisons & Hospitals."
Chicago Sun-Times article, May 27, 1985.
"A Tour of Oak Woods Cemetery," cemetery hand-out.

Cynthiana with 1,200 men and immediately made an attack. Many of Morgan's men were out of ammunition, but his command fought desperately for over an hour before being overpowered and compelled to retreat.

General Morgan had a singular reputation for making provision for his wounded men and burying his dead. In this battle he lost about 300 men, killed and wounded. It is said that after having ridden with his men for a considerable distance, he returned to Cynthiana to assure himself that a body of wounded men who had been overlooked would be cared for by his friends. Among the Confederate wounded of this battle was Jerome Clarke (Sue Mundy, *see Appendix C*).

That the Morgan onslaught of June provoked grave fears in Union quarters is shown by the Kentucky District report of General Ammen[52] dated July 1, 1864. This report deals with military prisons and prisoners in Kentucky and shows that during June, 1864, a total of 2,151 "rebel" prisoners were removed from Louisville prisons to military prisons in the North, to prevent the possibility of their liberation by a successful Confederate attack on the city.

On June 11, another order was issued by Adjutant General Lindsey directing the organization of the entire enrolled militia into regiments for use in emergency. This order was issued after an attack was made on Frankfort by Colonel Pryor's detachment of Morgan's cavalry. To repulse this attack Col. G. W. Monroe used 250 U.S. Regulars and the enrolled militia of Frankfort, including Governor Bramlette.

Gen. E. A. Paine assumed the office of commandant at Paducah on the nineteenth of July and initiated "fifty-one day's reign of violence, terror, rapine, extortion, oppression, bribery and military murders."[53] Nominally, for the benefit of Union soldiers' families living in western Kentucky, General Paine, on August 1, 1864, levied a tax of $100,000 upon residents of his military district. Immediately an order was issued that the collection should be made "from persons known to be or suspected of being Confederate sympathizers." Then, on the tenth of August,

Kentucky continued to be harassed by bands of outlaws. For a time during the fall and winter of 1864 and 1865 neither property nor life were safe because of the operations of these bands. In desperation the legislature asked the adjutant general to formulate a plan to break up guerrilla plundering, and on January 16, 1865, he submitted a report and recommendations.

An incident that reflected anything but honor on the Home Guards involved occurred January 28, 1865, when eighteen of them busied themselves in plundering the stores of Bloomfield, Nelson County. While so engaged they were attacked by a force of about sixty led by Capt. Jerome Clarke. In the skirmish that ensued seventeen of the Home Guards were killed.[73]

An instance of the determination by Union military authorities to classify individuals or small bodies of Confederates as guerrillas is contained in the execution on January 20, 1865, at Louisville of Nathaniel Marks of Grayson. Marks, a private in Company A, 10th Kentucky Confederate Infantry, had a furlough and was on his way home when arrested. He was tried before a military commission (the same personnel that sat in the case of Jerome Clarke, *see Appendix C*), and was condemned as a guerilla. His protests of innocence and requests to introduce evidence were ruled out.[74]

Captured Kentuckians of the Confederate Army imprisoned in Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, on February 7, 1865, numbered 1,663. A poll was taken on that day to ascertain which of these prisoners would return to the Confederate Army service. Of this number 1,422 indicated a desire to return to their commands if exchanged.

In order to conserve the militia strength of the state the legislature found it necessary to take action against "substitute brokers" from other states who came into Kentucky offering sums as bounty sufficiently high to induce many to leave the state and enter the Union service elsewhere as substitutes for draftees. This practice was prohibited by an act of February 22, 1865, which made it unlawful to take any male out of the state to be enlisted as the substitute for a resident of another state. The penalty provided was a fine of $1,000 and one year's imprisonment for each offense.

Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge was relieved of his command of the Military District of Kentucky on February 22, 1865, and ordered by his successor, General Palmer, to report to General Thomas at Nashville for field duty. News of the change reached the Kentucky public on the tenth of February by the announcement that "Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, has been appointed to command in Kentucky. Thank God and President Lincoln."[75] Three days after General Palmer took up the duties of his office he issued an order designed to encourage Kentuckians to desert from the Confederate Army. The order directed all Confederate deserters then in Kentucky, or who might come in, to register with the provost marshal of their county, thereby becoming entitled to United States military protection.

On February 22, 1865, Confederate Col. John C. Breckinridge, Jr., was taken prisoner at Versailles. In searching him an order from the Confederate Secretary of War was found directing all persons engaged in Confederate recruiting in Kentucky to obey the orders of Colonel Breckinridge; those failing to do so "will be at once reported to the military authorities in Kentucky as not recognized by the Confederate Government and not entitled, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war." The following communications deal with the arrest and imprisonment of Colonel Breckinridge:

Feb. 23, 1865

To: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN PALMER
Commanding District of Kentucky

I have the honor to report that a portion of State troops, now stationed at Versailles in Woodford county, did on the 22nd inst., under the guidance of Capt. J. J. Macey the County Provost Marshal, capture, about seven miles east of Versailles, Col. Robert J. Breckinridge of the Confederate army. I telegraphed you this morning in regard to the disposition of the prisoner, but receiving

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY

REMARKS

NOTE—There appearing on the rolls two companies reported as "Company "N", 10th Kentucky Cavalry" one dated August 25th 1862, other September 5th, 1862, of different officers and privates, and no reason given therefor, both rolls are published.

NOTE—The only roll of this Company on file is dated Liberty, Tenn., Dec., 31, 1862. "This Company has been actively engaged since its formation. It first particpated in the battle of Owensboro and brought on the engagement, at its first fire, the Colonel comanding the abolition forces was killed, on the next day it was employed as skirmishers and brought on the attack at Panther Creek where a bloody battle was fought. It obstructed the navigation of Green River above the first lock. It was frequently engaged in skirmishes in Southern Kentucky. It was with General Morgan in his last expedition to Kentucky and returned with him."

13. Discharged.

16. Transfered to 4th Kentucky Infintry.
17. Captured.

23. Captured.

28. Missing.

31. Missing.
32. Deserted.
33. Transferred to Duke's Regiment.
34. Captured.

37. Deserted.
38. Missing.

42. Captured.
43. Captured.

47. Missing.

49. Transfered to Company G and made 2nd Lieutenant.

51. Discharged.

53. Deserted.
54. Captured.

56. Wounded in Kentucky.
57. Deserted.
58. Captured.
59. Captured.
60. Killed after he surrendered.
61. Quarter Master Sergeant.
62. Deserted.
63. Deserted.
64. Missing.
To 3rd Flo.
Deserted.
67. Appointed Quartermaster of this Regiment.
68. Captured.

72. Captured.

TENTH KENTUCKY (C.S.) CAVALRY

Orginization of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry began in the spring of 1863 and was completed sometimes in the fall of 1863. Members of the unit were recruited in Eastern Kentucky, southwestern Virginia, and the southern area of West Virginia. Nicknames for two the regiment's companies have been identified. These are listed below.

"C"	Morgan's Mounte d Men
"H"	Kentucky and Virginia Mounted Rifles (also called the Spy Company)

The regiment was occassionally referred to by the name of the Tenth Kentucky Mounted Rifles. This unofficial designation was shared with another Kentucky unit, the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry (q.v.). The regiment was also occassionally known as the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry Battalion even though it had been officially accepted into Confederate service as a regiment.

Like almost all Civil War units, the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry was often known by an alternate name derived from the name of the unit's commanding officer. Names of this type identified as having been used by or for the regiment are shown below.

Andrew J. May's Cavalry
William R. Lee's Cavalry
Edwin Trimble's Cavalry
George R. Diamond's Cavalry
A. J. Trimble's Cavalry

The regiment saw service in various higher commands during its career. These higher command assignments are listed below.

July 31, 1863	(detachment) Second Brigade, Morgan's Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of Tennessee
Jan. 8, 1864	Williams' Cavalry Brigade, Department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee
Jan. 31, 1864	Williams' Brigade, Attached, Department of East Tennessee
Mar. 31, 1864	Giltner's Brigade, Vaughn's Division, Cavalry Corps, Department of East Tennessee

Apr. 16, 1864	Giltner's Brigade, Department of East Tennessee
Aug. 1, 1864	First Brigade, Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee
Jan. 15, 1865	Giltner's Cavalry Brigade, Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee

The regiment participated in nearly twenty various type slirmishes, engagements, etc. during its career. Listed below are the engagements in which the unit took part.

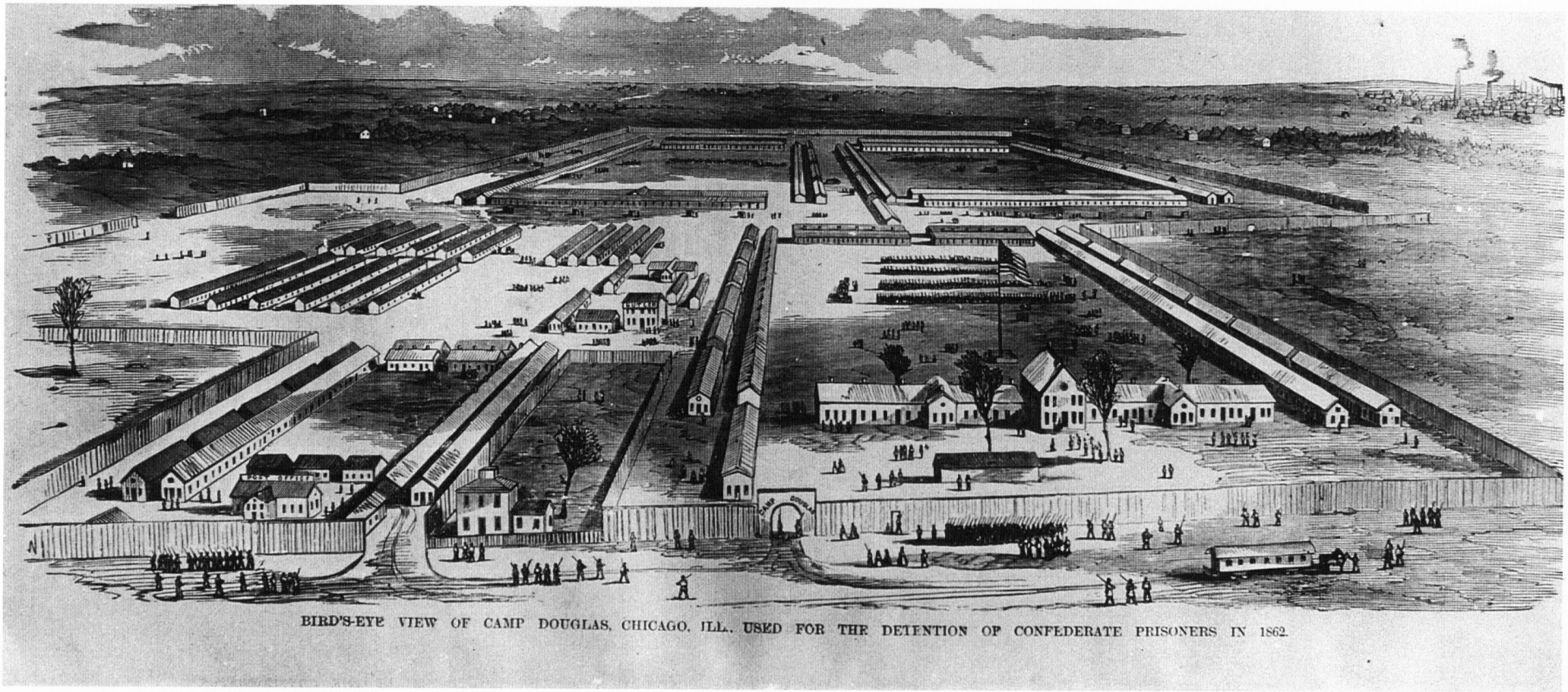
Action near Rodgersville, Tenn.	Nov. 6, 1863
Siege, Knoxville, Tenn.	Nov. 17 - Dec. 4, 1863
Action, Rutledge, Tenn.	Dec. 15, 1863
Action, Rutledge, Tenn.	Dec. 18, 1863
Action, Jonesville, Va.	Jan. 3, 1864
Operations about Dandridge, Tenn.	Jan. 16 - 17, 1864
Skirmishes, Strawberry Plains, Tenn.	Jan. 21 - 22, 1864
Morgan's Invasion of Kentucky	May 31 - June 20, 1864
Skirmish near Pond Gap, Ky.	June 1, 1864
Capture, Mount Sterling, Ky.	June 8, 1864
Action, Mount Sterling, Ky.	June 9, 1864
Action, Keller's Bridge near Cynthiana, Ky.	June 11, 1864
Action, Cynthiana, Ky.	June 12, 1864
Action, Park's Gap, Greenville, Tenn.	Sept. 4, 1864
Operations against Stoneman's Raid from Bean's Station, Tenn. into South West Virginia	Dec. 10 - 29, 1864

When news of the surrender of Lee's forces reached the troops in Eastern Tennessee, most units disbanded rather than go trhough the formality of surrender themselves. Some individual members of various units proceeded southward on their own with General Duke's command to escort President Davis. It is not known if any members of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry accompanied Duke.

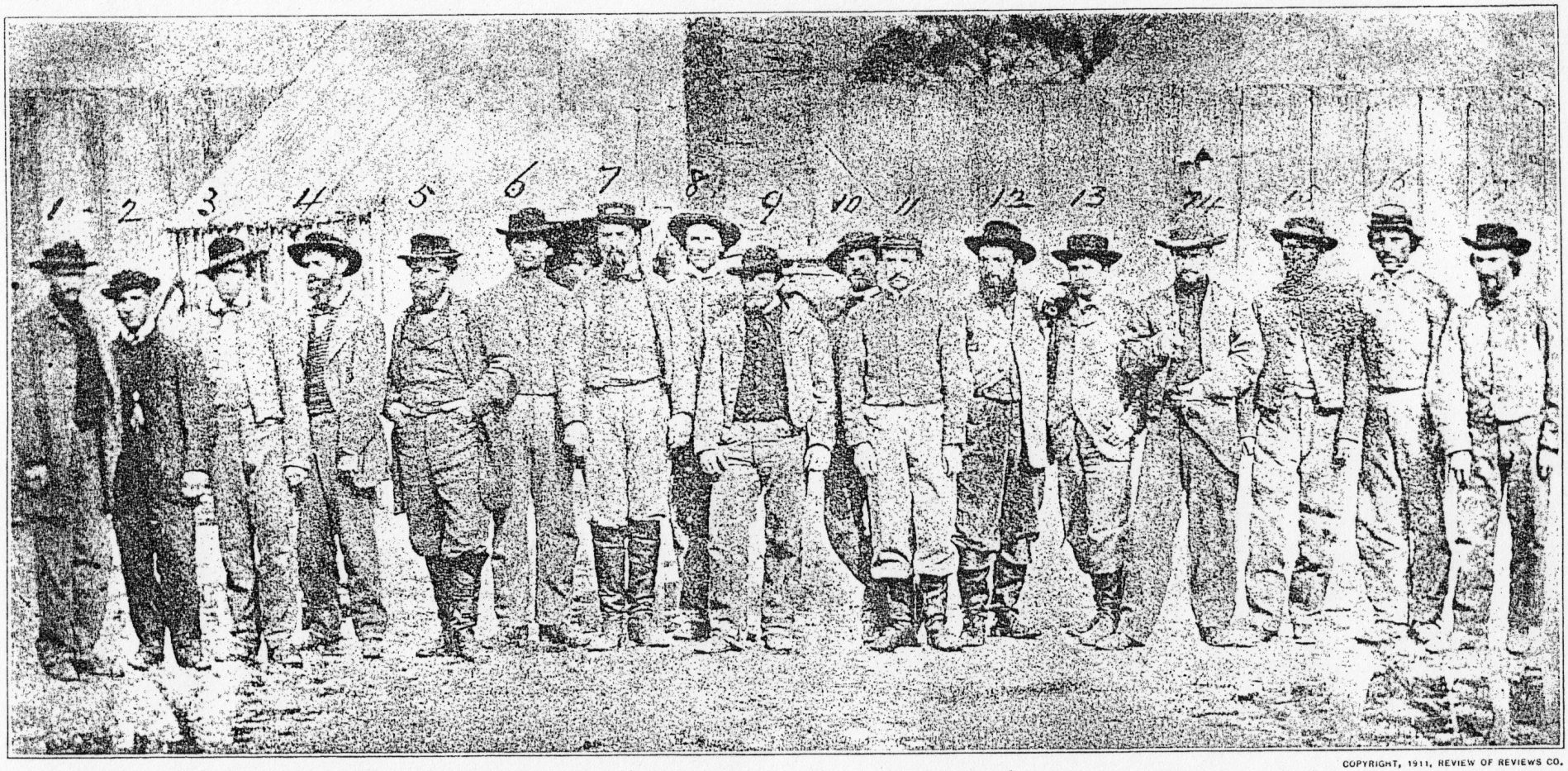
1. Light-house
2. Dining room & kitchen .
3. Hospital Headquarters
4. Baggage room
5. Reading room
6. Half Diet kitchen
7. Chapel
8. Reservoir
9. Circle of wards
10. Ward C
11. Ward D
12. Ward F
13. Ward E
14. E. L. Donnellys Stores
15. Dead house
16. Sisters' quarters
17. Wharf & Post Com. buildings
18. Ice house
19. Laundry
20. Guard quarters
21. Hospt. Com. & Clerks Mess room
22. Old hotel — wards A & B
23. Bakery
24. Commissary building
25. Ward I
26. Ward K
27. Ward G
28. Rear of Formans Boarding house
29. Allens boarding house
30. Spaulding's photograph gallery
31. Qtrs. of W. H. Gardner, Asst. Surg. U.S.A. & Ex. officer
32. Qtrs. of A. Heger, Surg. U.S.A. in charge of Prisoners Camp.
33. Qtrs. of Surg. Thompson in charge of Prisoners Camp.
34. Line dividing Hospt. fr. Military
35. Qtrs. of Capt. Lucas, C. S.
36. Qtrs. of Mr. Tompkins Q. M. Clerk
37. Qtrs. of Capt. Cook, C. S.
38. Qtrs. of Lt. Sargent Ord. Officer
39. Qtrs. of Capt. Godfrey, Q. M.
40. Office of Com. of Musters
41. Office of Capt. Patterson Provost Marshall
42. Brig. Gen. Marstons Headquarters
43. 2nd Wisconsin Battery
44. Cluster of stables
45. Contraband quarters
46. Star Spangled Masonic Lodge
47. Murphys farm house
48. Hospital 2nd N. H. V.
49. Qtrs. of Dr. Merrow, Sur., 2nd N.H.V.
50. Qtrs. of Col. Bailey 2nd, N. H. V.
51. Camp of 2nd, N. H. V.
52. Camp of 12th N. H. V.
53. Qtrs of Major Langley, Com'g 12th N. H. V.
54. Qtrs. of Union recruits from rebel prisoners
55. Guard house
56. Rebel Camp
57. Camp 5th N. H. V.
58. Qtrs. of Col. Cross, 5th N. H. V.
59. Burying grounds
60. Small pox hospital
61. Stockade across Peninsula and Block house
62. Quartermasters office
63. Camp for rebel officers

U. S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES

(Lithograph of Point Lookout made between July 1863 - Feb 1864)



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, ILL., USED FOR THE DETENTION OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN 1862.



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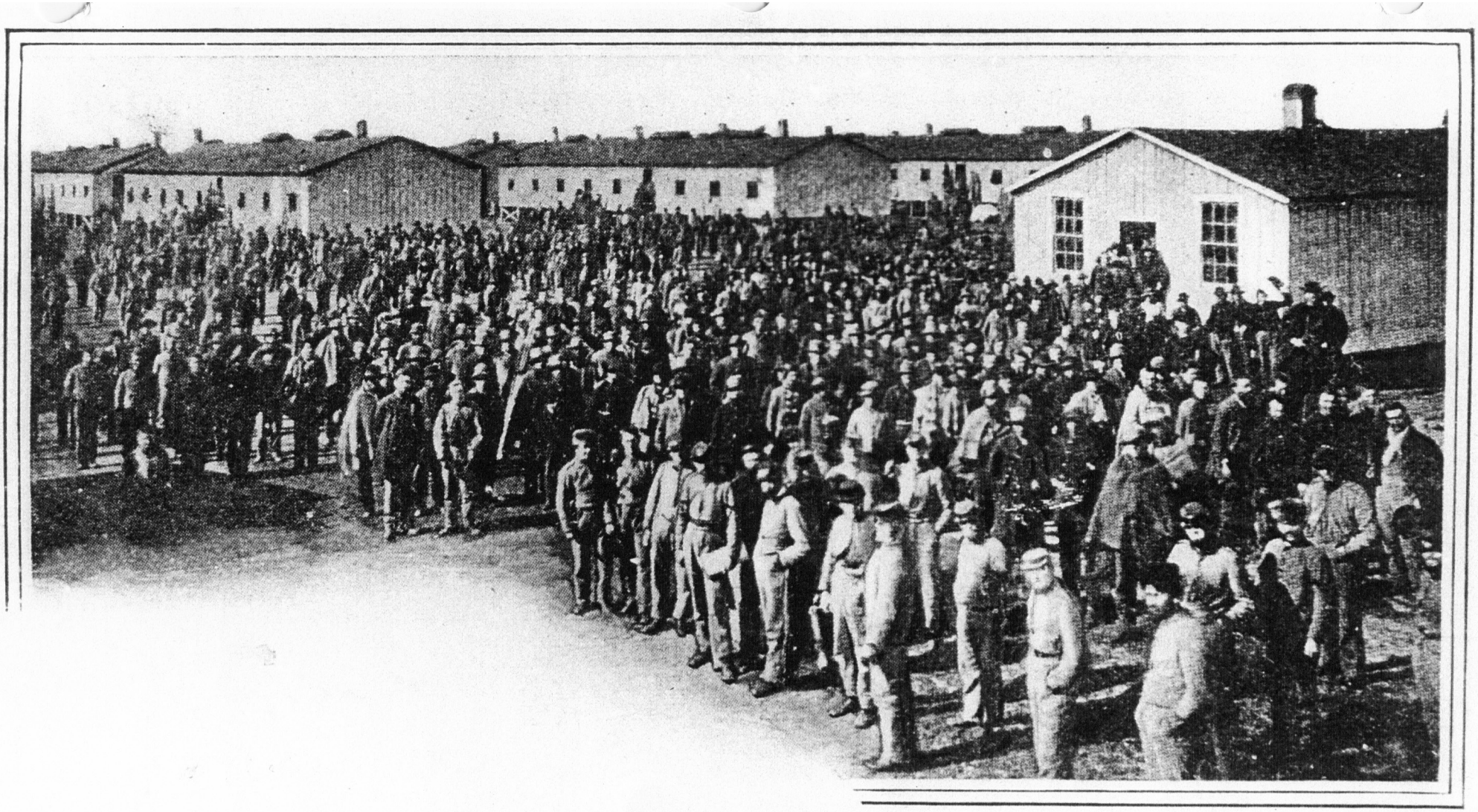
"LES MISERABLES DE POINT LOOKOUT"—CONFEDERATES FACING THEIR SECOND FIGHT, 1865

The above caption written on this photograph by a Confederate prisoner's hand speaks eloquently for itself. This was the only Federal prison without any barracks. Only tents stood upon the low, narrow sand-spit. Prisoners were sent here from the West for exchange at City Point; at times as many as twenty thousand were crowded within the limits of the stockade. But from the faded photograph on this page there is reflected the spirit of the Confederate army—devotion to duty. As the ex-soldiers stood in line, a task awaited them calling for the truest bravery—the rebuilding of their shattered communities. How well they fought, how gallantly they conquered in that new and more arduous struggle, the following half-century witnessed. On this page is represented David Kilpatrick (third from left), who became mayor *pro tem.* of New Orleans, and G. W. Dupré (tenth), later clerk of the Louisiana Supreme Court. Others well known later as citizens of their home communities and of the United States, can be picked out from the complete roster from left to right as it was written on the photograph: "J. F. Stone, First Maryland Cavalry; H. C. Florance, First W. Artillery; D. Kilpatrick, First W. Artillery; William Byrne, Cit. Maryland; D. W. Slye, Cit. Maryland; Van Vinson, First W. Artillery; J. Black, Louisiana Guard; F. F. Case, First W. Artillery; G. W. Dupré, First W. Artillery; C. E. Inloes, First Maryland Cavalry; Edwin Harris, Company H., Seventh Louisiana; W. D. DuBarry, Twenty-seventh South Carolina; H. L. Allan, First W. Artillery; G. R. Cooke, First Maryland Cavalry; J. Bozant, First W. Artillery; C. Rossiter, First W. Artillery, and S. M. E. Clark, First W. Artillery" (abbreviation for Washington Artillery).

Photographic History of the Civil War, Vol 2, p. 125

ROLL OF COMPANY H, 10th CAVALRY (Col. A. R. Johnson)

	NAME	RANK	WHEN ENLISTED	WHERE ENLISTED	MUSTERED OUT	
					When	Where
1	H. Clay Meriwether	Captain	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
2	D. Chipley	1st Lieutenant	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
3	J. A. Munday	2nd Lieutenant	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
4	M. B. Dupuy	2nd Lieutenant	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
5	L. T. Banks	1st Sergeant	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
6	W. P. Neel	2nd Sergeant	Aug. 23, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
7	Jas. Falls	3rd Sergeant	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
8	Geo. Green	4th Sergeant	Nov. 15, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
9	S. S. Loyal	1st Corporal	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
10	J. S. Morgan	2nd Corporal	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
11	Wm. Pence	3rd Corporal	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
12	J. A. Quick	4th Corporal	Nov. 10, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
13	Absden, J.	Private	Nov. 10, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
14	Bell, Wm.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
15	Boswell, G. W.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
16	Boardman, Samuel	Private	Sept. 10, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
17	Clore, L.	Private	Aug. 23, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
18	Christian, J. T.	Private	Sept. 29, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
19	Carlisle, B. L.	Private	Sept. 18, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
20	Cavendor, Thos.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
21	Cobbett, W.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
22	Combs, E. S.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
23	Davidson, B.	Private	Dec. 4, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
24	Estez, J. G.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
25	Estez, Richard	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
26	Fisher, H.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
27	Fowler, G. H.	Private	Sept. 25, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
28	Hayden, Jos.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
29	Hayden, J. H.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
30	Hayden, H.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
31	Henderson, J.	Private	Nov. 10, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
32	Hull, F. A.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
33	Hanna, W. M.	Private	Aug. 23, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
34	Herrell, Samuel	Private	Oct. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
35	Johnson, G. W.	Private	Sept. 20, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
36	Johnson, J. C.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
37	Kelly, E.	Private	Oct. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
38	Kincaid, Jesse	Private	Sept. 28, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
39	Lawson, J. W.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
40	Lawson, Pat.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
41	Lockett, Jas.	Private	Aug. 23, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
42	Lockett, J. W.	Private	Aug. 23, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
43	Lacock, Fred.	Private	Nov. 10, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
44	Mitchell, J. H.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
45	McMahan, J. W.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
46	Morgan, T. B.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
47	McQuiddy, O.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
48	Morrow, Stephen	Private	Sept. 21, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
49	Mallum, G. F. C.	Private	Aug. 23, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
50	Newmam, N. H.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
51	Newman, N. H.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess, Co., Ky.		
52	Newman, R. L.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
53	Newman, T. M.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
54	Nokes, J.	Private	Sept. 20, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
55	O'Bannon, C. S.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
56	Parker, J. C.	Private	Sept. 21, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
57	Parker, R. L.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
58	Powell, Fred.	Private	Oct. 15, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
59	Quinn, Jas.	Private	Sept. 20, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
60	Ross, F.	Private	Aug. 23, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
61	Robbins, J. L.	Private	Sept. 30, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
62	Summer, S.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
63	Sebree, J.	Private	Oct. 1, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
64	Simmerman, T.	Private	Sept. 8, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
65	Sledge, A. D.	Private	Sept. 26, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
66	Sherrod, Wm.	Private	Aug. 23, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
67	Trafton, L. W.	Private	Aug. 23, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
68	Trimble, Thos.	Private	Sept. 25, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
69	Wilhelm, F.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
70	Williams, T.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
71	Wood, Chas. T.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		
72	Wood, Chas.	Private	Sept. 10, 1862	Daviess Co., Ky.		

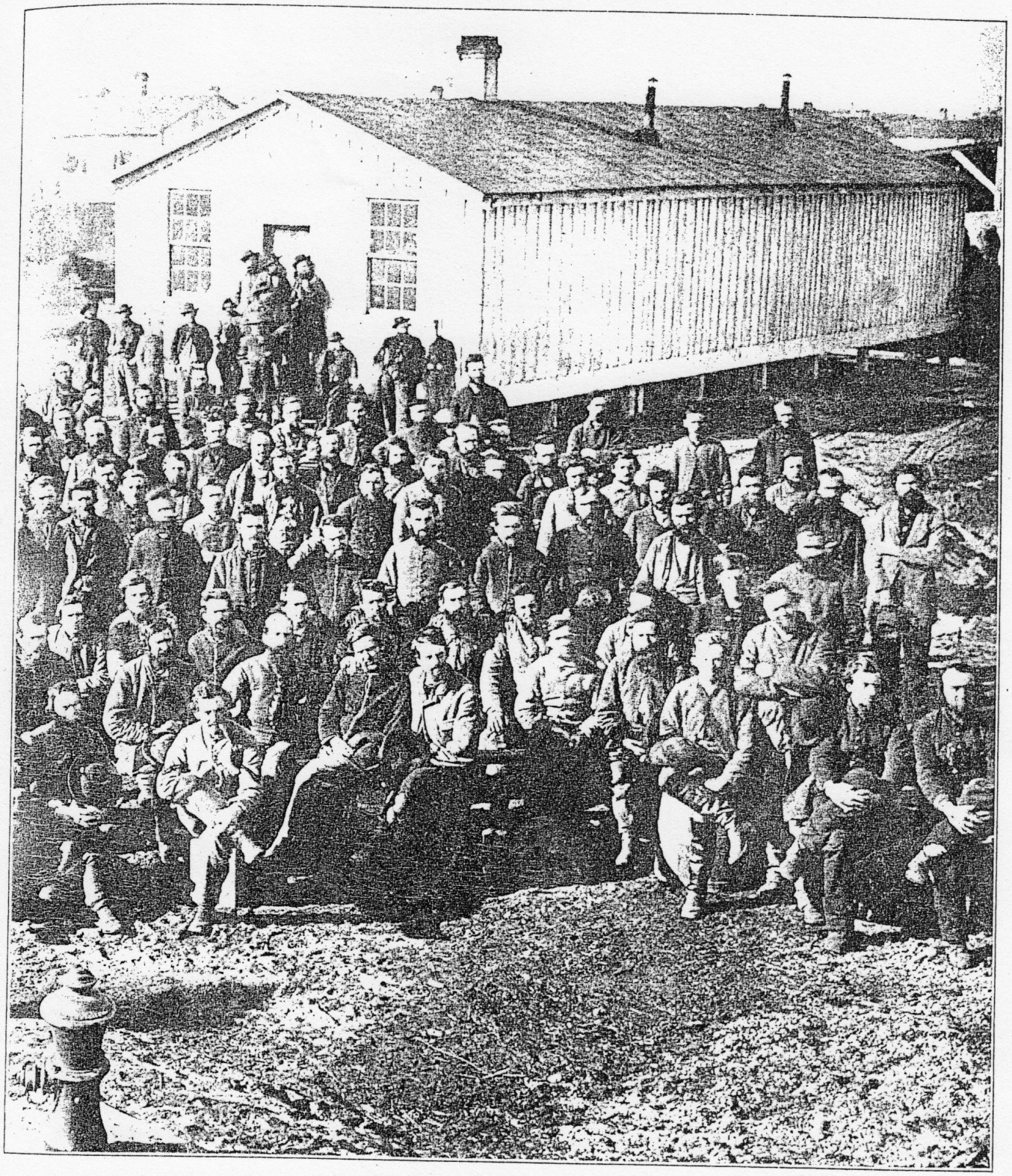


Confederate Prisoners at Fort Douglas, Chicago, 1864.

A WET DAY AT CAMP DOUGLAS, NEAR CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

At any period the sanitary conditions at Camp Douglas were not satisfactory. The ground was low and always flooded after a rain, as seen in this photograph, and stagnant pools of water stood there with no means of draining them off. The highest rate of mortality for any one prison during one month of the war was reached at Camp Douglas in February, 1863. Unused to the rigors of the Northern climate, the Southern prisoners died like flies in their unsanitary surroundings. The mortality rate for this one month was ten per cent. Judging from the men shown in this photograph, some of the prisoners were fairly comfortable. The Confederate gray of some of the uniforms can be plainly discerned. The pipes show that they were not denied the luxury of tobacco.

Photographic History of the Civil War, Vol 7, p. 159



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CAMP DOUGLAS, WHERE TEN PER CENT. OF THE PRISONERS DIED ONE MONTH

In February, 1863, out of 3,884 prisoners, 387 died at Camp Douglas in Chicago, or almost exactly ten per cent., a mortality rate for one month not reached by any other large prison during the war. The camp was on low ground, the drainage bad, and conditions generally were unsanitary. Its abandonment as a prison was urged by President H. W. Bellows of the Sanitary Commission. It is hard for us to realize, as we look at this group of apparently hale and hearty young men, how great a toll death took by reason of the ignorance or indifference of their keepers. It was no contemplated part of the war to allow such things to happen, but those in charge of the prisoners were often hampered by lack of appropriations and delay in delivering supplies. The question of the proper feeding and adequate housing of prisoners in sanitary surroundings remained unsolved by either side until the close of the protracted conflict.

Photographic Hist[illegible] Civ War Vol 7, p. 73, pub by Review of Reviews, c1911

The Sunday

VOL. XXVI., NO. 200. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER

FORMATION OF THE GURLEY COLLECTION OF FOSSILS

Noted Geologists Who Have Contributed to Its Wealth of Specimens—Various Fine Collections Secured—Fossil Plant Life—Fifth Paper.

For the past four weeks in The Inter Ocean articles have been published in description of the collection of fossils belonging to Professor William F. E. Gurley of Danville, Ill., late state geologist, a paleontologist of international reputation, and a collector for thirty years, since early youth. This collection is unique in its perfection among those of private ownership the world over in the number of its types (original specimens described for the first time, meaning new varieties discovered), and the perfection of its forms, as well as in other things appertaining to excellence in such matters. Nothing before has been written dealing with this collection as an entirety, hence the importance of this series of articles. In the first paper (published Sept. 12) representative types of crinoids were illustrated, and the collection in general described. The second article, following a week later, was in its nature biographical, with descriptions of echinoids, cystids, blastoids, etc. Trilobites and other fossil forms were described in the third paper, and fossil fishes and insects in that published last Sunday. Today consideration is given the sources of the Gurley collection, descriptions of the lesser collections that have been secured in the past, and the men who have been associated with Professor Gurley in his research. In addition a plate showing fossil plants is published, and matter dealing with the subject of vegetation.

Such a collection as that of Professor Gurley could only be formed through the assistance of others added to original research. Not one life, or a dozen, would suffice for such discoveries. Many collections have entered into this one, and scientists in number have helped to swell the list of rare fossil forms.

Miller of Cincinnati has been named [illegible] these articles. He was associated [illegible] Professor Gurley in the publication of the results of the latter's discoveries. He is properly considered as being one of the leading paleontologists of the world. He has described more species of crinoids than were ever described by one man. He is the author of the standard work, "North American Fossils," and other works dealing [illegible] ology. By profession he is a lawyer, [illegible] odwork. He has a large collection [illegible] from personal research, exchange, [illegible] presentation. From his high [illegible] regard for Professor Gurley he accepted [illegible] the distinguished privilege [illegible] from his collection what he [illegible] words, whatever the Gurley collection lacked that the Miller collection [illegible] achieves. If [illegible] the collection [illegible] specimens from the famous fields of Indiana, hence increased value to the all-embracing Danville aggregation of fossil forms.

Professor S. S. Gorby, for many years the state geologist of Indiana, a collector during his entire life, disposed of the greater part of his collection some few years ago, reserving the best of his specimens. This select lot was presented by Professor Gorby to Professor Gurley as a token of his high regard for the Illinois man. It was a splendid selection, as a glance at the illustrations will show.

Dr. Charles Wachsmuth of Burlington, Iowa, was a collector for many years, and the Danville collector secured the district high and low with both the elder Corey and his son, to good effect. Some of the best of the specimens of the collection now being described came from this source.

N. K. Burkett of Keokuk, Iowa, had a magnificent collection of fossil crinoids and fish remains. All the specimens are now a part of the Gurley collection.

Others who by their labors have contributed to the excellence of the Gurley collection are Professor Worthen, Professor Hartt, Professor Meek, Professor Hall, Professor Winchell, Professor Lesley, Professor Owen, Professor Shumard, Professor Swallow, Professor Whitfield, Professor Newberry, Professor Cox, Professor Orton, Professor Lea, Professor Safford, Professor Troost, Professor Conrad, Professor Rafinesque, Professor Vanuxem, Professor Mather, Professor Emmons, Professor Dana, Professor Hitchcock, Professor Agassiz, Professor Leidy, Professor Cope, Professor Marsh, Professor Meyer, Professor Morton, Professor Ch. Fr[illegible] marks from these old [illegible] but few examples of [illegible] nevertheless remarka[illegible] quite similar in form [illegible] day.

It was in the succe[illegible] that they found conditions favorable to their remai[illegible] evidences of the vast [illegible] have been a veritable [illegible] ful vegetation, coverin[illegible] of [illegible] ever [illegible]

Artes of Evansville, Ind., an enthusiastic antiquarian, split a whetstone, which showed on the fracture the wing of an insect. The specimen was presented to Professor Gurley. It proved to be a new species, and was described and named by Professor Scudder.

Dr. R. M. Byrnes, one time president of the College of Pharmacy of Cincinnati, was a lifetime collector of all things. When he died, his widow afforded to Professor Gurley the opportunity of selection of what he willed. Many fine fossil forms were secured from W. J. Parrish of Kansas City, who had much skill in research. From Enoch May of Burlington, Iowa, who died a few years ago at a great age, Professor Gurley obtained fish teeth and crinoids—good specimens all. Other rare fossils were obtained from John McCabe, boss of a gang of men at Quarry, Iowa, an enthusiastic and intelligent collector. Very many specimens were found at this point and the best of them came to the Danville collection. Professor Gurley had in William Gibson of Newport, Ind., (deceased), an enthusiastic fellow worker and friend. They collected together for years and the Danville man secured whatever he desired from the specimens found by his companion. Mr. Gibson had knowledge of stratification that was phenomenal.

Professor Gurley personally has collected fossils in all of the famous paleontological localities of the United States. Sometimes he has remained as much as three months at one place. He has given much time to the celebrated Crawfordsville (Ind.) district. Dr. C. Corey, of the town named, in early years a member of the geological survey of New York, settled in the West during the '40s. Imperfect specimens had been found near Crawfordsville. He thought it might be possible that complete crinoids could be found. Finally he achieved success in conection with Professor Hovey, and developed the most celebrated geological district of the new world.

Leander Corey sold to Professor Gurley his first crinoid, the specimen that was illustrated as a geologist, he is rec[illegible] authority in conchology. At one time he was the [illegible] history in the Universit[illegible] not said that all the sp[illegible] at the time were acq[illegible] Gurley went through [illegible] privilege of taking from [illegible] to enrich his own collect[illegible] selection of choice speci[illegible] lowed in many instan[illegible] collector. It is but just [illegible] to Professor Weatherby [illegible] selfish life deserves. He [illegible] scholar, in the full sen[illegible] used term, and he colle[illegible] loves them and the [illegible]

The following was [illegible] in explanation of the [illegible] plants:

Vegetation is as [illegible] versal, combining, as it [illegible] of life with nearly all [illegible] luxuries so essential [illegible] fact, we find ourselves [illegible] upon. Like our great, wo[illegible] useful, so grand, and g[illegible] us with blessings and pl[illegible] of life, and continual[illegible] our existence. In s[illegible] ous forms it has been [illegible] the various phases of [illegible] the most remote period[illegible] our civilization.

All the toil of the hum[illegible] nought without it; ever[illegible] would be barren if bereft [illegible] assistance. All other [illegible] swept away and yet we [illegible] little inconvenience. S[illegible] however, all vegetation [illegible] carried back to the be[illegible] history, to the very dawn [illegible] clusively to the waters [illegible] and desolate continents [illegible] inner convulsions, rising [illegible] slight change in the [illegible] seemingly impatient fo[illegible] that great unknown cau[illegible] bring into tangible for[illegible] existence those first [illegible] vegetable life (cocoid) [illegible] whose unfolding and [illegible] long periods of time w[illegible] age of individual plan[illegible]

Whilst the waters o[illegible] means unfavorable to [illegible] to have been a lack of [illegible] able to any great de[illegible] not until after they ha[illegible] their native element [illegible] upon terra firma tha[illegible] tion which, through [illegible] growth, placed them in [illegible] supreme. Yes, indeed, [illegible] that the world at larg[illegible] feet of this supreme m[illegible] Still, with all this w[illegible] phenomenal achievem[illegible] as fully dependent u[illegible] ment as when they fo[illegible] encouragement to adv[illegible] for without water they [illegible]

The geological rec[illegible] terrestrial life until h[illegible] plants and insects of [illegible] tinents. Among the [illegible] most important discov[illegible] and insect-bearing marls [illegible] Illinois, [illegible] ing Professor Ch. Fr[illegible]

THREE LEADING AMERICAN SCIENTISTS WHO HAVE ASSISTED PROFESSOR GURLEY IN HIS WORK.

PROFESSOR CH. FRED HARTT.

PROFESSOR A. H. WORTHEN.

B. A. MILLER.

The Sunday Chicago Inter Ocean

Inter Ocean.

Part Three.

1897

FORTY-FOUR PAGES. PAGES 21 TO 28

NEXT TO THE POPE

Talk with Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary to His Holiness.

ELIGIBLE TO THE TIARA

Leo One of the Remarkable Old Men of History.

Papal and Italian Notes by Mrs. Macomber—Gardens of the Vatican.

ROME, Sept. 24.—Special Correspondence.—Among the many privileges enjoyed during his visit to Rome was an interview granted me by his excellency, Cardinal Rampolla, secretary to the Pope. My card was handed to the captain of the guard, stationed at the right of the great staircase leading up to the Vatican, he put me in charge of a tall, young officer, who, with slow, measured step, conducted me across one of the numerous courts to another entrance. The sentinel saluted as we passed up the wide, marble steps into the apartments of the cardinal, which are directly over those occupied by the Pope. There are thirty-five steps in each flight and five flights in all, making 175 steps before we reached the spacious corridor that leads directly into the ante-chamber. My own card again, with "The Chicago Inter Ocean" written across it, was all that was necessary to gain admittance. I explained the nature of my visit to the chamberlain and sat down to wait my card to the interview should be accorded. Happily for my story it turned out all right. Cardinal Rampolla would be pleased to receive me; in the meanwhile I must wait a few moments until his excellency had finished with the prelate who was then in his presence. Presently the door of the house of Piombini passed out. The chamberlain took in my card. A moment and I was ushered into the presence of the man who stands next to the Pope, the man whose shrewd, keen insight into affairs political has brought great advantage to the Catholic church, and the one of two Cardinals who probably will be the Pope's successor. He received me very graciously, particularly so seeing that I was a stranger and not a Catholic. I explained my presence there, saying that I sought the interview not to gratify an idle personal curiosity, but as an accredited correspondent of a Chicago newspaper.

I inquired concerning the health of the holy father, and the cardinal answered that at present, despite the extreme heat, he was very well; that very week he had officiated at low mass, to which a few strangers had been admitted, and that on the morrow he would receive the French pilgrims. The Pope is 88, yet reads without the aid of glasses, nor is his hearing at all impaired. His memory is good, even for slight details such as the retention of names and trifling occurrences; he is constantly occupied with affairs of the church and yet keeps in touch with outside matters; he has been abstemious in his way of living, and to this no doubt owes his exemption from disease and also his remarkable mental activity. The Pope never officiates in public now save on the rarest occasions, and everything is done to spare him from excitement and fatigue. Said the cardinal: "His health is good, his intelligence is keen, his memory superior, indeed, he is younger than I am myself," which last of course was an exaggeration, for Cardinal Rampolla is in the very prime of manhood.

The French Pilgrimage.

I next inquired if it were really true, as rumor had reported, that the Pope was about to issue a proclamation on the labor question, and he assured me that there was no basis for such statement. The conversation then turned upon the French pilgrimage, several hundred pilgrims having just arrived, men, women and priests, all under the leadership and direction of M. Leon Harmel, these devout Catholics having made the journey into Italy to see the holy father and receive his blessing. I inquired if France sends many such pilgrimages. The cardinal said not in recent years, that since the very sad affair that took place five years ago there had been none, and this time it was deemed advisable to organize a smaller number. There were four or three cardinals now living thirty-two are Italians.

Writing of his election has made me think of the Pope's death, and of the ceremonies that will take place when this occurs. Beginning with St. Peter, himself, down to Serfius II., in 911, all the Popes were buried in St. Peter's church. The medieval and later Popes, nearly all of them, lie buried in the Basilica St. John Lateran. Here Pope Leo XIII. will probably rest. He has already given directions for his tomb. It is to be a sarcophagus of fine, white Carrara marble. On the top will be a lion reposing, its fore paws resting on the papal tiara; to the right a statue of Faith, with a torch in one hand and the scriptures in the other; to the left a figure of Truth, the hand laid on the coat-of-arms of the Pecci family. The only inscription will be his pontifical title, Leo XIII. This is his present order, yet he may change his mind. Pope Pius IX., his predecessor, had had erected for himself a fine marble sarcophagus, but, as death approached, in his humility he felt his unworthiness to be so great that he directed his body to be placed in ground allotted to the very poor and unknown, saying that in the sight of God all men are equal, and that man's distinctions were vain and unworthy. In appreciation of his modesty and sanctity the church has erected to his memory a most elegant and costly tomb. And yet Pope Pius IX. was a modest man. After a pontificate of twenty-five years, a Pope is entitled to sit in St. Peter's chair; this seat is in reality a little stool supposed to have been a veritable possession of the lowly fisherman; it is preserved in that thronelike place at the farther end of the nave in St. Peter's church. When the time came for Pius IX. to sit in St. Peter's chair he refused, saying that he was unworthy of so great an honor.

For downright trust and confidence in all things, credible or otherwise, commend me to the sacristans of the churches; they still be-

THREE OF THE MANY WELL-KNOWN GEOLOGISTS AND COLLECTORS WHO HAVE HELPED BUILD UP THE GURLEY COLLECTION.

DR. J. C. WINSLOW. L. A. COX. PROFESSOR G. K. GREENE.

ley as part of his aggregation of fossil forms.

Professor Miller is a man of science first and always. This means much; truth, character, generosity, are attributes of his being. The world owes much to him.

Professor Ch. Fred Hartt was probably one of the most brilliant of the many students of the great Agassiz. He was wonderfully equipped, combining a natural intelligence and adaptability with a splendid and thorough education. Of all the faculty of Cornell he was the favorite with professors, as well as students, and many a green place in the memory of the old Cornellians has its shrine dedicated to "Stony Hartt," as the boys familiarly and lovingly called him. Truly one of nature's noblemen, he, without apparent effort, became a central figure in his field of work. His painstaking and untiring efforts inseparably connected his identity with the geological history of Canada, the United States and Brazil. At the time Professor Gurley was at Cornell there were no others who were devoting their entire attention to the subject of geology, and he was almost continually thrown in the company of his teacher, who took a great personal interest, and devoted much of his time not only in the laboratory but in the field, and many are the pleasant reminiscences in Professor Gurley's life which are inseparably connected with his teacher and friend. Unfortunately for science Professor Hartt fell a victim to yellow fever while prosecuting his favorite labors in far away Brazil, where he had been called by Dom Pedro, and given in charge of the development of the geological and mineralogical resources of that great country. Had his life been spared he would, no doubt, have been the leading light of his profession long ere this.

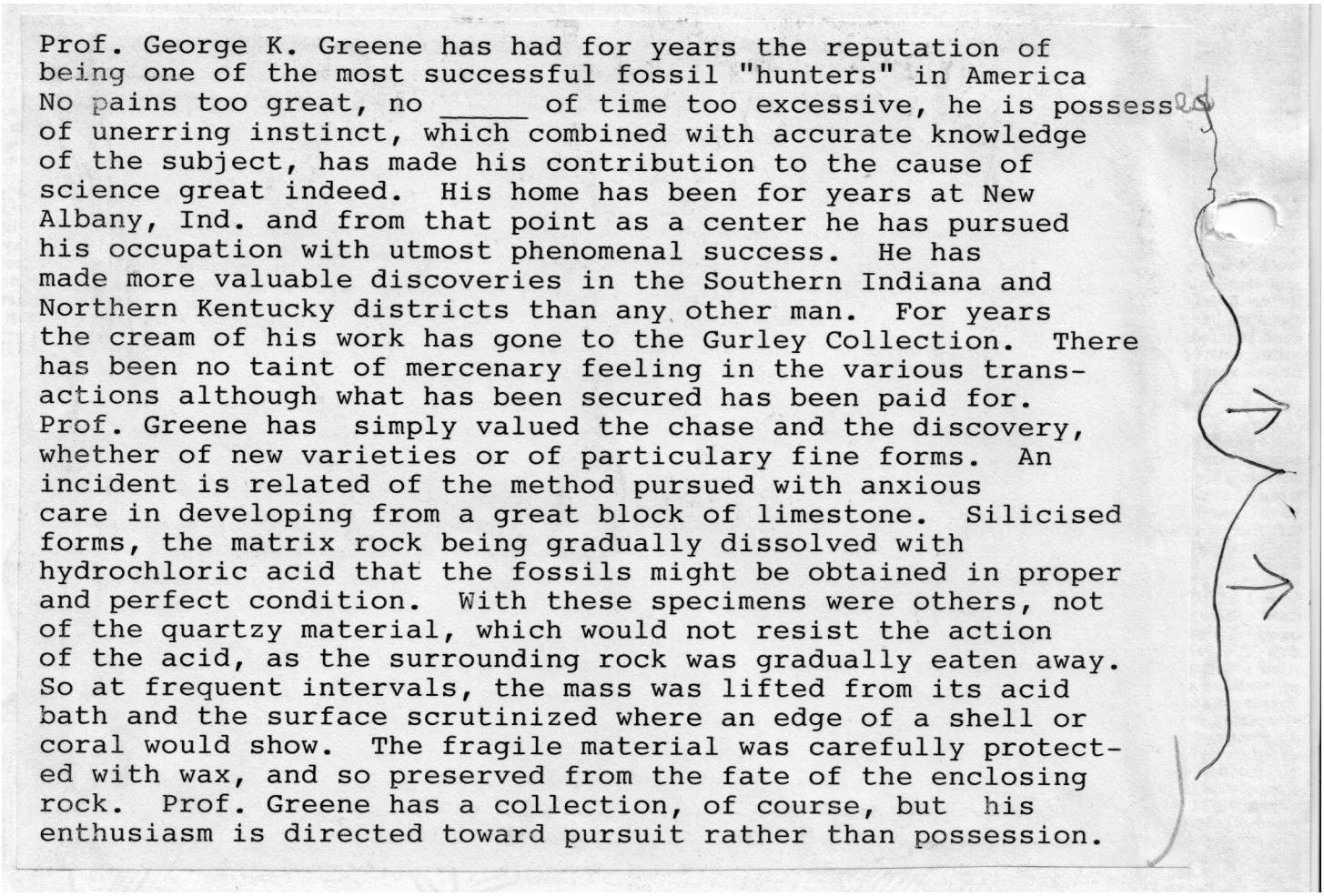
To Professor A. H. Worthen Professor Gurley gladly pays a tribute of high esteem. They were well acquainted, labored in the field together, and made many exchanges. For thirty years Professor Worthen was the state geologist of Illinois.

Professor George K. Greene has had for years the reputation of being one of the most successful fossil "hunters" in America. No pains too great, no [illegible] too excessive, he is possessed of unerring instinct, which, combined with accurate knowledge of the subject, has made his contribution to the museum of science great indeed. His home has been for years at New Albany, Ind., and from that point, as a center he has pursued his occupation with almost phenomenal success. He has made more valuable discoveries in the Southern Indiana and Northern Kentucky districts than any other man. For years the cream of his work has gone to the Gurley collection. There has been no spirit of mercenary feeling in the various transactions, although what has been secured has been paid for. Professor Greene has simply valued the chase and the discovery, whether of new varieties, or of particularly fine forms.

An incident is related of the method pursued with anxious care in developing from a great block of limestone silicized forms, the matrix rock being gradually dissolved with hydrochloric acid, that the fossils might be obtained in proper and perfect condition. With these specimens were others, act of the [illegible] material, which would not resist the action of the acid, as the surrounding rock was gradually eaten away. So, at frequent intervals, the mass was lifted from its acid bath, and the surface scrutinized. Where an edge of a shell or coral would show the fragile material was carefully protected with wax, and so preserved from the fate of the inclosing rock. Professor Greene has a collection, of course, but his enthusiasm is directed toward pursuit rather than possession.

Mr. J. C. Winslow of Danville, who died ten years ago, was an old-time collector of note. [illegible] knowledge Professor Gurley expresses indebtedness for much information. Shortly before his death Dr. Winslow presented his entire collection of fossils to Professor Gurley.

L. A. Cox of Keokuk is one of the most [illegible] collectors of the country. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



Prof. George K. Greene has had for years the reputation of being one of the most successful fossil "hunters" in America No pains too great, no _____ of time too excessive, he is possessed of unerring instinct, which combined with accurate knowledge of the subject, has made his contribution to the cause of science great indeed. His home has been for years at New Albany, Ind. and from that point as a center he has pursued his occupation with utmost phenomenal success. He has made more valuable discoveries in the Southern Indiana and Northern Kentucky districts than any other man. For years the cream of his work has gone to the Gurley Collection. There has been no taint of mercenary feeling in the various transactions although what has been secured has been paid for. Prof. Greene has simply valued the chase and the discovery, whether of new varieties or of particulary fine forms. An incident is related of the method pursued with anxious care in developing from a great block of limestone. Silicised forms, the matrix rock being gradually dissolved with hydrochloric acid that the fossils might be obtained in proper and perfect condition. With these specimens were others, not of the quartzy material, which would not resist the action of the acid, as the surrounding rock was gradually eaten away. So at frequent intervals, the mass was lifted from its acid bath and the surface scrutinized where an edge of a shell or coral would show. The fragile material was carefully protected with wax, and so preserved from the fate of the enclosing rock. Prof. Greene has a collection, of course, but his enthusiasm is directed toward pursuit rather than possession.

This typed note was taped to the back of the The Sunday Inter Ocean article

...ependency cases and ...ards in the matter: ...he selective service ...erson from military ...ound of dependency. ...the President to ex...e from draft "those ...espect to persons de...m for support which ...lusion or discharge

...necessity is to raise ...advisable to disturb ...s little as the neces... army will permit. To ...8 of the Regulations ...efully and after the ...sideration. If ex...e that the generous ...bed by section 18, ...them, will interfere ...f an army, then it ...able to discharge so ...he conditions stated ...o be restricted until ...s reached.

...pened to change the ...sons enumerated in ... discharged without ...e raising of an army ...cations that abuses ... render its continu...visable.

...the effect that in ...igh as 80 per cent. ...before local boards ...or discharge on the ...ent relatives. Such ...ims, when viewed in ... available statistics, ...uestion that advan... of the provisions ...ulations which were ... to a minimum the ...normally attendant

...al certainty in the ...is percentage, that ...nded claims are in...als.

...irs greatly increas...cal boards for, if so ...f registrants claim ...e uncompromising ...rds can prevent a ... the subject of de...hall reduce exemp...y to a far more re...to very necessitous ... circumstances.

... a stern repression ...meritorious claims ...ble, since any such

auspices of the Retail Merchants Association. Date, place and name for the proposed picnic to be given by the association to the country people of Floyd county and surrounding counties were finally decided upon at a special committee meeting and the regular meeting of the retail merchants Thursday night.

Elaborate plans are being made to entertain the country people and make it a big community trade boosting picnic. It has been decided to give a number of prizes for farm and garden exhibits.

Chairman Gwin, of the combined entertainment and press committees under whose direction the picnic will be held, has announced the following committee for the event:

Reception Committee:—

C. C. Brown, chairman; entire membership to compose committee.

Exhibits and Prizes:—

Frank M. Genung, Geo. A. Kraft, M. E. Gable, Julius Sapinsky, J. J. Walter, Louis Thorn, Louis Stein, Joseph G. Ewing.

Entertainment Committee:—

W. S. Montgomery, W. W. Schwaninger, J. O. English, A. J. Irion, B. W. Ulsh, Nelson R. Petery, Frank R. Baker.

Dancing and Music Committee:—

S. E. Endris, Chas. Callahan, Oscar Knoefel, C. Bruce Jeffries, Harry Fouts, W. H. Dettlinger, Fred C. Cook.

Program and Printing Committee:—

Will J. Hedden, Geo. S. Herbst, Fred Shrader, Adolph Zeller, H. K. Douglas, Fred Tyrauf.

PICNIC WILL BE GIVEN FOR POOR CHILDREN

Salvation Army Prepares For Outing For Poor Children of City and Their Mothers Wednesday.

ASSEMBLE AT PLAZA.

Picnicers Will Assemble At Market Street Plaza at 8:30 O'clock To Go To Ground.

& Electric Company and the New Albany Waterworks, as president of the two local utilities, and becomes vice president of the interurban and the city street railway systems. Mr. Reed will have general supervision of the public utilities of this city, while Mr. Wilson will be manager of the interurban lines and the city railway company.

As a result of the change made in the presidency of the utilities the headquarters of the local companies will be at Louisville instead of Indianapolis, as under Mr. Wilson's administration. The Kentucky Utilities and the local utilities are members of the Middle West Utilities.

NEW ALBANY SCIENTIST DIES SUNDAY MORNING

Prof. George K. Greene, of this City, An Eminent Geologist of Indiana, Dies At An Advanced Age.

Prof. George K. Greene, one of the foremost geologists of the State of Indiana and recognized as an authority on the science in this country, died Sunday morning at Cairgmont Hospital, at Madison, where he had been for the past year. The body arrived here this afternoon and funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Kraft's chapel, East Main street.

Prof. Greene was 82 years old and was a resident of this city for many years. As a geologist he was called on numerous occasions by the Indiana State Geological Department to assist in surveys, and at one time was requested to make a complete classification of Indiana fossils . It is said that this work was considered one of the finest of its kind in the country . Prof. Greene had in his possession a rare collection of Indiana fossils and Indian relics.

He was the father of Newton A. Greene, former Mayor of New Albany, and William A. Greene, of this city. His wife died a number of years ago.

...

JACOB'S CHAPE

The Jacobs Chapel ... will meet at the sch... Thursday night, Augus... ject of the evening will ... Frank L. Ackerman, E... ner and Everett Very w...

The Ladies' Auxiliary ... The roll call will be ... with "Sewing Hints," ... Payne, Mrs. Louis M... Anna Kamer will spe... Lunches."

Miss Mary Loheide ... Dreyer, Mr. and Mrs. ... Mr. and Mrs. Louis D... ily motored to Crothe... to attend the mission ... German Reformed chur...

Miss Emma Schwenk... cinnati, and Miss Clara ... umbus, who have beer... Fred Meyer, returned h...

Mrs. Louis Meyer e... following at their hom... and Mrs. Albert Diefenb... Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. ... Mr. Henry Meyer, Miss ... Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mey...

Miss Hattie Dreyer e... following at 8 o'cloc... Thursday night: Misses ... Mary Loheide, Hattie ... Loheide, Ida Meyer, M... Ellen Meyer, Myrtle S... Schwenkmeyer, Lillie ... Stickan, Mrs. C. Lohei... Stickan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Li... ily, Mr. and Mrs. Jos... Mr. and Mrs. George Ha... Helen Lohe'd , Harry ... Enslinger and Mrs. C. L... to Borden Sunday.

Mr. Otto Kranz, of Ind... has been accepted for s... visiting his parents, ... George Kranz.

GALENA NO...

Miss Ivy Taylor is sta... and Mrs. E. S. Miller. ... proves very slowly.

Mr. Jesse Williams an... Williams and their famil... day with their mother, ... liams.

Mr. Breen and Miss ... called on Miss Fay Stua... ernoon.

Miss Bessie Morton, ...

NEW ALBANY WEEKLY LEDGER 8-22-1917 p8 c4

HUSBAND'S NAME GEORGE GREENE

When Born 2 NOV? 1802 Where

Christened Where

When Died Where

When Buried Where

When Married 13 DEC 1824 (BIBLE) Where

Other Wives (if any)

His Father His Mother's Maiden Name

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME EUNICE PARKER

When Born 8 JAN 1806 Where

Christened Where

When Died Where

When Buried Where

Other Husb. (if any)

Her Father Her Mother's Maiden Name

Information on this sheet obtained from
GREENE FAMILY BIBLE IN POSESSION of COMPILER.

(Husband's Full Name)

(Wife's Maiden Name)

Date

Compiler

Address

City State

* MARRIED HAWESVILLE, HANCOCK CO, KY.
** BORN IND PER 1860 HANCOCK CO, KY CENSUS

Male or Female		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	When Born Day	Month	Year	Where Born Town or Place	County	State or Country	Married to	When Married Day	Month	Year	When Died* Day	Month	Year	Where Buried Town or Place	County	State or Country
F	1	ANGELINE GREENE	9	SEPT	1825				DAVID McCLURE	11	MAY	1847						
F	2	ISABELLE "	2	APR	1827			?	B. W. BOYD									
F	3	SARAH(SALLIE) "	6	MAR	1829				JAMES CROOKS	26	JUN	1849						
M	4	WILLIAM "	5	MAR	1831				YES		BEFORE (CHILD)	1857						
F	5	ELIZA "	9	MAY	1833				ALEXANDER BOYD	29	MAY	1852						
M	6	GEORGE KERNARD "	16	NOV	1836			IND** KY	MARY(MOLLIE) JANE LEWIS	7	JUL	1859*			192_	ALBANY NEW		INDIANA
F	7	EUNICE "	6	JUN	1838				1ST ? SALE 2ND ? MURPHY									
M	8	NEWTON LOUGHERY ALEXANDER "	9	JAN	1840								DIED YOUNG? (NO MARRIAGE IN BIBLE					
F	9	PERMELIA HUNTER " (PAMELIA?)	3	JUN	1842								"					
M	10	CHARLES K(KELTES?) STEPHENS "	27	SEPT	1844								"					
	11																	
	12																	
	13																	
	14																	

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix (Bur.)

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HUSBAND'S NAME GEORGE GREENE

When Born 2 NOV? 1802 Where

Christened Where

When Died Where NO WILL/PROBATE NEW ALB. (FLOYD) IN

When Buried Where

When Married 13 DEC 1824 (BIBLE) Where NO RECORD NEW ALBANY (FLOYD) IN

Other Wives (if any)

His Father His Mother's Maiden Name

AFTER 1844 —

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME EUNICE PARKER

When Born 8 JAN 1806 Where

Christened Where

When Died Where

When Buried Where

Other Husb. (if any)

Her Father Her Mother's Maiden Name

Ca 1844?

Information on this sheet obtained from GREENE FAMILY BIBLE IN POSESSION of COMPILER.

(Husband's Full Name)

(Wife's Maiden Name)

Date

Compiler

Address

City State

* MARRIED HAWESVILLE, HANCOCK CO, KY.

NO RECORD MARR NEW ALBANY (FLOYD) IN.

Male or Female		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	When Born Day	Month	Year	Where Born Town or Place	County	State or Country	Married to	When Married Day	Month	Year	When Died* Day	Month	Year	Where Buried Town or Place	County	State or Country
F	1	ANGELINE GREENE	9	SEPT	1825				DAVID McCLURE	11	MAY	1847						
F	2	ISABELLE "	2	APR	1827			?	B. W. BOYD									
F	3	SARAH (SALLIE) "	6	MAR	1829				JAMES CROOKS	26	JUN	1849						
M	4	WILLIAM "	5	MAR	1831				YES		BEFORE (CHANGE)	1857						
F	5	ELIZA "	9	MAY	1833				ALEXANDER BOYD	29	MAY	1852						
M	6	GEORGE KERNARD "	16	NOV	1836			KY	MARY (MOLLIE) JANE LEWIS	7	JUL	1859*			192_	NEW ALBANY		INDIANA
F	7	EUNICE "	6	JUN	1838				1ST ? SALE 2ND ? MURPHY									
M	8	NEWTON LOUGHERY ALEXANDER "	9	JAN	1840								DIED YOUNG?					
F	9	PERMELIA HUNTER " (PAMELIA?)	3	JUN	1842								(NO MARRIAGE IN BIBLE					
M	10	CHARLES K (KELTES?) STEPHENS "	27	SEPT	1844								"					
	11																	
	12																	
	13																	
	14																	

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix (Bur.)

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1 CENSUS HANCOCK CO, KY SAYS BORN IND.

HUSBAND'S NAME GEORGE KERNARD GREENE

When Born 16 NOV 1836 Where IND. ? (KY)

Christened ____ Where ____

When Died 192_ Where NEW ALBANY, , INDIANA

When Buried ____ Where ____

When Married 7 JUL 1859 Where HAWESVILLE, HANCOCK CO., KY.

Other Wives (if any) ____

His Father GEORGE GREENE b 1802 His Mother's Maiden Name EUNICE PARKER

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME MARY (MOLLIE) JANE LEWIS

When Born 10 JUL 1842 Where ____

Christened ____ Where ____

When Died 19 MAY 1882 Where NEW ALBANY, , INDIANA

When Buried ____ Where ____

Other Husb. (if any) ____

Her Father ____ Her Mother's Maiden Name ____

(KY) PER 1860 CENSUS

Information on this sheet obtained from FAMILY BIBLE

(Husband's Full Name)

(Wife's Maiden Name)

Date ____

Compiler ____

Address ____

City ____ State ____

ON 1860 CENSUS

Male or Female		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	When Born Day	Month	Year	Where Born Town or Place	County	State or Country	Married to	When Married Day	Month	Year	When Died* Day	Month	Year	Where Buried Town or Place	County	State or Country
M	1	WILLIAM ALEXANDER GREENE	17	MAY	1860		HANCOCK	KY								NOT IN 1860 HANCOCK CENSUS		
F	2	EUNICE MARIE "	7	SEP	1862	SCOTTSBURG		IN	ED. H. STOCKSDALE			BEFORE 1882	21	JUL	1933	LOUISVILLE, KY.		
M	3	NEWTON AUGUSTINE " (GUS)	24	JUL	1866				NEVER MARRIED				10	JAN	1938	FAIRVIEW Cem. NEW ALBANY	FLOYD	IN.
M	4	GEORGE CLARENCE "	22	OCT	1868								5	AUG	1882			
F	5	DAISY BOYD "	17	NOV	1871	HARDINSBURG		KY	JOHN WESLEY PILAND	27	JUN	1871	13	OCT	1948	WILLOW SPGS		MO.
	6	SIDNEY SALE "	26	DEC	1873								24	FEB	1875			
F	7	ALMA BELLE "	22	JUN	1876	LANESVILLE		IN	EDGAR CALVIN ANDERSON	2	JAN	1895	LOUISVILLE		195_			
M	8	ROBERT "	7	OCT	1881								AS A CHILD					
	9																	
	10																	
	11																	
	12																	
	13																	
	14																	

CIVIL WAR BREAK

Punched

? Use Reverse Side for Additional Information.

Form P-8 Rag Family Group Sheet

The Everton Publishers, Inc., P. O. Box 368, Logan, Utah.

©

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix (Bur.)

HUSBAND'S NAME GEORGE KERNARD GREENE

When Born 16 NOV 1836 Where KY

Christened Where

When Died 192_ Where ?NEW ALBANY, ;INDIANA ← NO WILL NEW ALBANY (FLOYD), IN. 1915-1943 12/86

When Buried Where

When Married 7 JUL 1859 Where HANESVILLE, HANCOCK CO., KY.

Other Wives (if any) YES

His Father GEORGE GREENE 6/1802 His Mother's Maiden Name EUNICE PARKER

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME MARY (MOLLIE) JANE LEWIS

When Born 10 JUL 1842 Where

Christened Where

When Died 19 MAY 1882 Where ?NEW ALBANY, ;INDIANA ← WROTE WRONG NAME NO RECORDS NEW ALBANY (FLOYD) IN 12/86

When Buried Where

Other Husb. (if any)

Her Father Her Mother's Maiden Name

Information on this sheet obtained from

(Husband's Full Name)

(Wife's Maiden Name)

Date

Compiler

Address

City State

Male or Female		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	When Born Day	Month	Year	Where Born Town or Place	County	State or Country	Married to	When Married Day	Month	Year	When Died* Day	Month	Year	Where Buried Town or Place	County	State or Country
M	1	WILLIAM ALEXANDER GREENE	17	MAY	1860													
F	2	EUNICE MARIE "	7	SEP	1862	SCOTTSBURG		IN	ED. H. STOCKSDALE			BEFORE 1882	21	JUL	1933 LOUISVILLE, KY.			
M	3	NEWTON AUGUSTINE " (GUS)	24	JUL	1866				NEVER MARRIED				10	JAN	1938	FAIRVIEW Cem. NEW ALBANY		IN.
M	4	GEORGE CLARENCE "	22	OCT	1868								5	AUG	1882			
F	5	DAISY BOYD "	17	NOV	1871	HARDINSBURG		KY	JOHN WESLEY PILAND	27	JUN	1871	13	OCT	1948	WILLOW SPGS		MO.
	6	SIDNEY SALE "	26	DEC	1873								24	FEB	1875			
F	7	ALMA BELLE "	22	JUN	1876	LANESVILLE Co.?		IN	EDGAR CALVIN ANDERSON	2	JAN	1895			LOUISVILLE 195_			
M	8	ROBERT "	7	OCT	1881								AS A CHILD					
	9																	
	10																	
	11																	
	12																	
	13																	
	14																	

CIVIL WAR BREAK →

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix (Bur.)

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Ken received this letter of Emma's & guess he is a descendant of Emma BJ.

July 13, 1995
707 S. Green St.
Glasgow, KY 42141

Dear Mr. Craft,

I'd appreciate your help concerning Emma M. Lewis < Simon P. Lewis ? Mariah Brown

1m - Benjamin Thomas Fulkerson Pvt. Co. K 17th KY Vol. Inf USA

2m - Capt Isisah Colter Capt Guerrilla CSA

Isaac

She was forced to marry the Guerrilla Capt. Colter while she was still married to Ben T. Fulkerson. I need to know Emma's parents, her middle name and full dates of birth and death. I'm hoping that there might be a divorced case between Ben & Emma for her marriage to Guerrilla Colter. Did Ben and Emma stay together after the war? Guerrilla Colter was KIA Jan. 30, 1865, 19 days after his marriage to Emma.

Please reply soon.

Thank-you,
Perry A. Brantley

Emma was Mary Jane's sister born 1845

Hand written note on back of this page:
"Emma was Mary Jane's sister born 1845"

Sent file & also to HANCOCK Co.
7/95 K

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

To any Minister of the Gospel, or other Person legally authorized to solemnize Matrimony.

You are permitted to solemnize the Rites of Matrimony between Rev Thomas Ferguson and Miss Emma ~~Thomas~~ Lewis the requirements of the law having been complied with.

Witness the signature of the Clerk of the Hancock County Court, at Hawesville, this 9th day of April 1863.

Eldred E Pate Clerk

By Geo W. Jolly D.C.

Morton & Griswold, Prs., Louisville.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

This is to Certify, That on the Ninth day of April 1863, the Rites of Marriage were legally solemnized by me, between Rev. T. Ferguson and Miss Emma Lewis at Eus. Lewis's in the County of Hancock in the presence of Henry Williams & Eus Lewis

Signed: T. B. Rodgers Minister of M. E. Church South

Note—The Statute requires the names of at least two Witnesses to be inserted in the foregoing Certificate.

Morton & Griswold, Prs. Louisville

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

To any Minister of the Gospel, or other Person legally authorized to solemnize Matrimony.

You are permitted to solemnize the Rites of Matrimony between Capt Isaah Colter and Mrs Emma Fulkerson the requirements of the law having been complied with.

Witness my signature as Clerk of the Hancock County Court this 11th day of January 1865

J. P. Melmore
D. C. for E. E. Pate clk

John P. Morton & Co., Prs., Louisville.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

This is to Certify, That on the 11 day of January 1865, the Rites of Marriage were legally solemnized by me, between Capt Isaah Colter and Mrs Emma Fulkerson at A. J. Chambers in the County of Hancock in the presence of A. J. Chambers and Capt William Davidson

Signed: H. H. Ellis

Note—The Statute requires the names of at least two Witnesses to be inserted in the foregoing Certificate.

John P. Morton & Co., Printers, Louisville, Ky.

HANCOCK COUNTY ARCHIVES
Old Court House
Hawesville, Kentucky 42348

Steven Edward Lewis
Route 6 Box 136
Joplin, Missouri 64801

Dear Mr. Lewis

I checked the 1850, 1860 and 1870 Census for the Thomas W. Lewis family. I did not find any Mention of them.

In the marriages of our County I find the Marriage of:

Emma Lewis to Ben Thomas Ferguson, April 9, 1863. On the information on file with the marriage, Emma claims to be 18 years old, her first marriage and that she was bor at Louisville Kentucky and her father in Virginia she was married at "Gus" Augustine Lewis. Augustine Lewis was the guardian.

Mary Jane Lewis married George K. Green on July 6, 1859. Augustine Lewis was bondsman and her guardian gave consent. No mention of guardian's name.

In our Hancock County minute book 1856 through 1860 I have found mention of who Mary Janes father was. According to the court records ger father was Simon P. Lewis, deceased. She chose Augustine as her guardian. I am sending a copy of this page to you for your records.

Where did you find the information that Alice Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Lizzie B. and Emma were all in Hancock County in 1864. I have checked the Census of 1860 George K. Green age 23, a deputy sheriff, his wife Mollie age 18 and son William who was one Month old. I do not know Mollie was a nickname for Mary, but I believe it was.

I did not find Augustine Lewis in the 1860 tax list of Hancock County. Could they have been living in Breckinridge County at that time?

Do you have a complete listing of your Thomas W. children? I would love to have a copy of all of them. Was Augustine his child?

from "Fearful Times" by Glenn Dodges

2

"Rebels at Hawesville Preparing for Mischief"

In September 1861, as soldiers from Hancock and Perry counties were getting their first taste of army life, the economic effects of the war already were being felt back home.

At Cannelton the cotton mill was running at about half capacity, the stone quarry was shut down, and the miners of the American Cannel Coal Co. were working only one day a week. The town was losing about $15,000 per month in income, the **Reporter** revealed.[1]

Across the Ohio the strong secessionist support in Hawesville began to materialize. Alarmed miners crossing over to Cannelton reported a disturbance and some other suspicious activity at the Hancock County seat on Sept. 27. The Federal steamer **Gazelle,** armed with two cannons and accompanied by a detachment of troops and the Union gunboat **Conestoga,** arrived at Hawesville and captured the Confederate steamboat **Storm,** which allegedly had been engaged in contraband service there. The Rebel boat was escorted to Evansville and the incident apparently ended without any known arrests.[2]

A second incident occurred at 2 a.m., Oct. 10, 1861, as the first reported shots of the war were fired in Hancock County. A Union Army officer, Capt. O.P. Spencer, was ambushed at the intersection of the Cloverport-Hartford roads while riding to Camp Anderson, a U.S. Army recruiting installation that had been established near Bennettsville. (Bennettsville was a coal-mining town of 300 people on the southeast edge of Hancock County, about eight miles from Hawesville. The community was renamed Victoria after the war.)

According to a report of the shooting, a bullet whizzed through the sleeve of Capt. Spencer's coat and lodged in the pommel of his saddle before he could return fire. Spencer spotted the bushwhackers and charged them, but his horse was shot in the neck and fell, pinning him underneath. The assailants rode away and left Spencer in the road, but he was not seriously injured.

By week's end, Union authorities were accusing six Confederate supporters from Hawesville of carrying out the sneak attack. The men charged were Gus Graham, John Martin, George Green, Charles N. Buchanan, Matt Oldham and John Adams. It was alleged that they had threatened to kill Maj. A. Hart Stout, the chief recruiting officer for the 12th Kentucky Cavalry in Hancock County, and had mistaken Capt. Spencer for him that dark night on the road.

A few weeks later, Capt. Spencer wrote area newspapers to say the accused men were not among those who ambushed him, absolving the Hawesvillians from any participation in the crime. No further action was taken against them, but the Rebel sympathizers of Hawesville did not soon forget the allegations that had been made against their friends.[3]

During the following months, more Union soldiers came to Hawesville, either stopping there to investigate purported Rebel actions or heading southwest to the war front on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

A boatload of "bluecoats" landed in front of the home of businessman Charles Hawes on Water Street early in the war. Hawes' daughter, Anna, telling the story in the **Hancock Clarion** in September 1936, said the Union soldiers saw the well in the front yard of the Hawes house and jumped the fence to get a cool drink. "My brother John, who was sitting

This is our George Greene. Only one George Greene in Census.

"Fearful Times"
a history of the Civil War Years
in Hancock Co. Ky by Glenn Hodges

morning and manned its artillery position along the river in Indiana.

"This morning as we go to press we hear the booming of cannon as our boys sight them across the river," Cannelton editor Snow said in his Dec. 24 issue, announcing the capture of the **Morning Star** and the deaths of the Union soldiers at Davison's hand. "We promise to have a very un-Christian Christmas."[15]

Snow's words were especially prophetic for the people of Hawesville. A Union gunboat, whose commander had been informed of the **Morning Star** tragedy, steamed down the river and began bombarding the town again. Many Hawesville residents took their usual refuge in the coal mines and stayed there most of Christmas Eve.[16]

In its first piece about the **Morning Star** capture, the Louisville **Daily Journal** assailed Davison as "one of the most corrupt scoundrels unhung."

The paper continued: "If ever caught, we trust he will not be permitted to see the inside of a prison again. We have no use for such desperadoes and the world can well afford to be rid of him, no matter how."[17]

The deeds of Davison's men that December alone were enough to give him the reputation of a "bloody-handed monster."[18]

Several of the murders credited to the 25-year-old Davison actually may have been committed by Capt. Isaac Colter of Washington County, who joined the Hawesville guerrilla in the weeks after Davison's prison escape. Colter was a 6 foot, 6 inch giant, a handsome, graceful man considered even more desperate than Davison. Colter's father and brother had been killed by Federal soldiers and he had been seeking revenge ever since. By 1864 he boasted he had killed 19 Union men with his own hands. Several newspapers believed it was he, not Davison, who shot the soldiers on the **Morning Star**.

Colter had a habit of taking what he wanted. During his

stay in Hancock County, he became infatuated with Mrs. Emma Ferguson, wife of a Union gunboat officer, who was visiting relatives there. Colter reportedly compelled her to marry him. Their marriage license, filed in the Hancock County clerk's office, bore the inscription: "This license was obtained by force of arms, J.D. Messmore, deputy clerk." Colter soon tired of his new bride and sent her home to her parents.

While Colter and Davison rode together, they apparently disliked each other fiercely. Neither wanted the other to give any orders to the men under each's command. Their disdain for each other was evident once when Davison told Colter and his men to "mount and move on" and Colter retorted that Davison could "go to hell".[19]

But Colter shared Davison's hatred for blacks. He was believed to be responsible for the deaths of two Hancock County Negroes. In early December 1864, he allegedly shot a black youth six miles east of Hawesville, cut off his ears, and, after sewing them together, put them into his money purse.

A story in the **Hancock Clarion** in 1910 noted that proof of the crime surfaced on the day of the **Morning Star** incident when Davison and Colter rode up to a saloon in Lewisport, dismounted and left their horses in the care of a Negro man standing in the street. Inside the bar, the two guerrilla leaders ordered straight Kentucky bourbon and drank several shots before deciding to leave. Colter reportedly asked the bartender if "Lincoln Skins" (stamp-size currency used then as 10- and 25-cent pieces) were legal tender there. When the saloon keeper answered yes, Colter pulled the two severed ears out of his purse and placed them on the counter. "Then take your change out of these," Colter said. The other customers sat in astonishment as the guerrillas did an about-face and strolled out of the saloon.

The violence that stained the rest of the day was just beginning. After walking outside, Colter and Davison beckoned to

V
This is Emma; sister of Mary Jane Lewis

Life in Camp Douglas —

Seventeen Months in Camp Douglas

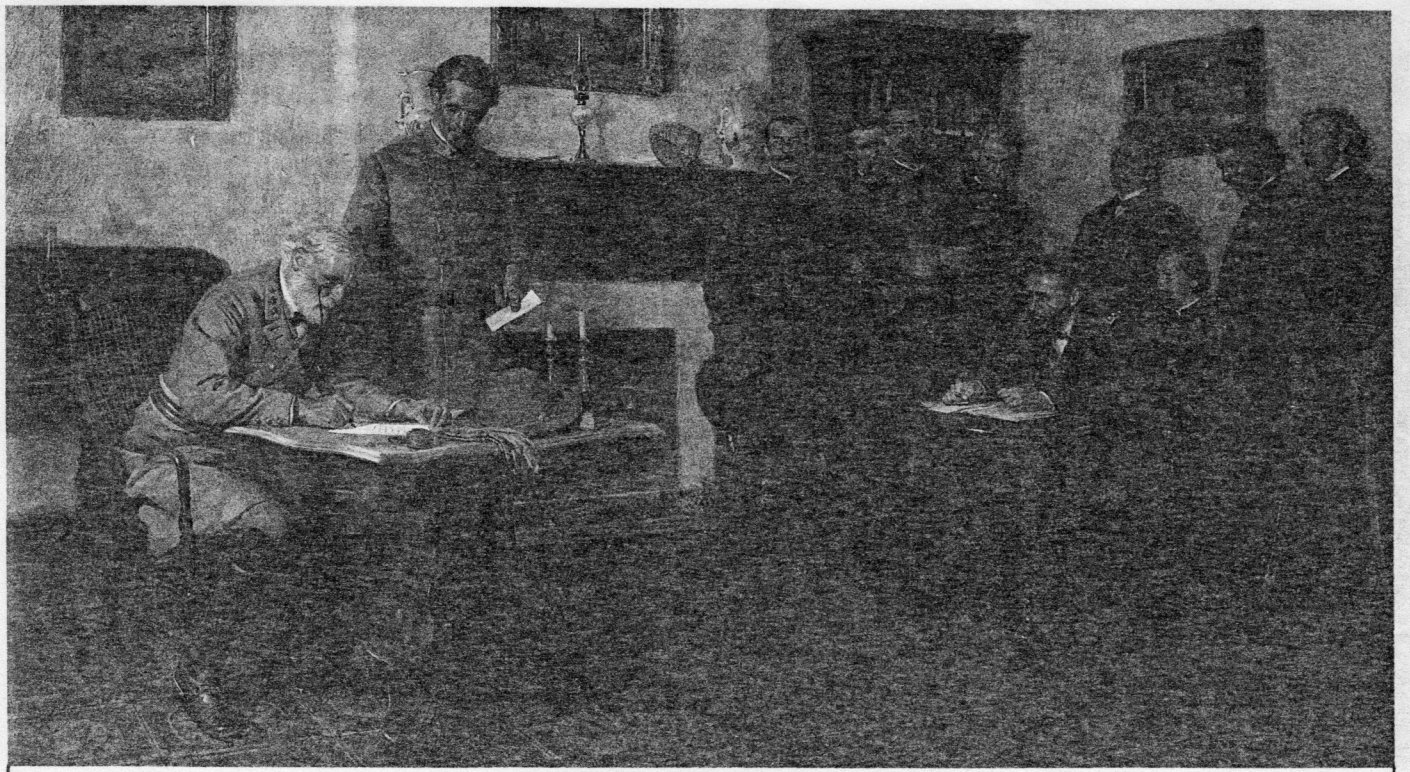
(where the heart of Chicago is now.)

The prison memoirs of R.T. Bean, Company I, 8th Kentucky Cavalry, who was captured near Salineville, Ohio during John Hunt Morgan's great Indiana-Ohio Raid in July 1863

The long ride ended on the 26th of July, 1863, when, within two miles of Salineville, Ohio, I became the prisoner of a squad of Michigan cavalry. From that day we crossed the Cumberland River in Kentucky until my capture it was ride and fight day and night—no rest, no sleep except in the saddle. On the 4th of July we met a bloody repulse at the stockade by Green River bridge, and on the following day we had a rough tilt at Lebanon, but were successful there. On July 7, at Brandenburg, we crossed the Ohio River into Indiana, and for the first time our command was on the enemy's soil.

From Salineville I was taken to Camp Chase, near Columbus, and confined there for several weeks. As soon as possible after my arrival in camp I secured permission to write to my father's family at Mount Sterling, Ky., telling them that I was a prisoner, but that I was getting a good rest and that I might not be disturbed, as the Yankees were guarding me constantly. A reply soon reached me with inquiry if I would be permitted to receive a box of eatables, which would be gladly sent. Permission was granted with entirely too much alacrity, it seemed. The box was shipped, and I was duly notified. What visions of joy and rapture filled me upon receipt of the list of contents—old Kentucky ham, rich preserves, choice pickles, cakes, white, black, and variegated, beaten biscuit that Southern women alone know how to make, and many other things to tempt the appetite and cause one to sigh and sigh again for that old Kentucky home!

The day following the reception of this letter an orderly came into camp,



Surrender at Appomattox

Specially commisioned by the National Geographic Society, Tom Lovell's historic piece has been published by The Greenwich Workshop by special permission. Limited Edition Size: 1000, signed and numbered. Image size is 27 3/4" w. x 16 1/8" h. Shipping available, framed or unframed. Print only, unframed, $225.00

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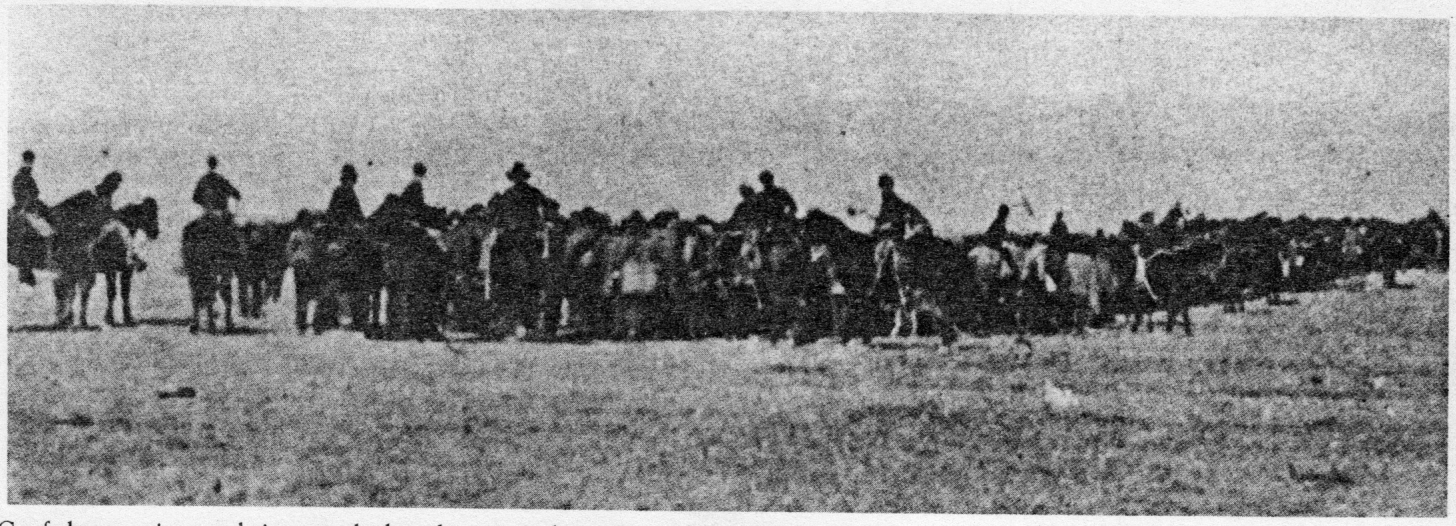
hunted me up, and handed me a Bible. Surprised at receiving such a gift, I asked who had sent it and was told that it came in a box of provisions that had been shipped me, but that the box was wrecked and the Bible alone was saved. I took the book, examined it, found the leaves in a perfect state of preservation and the binding without a scratch or mark. Remarking to the orderly that the Lord was able to care of his own, as shown by the safe arrival of the Bible, I turned on my heels and left him. The box had indeed been wrecked, but it was in the office of officials at the camp. The contents were confiscated.

About September 1 we were packed into box cars and sent South for exchange, we were told, but it was for a "change of base." Camp Douglas, near Chicago, was our destination, and we arrived there one bleak morning and, after a rigid search, were turned loose and hunted up our barracks. We expected the search and had made all preparations for it, and we lost but little money or other articles of value. The caps of many large military buttons had been removed and bills safely packed within and the top replaced.

Each barrack had a capacity for two hundred men, and I was placed in charge of one which was known as No. 7. Camp Douglas had been erected as rendezvous and drilling grounds for Federal troops before going to the front. We found a few prisoners there, but discipline was slack on the part of the guards. The fence was much out of repair, and quite a number of prisoners with money and citizens' clothes made their escape. Up to this period the cartel of exchange between the contending forces was in full force, and we thought we would soon be back in our saddles riding as gayly as of yore. But a hint from General Grant that it was cheaper to "feed" the Rebels than "fight" them put a stop to the exchange; but of this we knew nothing at the time. Our rations at first were those furnished the Federal soldiers, and we had no kick to register. The belief that we would soon be exchanged buoyed us up, and an occasional game of "eucher" and "seven-up," with Confederate money as the stake, kept us in fair spirits. A good sutler's store was running in full blast, and we could buy many luxuries that Uncle Sam failed to furnish. Guards and prisoners were in one inclosure, and Rebs and Yanks were often together with peace and good will reigning supreme, in Camp Douglas at any rate.

There were a number of Kentuckians there, and, Kentucky-like, they soon began to grow "thirsty"; for to put a Kentuckian down to water rations entirely is not only an insult but a real affliction. A vigilant search was instituted and a milk peddler found, a woman who came in daily with a tin can shaped like an old-fashioned coffee pot with a long tin spout. When approached upon the subject of bringing in something more in keeping with the needs of a grown-up individual, she replied that the contents of her can were inspected as she came in and she dare not change from milk to something stronger and more exhilarating. We suggested that she take a cork, insert it in the spout of the can on the inside, fill the can with whisky and the spout with milk, and by tipping the can the milk would flow from the spout. The plan worked like a charm, and how we did enjoy it—the joke, I mean!

We were allowed to write to our friends, but all mail was inspected at headquarters, and we could not give or receive any special news. I had read that milk made a most excellent invisible ink, and, getting a bottle, I wrote my usual letter for inspection at headquarters and then wrote the real part of the letter with milk between the lines. But my folks knew nothing of my scheme, and how to tell them without telling the mail inspector was the question. Finally I told them my ink was pale, and to read what I had written would suggest that they hold the sheet over the fire. I had told that I used milk and how to bring it out, and they "caught on" at once. In a few days a letter came, and when I read "between the lines" I knew all about home affairs. I worked that scheme for months before it was detected, and more contraband news passed through headquarters than a colored contraband ever



Confederate prisoners being marched to the point where they are to be exchanged.

unloaded on an unsuspecting public.

I had a brother with me, and we resolved to make our escape and had asked for money from home for that purpose. It was not long until a man came into our quarters and, hunting me up, said he would be in tomorrow and would give me an apple. I received the money and at once went to a clerk in the drug store and made a deal with him to take both of us out as soon as we could get some citizen clothes. But he went back on just at the last moment, demanding as much for each of us as we had for both, which made it impossible for us to go. Having failed in this effort, another had to be made.

In my company were four splendid young men from Tennessee, John and Tom Rogers, Alex Good, and Azor Miller. Cut off from their homes, they were unable to get any supplies, and I asked some of my Kentucky friends to supply their needs, which was promptly done. The boys decided that they would dig a tunnel from the barracks to the fence, a distance of about fifty feet. Our barracks were all built on the ground, and they had bunks nearest the floor, and every night two of them would remove the bottoms of the bunk and go to work. They first dug a ditch the length of the building, throwing the dirt between the joists that supported the floor. When commencing the tunnel for the fence, the dirt was first removed with table knives and placed in a box with ropes to each end of it. When the box was filled the signal was given by pulling the rope, and the box was dragged to the far end of the ditch, emptied, and hauled back to the tunnel by the man at work there. Thus the work went bravely on from night to night, and but few knew that such means of escape were being worked. The tunnel was protected overhead by boards, and all things were rapidly approaching a crisis. One morning I was notified that the tunnel had reached the fence and we could get out that night.

Cincinnati was to be our point of destination. From there we would go south in a body after we had procured horses. That was a long and trying day for all of us who were going to make the venture. There was much danger in it, but liberty was ours if the run was made in safety. But a huge rain fell in a regular deluge, and the boys failed to protect the top of the tunnel as well as should have been done and a portion of it caved in. All light went out of my life then, existence was a burden, and hope seemed banished for evermore.

It was a most exasperating sight to watch the guards peering into that tunnel and making remarks that were calculated to madden a saint. For the time being I gave up all thought of escape and tried to kill time rather than have it kill me by brooding over my misfortunes. With the sutler store running, we from the border States could live pretty comfortably. The ordinary baker's bread with which we were supplied was a nuisance, and we would eat none of it so long as our money and sutler's stores held out. We bought flour by the barrel and paid $20 for it, though it was worth only $12 on the Chicago market. The sugar brought into camp was the brown New Orleans variety. Being first packed into hogsheads, it was afterwards repacked into barrels. One of our boys bought a barrel of flour, paid his $20 for it, rolled it to his barracks, and on opening it found he had a barrel of sugar. The mistake was just too sweet to be corrected, and a retail sugar plant was at once opened at half the regular price. And how we did revel in sweets for a few days! The camp was simply deluged with "vinegar pies" for days, and such feasting was seldom known.

Did you ever eat a vinegar pie? They were perhaps not equal to those our mothers made, but—well, they were good. I have often talked about them to my family, but, strange to say, I have never been asked to make one. That flour-sugar trade was a good joke on Mr. Sutler; but he got even with us, for on checking up his sugar he was short one barrel and, readily divining where it had gone, he clapped on an extra dollar to the $20 for flour, and I thought he never would get his money back; a clear case of tariff for revenue, and it was a howling success.

But our good times were fast drawing to a close. A new and higher fence was built around the grounds, and we were told to make ourselves scarce in the "Yankee square." About this time I received from home a bed tick, which I was permitted to have, but not a single straw would they give me to put in it. Winter was fast approaching, and my bunk was desperately hard. I determined that I would have that tick filled if I was locked up for it. Telling my brother my plan of action, he thought I would be

landed in the dungeon, but finally agreed to aid me. To get straw an order had to come from the steward of the hospital. I knew the ways of the hospital, for I had been there sick for several weeks, and we boldly marched to the hay barn and handed in our order. The man in charge at once commenced throwing down hay, and we kept him at it until we had the biggest, fattest, plumpest bed that Camp Douglas had ever known. Marching straight to the hospital, we put it between us and the barn and trudged quietly but tremblingly for our quarters. We passed in front of the guards' quarters, but no one halted us, and we finally landed our precious burden on our bunk. When I lost myself that night in that bed of prairie hay, I envied no one; my cup of joy was overflowing.

A fence was now built between us and the guards. Our sutler was restricted to the sale of tobacco, stamps, and paper. Our rations were most radically changed. All vegetables were cut off, and tea, coffee, and sugar became things of the past. One-third of our bread was cut off and two-thirds of our meat, the latter being salted shoulders. Men were hungry now. I saw one poor fellow who had lost his mind for fear of starving to death, and his cries for bread were pitiful in the extreme. In that land of abundance the life, the health, the strength of those prisoners was being sapped away for lack of bread. Grant was right when he said it was cheaper to feed than fight the Rebs. I saw one of my company, R.S. Lindsey, get possession of three loaves of bread one day, and I asked him if he would eat all at one sitting. He said he would give his stomach one good, big surprise. He and his bunkmate ate those three loaves of bread and washed it down with water from Lake Michigan.

George W. Elliott—Enlisted as a private in Company B, "Camden Knights," 11th Arkansas Infantry. Company B was redesignated Company G of the 11th. Elliott was 1st sergeant of Company G when he was captured at the fall of Island No. 10, and sent to prison at Camp Douglas, Illinois. He was admitted to the prison hospital on April 20, 1862 with pneumonia. George Elliott died at Camp Douglas on May 4, 1862. Courtesy Museum of the Confederacy.

The arrangements of the prison were changed. The barracks were all raised and placed on posts about four feet high, thus putting an end forever to future tunneling. An extra thickness of lumber was put on the fence to the height of about eight feet from the ground, and I realized that escapes were at an end. And yet one night about ten o'clock there was the hurried tramping of feet in my barracks, and about half a dozen men of Company H, 8th Kentucky, with a heavy wooden mall rushed to the fence, pounded a hole in it, and jumped out. A regular volley greeted them, but no one was hurt. Some of them escaped, but others were captured, brought back, and loaded down with balls and chains. It seemed certain death to make the venture, but hunger drove them to the deed. I have seen men eat rats and pronounce the flesh good and palatable. I never ate any myself for the reason that my health was never robust, and close confinement was very trying to me. I was confined in the hospital for two or three months at three different times during my stay there. Under such conditions my appetite was never of a ravenous nature, and hunger such as made life miserable for others did not trouble me. It is true I longed for a change of diet and often felt that if I could but visit a blue grass pasture I could eat the grass with the keenest relish. A number of dogs lost their lives through their curiosity to see a live Reb. One case I recall to mind with clear remembrance. An aristocratic lady from Chicago drove in behind a pair of high-stepping Kentucky bays, and closely following the carriage was an aristocratic dog. While his mistress was talk-

ing and telling us unregenerate Rebs how wicked it was to be fighting against the best government in the world the dog came in for his share of attention and was inveigled into the barracks, which he never left. His flesh was pronounced first-class, and sharp lookouts were kept for more of his kind.

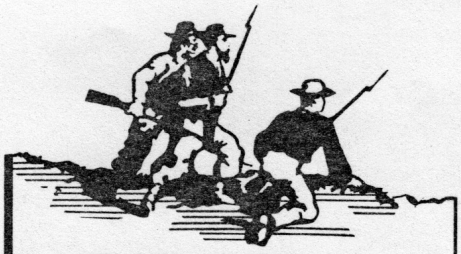
But to return for a moment to the outbreak made by Company H. The men engaged in it, to save me from punishment, endeavored to keep the affair from me; but I knew I would be taken to headquarters and perhaps sent to the dungeon. Soon a guard entered and called for the sergeant of the barracks and marched me out. Captain Sponable was in charge at that time, and he wanted to know why I had not reported these men before the escape was made. It was putting a very low estimate upon my character, and I flatly told him I was a prisoner and not a guard. His reply was that he was strongly inclined to lock me up in the dungeon. Near Captain Sponable was a young sprig of a fellow, and when Sponable said nothing more he commenced cursing me in as choice "swear language" as ever fell from the lips of man or devil.

I was amazed at this tyrannical and insulting outbreak and at once looked to Sponable for protection, but none came. Sentence followed sentence in regular order for fully ten minutes before it ceased. I concluded that this young chap was the "swearing orderly" for headquarters, but I opened not my mouth; I knew better. I received one other elaborate, genteel cursing while in prison, and that from the chief surgeon of the camp. This time, however, I was to blame, for I was where I had no business from a Yankee standpoint. From day to day the reins were drawn tighter and tighter upon us. At sundown we were ordered to our barracks and to bed, and not a word was allowed spoken until the blast of the bugle the following morning, when we arose and marched out for roll call. Many a Minie ball went crashing through our barracks at night at some real or imaginary noise. It was dangerous even to indulge in a snore. We were not allowed to leave our barracks at night fully dressed. We could wear our coats, but no pants, or our pants minus the coats; and O how cold it is at Chicago in the winter!

The 1st of January, 1864, was the coldest of all cold days. A fierce northwest blizzard was blowing, and neither man nor beast could face that terrible, biting, cutting blast. Guards were all taken from the fences, and a number of prisoners climbed the fences that night, but few of them succeeded in making good their escape. The biting cold and huge snowdrifts drove many of them, badly frosted, back into prison. Our wood was hauled in to us daily, but on this day the teamsters positively refused to budge, and we were simply freezing. I was sick and in my bunk when a guard came in and told me to send men down into the Yankee square and carry up what wood we needed. Not a single man would go, so desperate was the storm raging outside. Climbing out of my bunk and borrowing some extra clothing, I put it on; but dressed as I was, the wind blew through my clothing as though I was in full Hottentot attire. Several of my company joined me, and going down to the wood yard was easy enough. In fact, we went faster than we wished. Loading ourselves with what we could carry, we started on the return trip, and a fearful trip it was. The distance was almost one-fourth of a mile, and when I had gone over about half of it I knew my blood was cold and my appearance that of a frozen man. Some guards saw me and took me into their barracks, where I remained for an hour by a red-hot stove before I could go back to my barracks. The other boys made the trip without sustaining any injury.

Life in the prison was going from bad to worse. Half-fed, cursed, kicked, and abused for imaginary more than real misdemeanors, hope was dead and life an existence only that gave no promise of relief or escape. Our guards had been changed several times, but that brought no change in our favor. The meat furnished us was salted pork shoulders, and that was telling upon us. The scurvy broke out in a most virulent and aggravated form. Lips were eaten away, jaws became diseased, and teeth fell out. If leprosy is any worse than scurvy, may God have mercy upon the victim! It was shocking, horrible, monstrous, and a disgrace to any people who permitted such conditions to exist. Since our Spanish war I have been led to believe that there was a great deal of Spanish blood flowing in the veins of those who had charge of us at Camp Douglas. English or German blood would have revolted at such barbarity. The scurvy sent many a man from Camp Douglas to his grave, and many more bear today its cruel, loathsome scars. Our cries for relief were unnoticed; and the greater our sufferings, the more satisfaction it seemed to give our captors.

We had with us a surgeon of the Confederate army, and, coming in contact with him daily, he and I often talked of the hygienic conditions of the camp and resolved to go to headquarters and register a personal remonstrance and, if possible, stop the ravages of this loathsome disease. We finally got passes to enter the square and presented ourselves to his highness, the officer in charge. But we were ordered to return to our barracks, and no good was done. We made the second trip with the same result, and we almost gave up in despair. But the disease was growing so rapidly and with such torture to its victims that we made the third trip. This time we were asked what we wanted, and the doctor replied: "Onions, potatoes, vinegar, and fresh beef instead of salted port." It was actually promised, and in a few days we were



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feeding the sick on potatoes and onions eaten raw with vinegar on them. So much for perseverance even though we had to work on an enemy.

The smallpox then put in its appearance, and the hospital arrangements were entirely inadequate for caring for the patients. Many cases were never taken from the barracks. I waited on a number of men in my barracks, but never contracted the disease. It was in a mild form, and but few deaths resulted from it. We were too weak and debilitated for it to get a good hold, and it quit us in disgust. In fact, the vaccine matter used on us did more harm than the disease itself. I knew men to lose the use of their arms on account of its impurity.

We were now going through the form of eating two meals a day. Breakfast, consisting of hash, was served at 8 o'clock, and for dinner, at 1 p.m., we had a small piece of meat and a slice of bread. From dinner it was a fast until breakfast the next morning, but then we talked of the many good things we would have if we ever reached home again. A canary bird or a kitten would have starved to death had they depended upon crumbs from our table; and had Lazarus been laid at our gate, he would have reached the better land more quickly.

Confederate prisoners, Camp Douglas.

There was not a chair or stool in all that camp. We lounged in our bunks or sat on the floor or ground. Groups of men were forbidden. A four-handed game of cards was allowed, but no more. Guards were more active and vigilant than ever. One in particular made an impression upon me that will be as lasting as life itself. We knew him only as "Old Red." He had a name, no doubt, but "Old Red" described him and that was sufficient. He was a red-faced, red-headed Irishman, with all the characteristics of that nationality, and by a close cultivation of the same he was eternally and everlasting kicking up a row. He was a man of many expedients, and by day and night he labored with us most assiduously. One cold day he slipped and fell a real good, jolly hard fall, and a member of the 64th North Carolina standing near laughed. Old Red shot and killed him on the spot. He reveled in torturing others. The slightest case of suspicion was as much evidence as he needed, and many a poor soldier has been hung up by the thumbs until reason was fled and life almost extinct. I could write a book of that fiend's cruelty and barbarity; and if there is one place in hell hotter than another, Old Red is in the center of it. It was reported before we left Camp Douglas that Old Red got leave of absence to go out in Chicago one day. He got drunk, was arrested, thrown into prison, and while there boasted of the tortures he had inflicted upon the Rebel prisoners, when a young man of his own nationality, becoming disgusted at his barbarity, attacked him with a knife and killed him.

The guards at our barracks were changed every few months. With two of them I became quite intimate. The first was "Old Dry," from the wind-swept plains of Minnesota. Who gave him that peculiar name I never knew, but I remember that the old gentleman was very much mystified when he first learned of his new cognomen.

I had offered the sutler five dollars for fifty pounds of flour, and he had smuggled it in to me. One morning while eating some biscuits Old Dry came into the barracks and was now slow in telling me he was very fond of biscuit, but his wife would never make them for him. I thought that very strange indeed at that time, but I know better now. I suggested that if he would get some butter we would enjoy our breakfast better. Off he went and soon returned with the butter, and we had a regular feast. We then made a trade that he was to supply the butter and I the biscuits, and many a good meal we had together after that. But I never could convince him that I would be a much better boy "out" of prison than "in." Finding that I had no chair (we took our bread and butter standing), Old Dry said he would make me one, and he actually did it. True, it was not a cane seat, and the upholstering was the plainest of Michigan pine, but it was a chair and the only one in all that camp so far as I knew. God bless Old Dry! His heart was in the right place, and I shall ever treasure his kind words and actions. I asked him why he had entered the army, for he was fast approaching the half century mark, and

he told me that he was in debt and a threatened foreclosure drove him in, as a law had been enacted exempting the property of soldiers from execution. He also said he was saving and sending home all of his wages. His patriotism was queer, but his economy and self-denial were perfect.

Old Dry's successor was a little dried-up, wizen-faced sucker from the malarial beds of Illinois. The chills had done their work on him, and there was only enough of him left to hold up the suit Uncle Sam had given him. He was one of those fellows born into the world, mosquitolike, only to make trouble for others, and he was always prying around to see or learn something—one of that class ever and always where he was not wanted.

One day I thoughtlessly exposed my watch to his vision, and a few days thereafter we were called out into line, for what purpose we did not know. It was a misty, cold, disagreeable morning, and before going out I threw a blanket around me. I suspected that some Yankee trick was to be played upon us, but I was only partially prepared for it. Taking my place in front of the men, I soon saw that a "search" was the order of the day. I had about sixty dollars in one-and two-dollar bills in an old-fashioned leaf pocketbook, but it was a large one and could not well be hidden. Fortunately, I had a small one in my pocket, but how to get the money from one to the other with one hand was the trouble. But the blanket came in well, and, walking up to one of my company, I told him to put his foot on whatever I dropped. He did so, and the money was safe.

In due time my dear little sucker came to me, and he was now ready to search me. I told him to go ahead and that if he found anything of value he was a better hunter than I; that I had been hunting for something valuable since I had been there; and while I occasionally turned up a "grayback," I found "greenbacks" very scarce. "Sergeant, where is your watch?" he asked me. I told him that it was a timekeeper and had taken time by the forelock and hied itself away. He failed to find the watch, and the most expert clairvoyant in Chicago would have had the same luck. I still have that watch, and it is ticking away as merrily as of old. The watch was taken from the dead body of a Federal soldier killed at the first day's fight of the battle of Greasy Creek, Ky. I have made several attempts to learn the name of the soldier who owned it that I might return it to his relatives, but I have failed.

But the ludicrous, the exasperating, the heart-rending occurred the following day when another barrack, occupied mostly by Texans, was called into line and searched. The search could not have been a very successful one, for when it was finished the Rebs were all driven from the ground, and a lot of guards with rakes came on the scene and began raking the ground for any hidden treasures therein concealed. We had evidently been watched the day preview and a valuable lesson learned. When this unexpected and most unique program was inaugurated, the Texans unconsciously lined up—lined up as they had done on many a field of carnage—and with bated breath and unuttered curses watched the proceedings. From a safe distance I took in the situation, and I can never hope to see such another. I could almost see the blue lines of hot, sulphurous smoke curling in angry columns from their dilating, distended nostrils as stroke after stroke brought to view some of their dear old Confederate scrip.

It required but little stretch of the imagination to see emerging from the temples of each a pair of horns. Longer and longer they grew until the Texas length was reached, and there they stood. No word was uttered, no movement made, but with eyes riveted upon the scene they saw it all. Pity, indignation, and amusement filled my soul as I looked upon the scene, and with them I prayed that the day might come when with guns in our hands we could meet that squad of raking Yankees.

One warm summer night about ten o'clock some guards rushed into No. 7 and hustled us out in front of the barracks and made us stand on one foot for about half an hour. The kodak fiend had not made his appearance at that date, and I am glad he was absent that night. The varieties of night costumes would have been a sight of sights—the making of the artist, but the unmaking of us for all time to come. "Whack! whack!" went the clubs of the guards as some weary foot sought the ground, only to come back to an angle of ninety degrees, bruised and bleeding. I once saw an Eskimo dance, and that night of our one-

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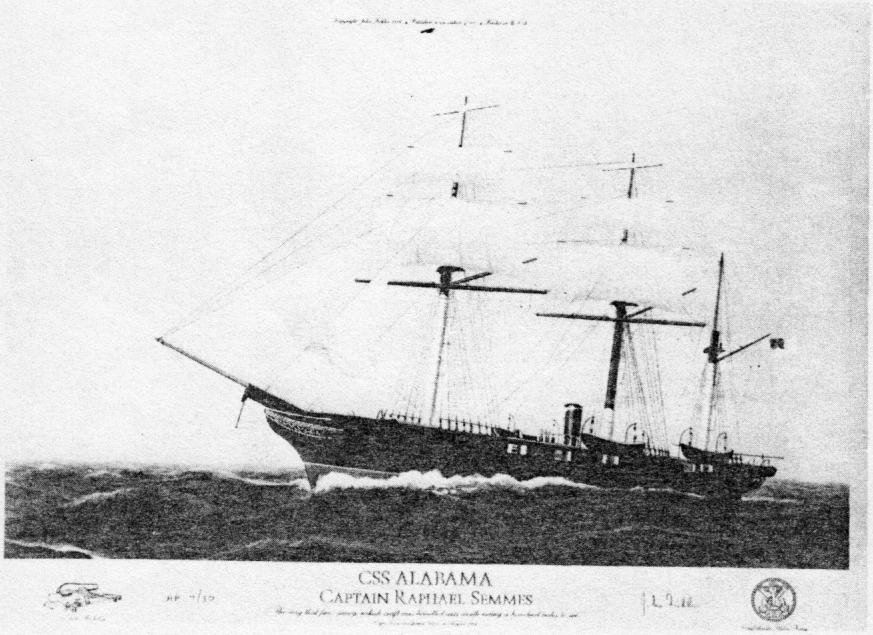

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foot performance was almost a dead match to it.

I guess Old Red introduced this new amusement and also that of making the men stand half bent and holding them in that position until a fellow almost imagined he was a beast of burden or, at any rate, a burdened beast. This was the only time I was ever punished. I had been threatened often, but always managed to escape. I told Old Dry of this night's pastime when he came on duty the next morning, and he expressed great indignation at this indignity which had been heaped upon us and asked why I had not informed him that night. I told him that, as he was off in bed asleep and I had one foot in the air, I did not see how I could have reached him.

I wonder if any of the boys remember a most wonderful coffee mill that came into possession of No. 7. It was as innocent-looking coffee mill as could be found anywhere and, being the only one in camp, did a big business. It had a peculiar faculty of never "giving up" what was put into it, or rather not "all" of it. In truth, I think the inventor of that attractive but deceiving "slot machine" must have been at one time an inmate of No. 7 and that he received the first idea of his invention from that dear old mill. We ground coffee for all who brought it to us, but never exacted any "toll." A pint of grain coffee put into it would come out a half pint of ground coffee. Our customers always offered "toll," but we refused it and waited until they had left the barracks, when we would give that dear old mill a vigorous shaking and out would come that other half pint. How I did enjoy the blank looks of astonishment on the faces of our patrons as they beheld their diminished grist as shown up by that innocent old mill!

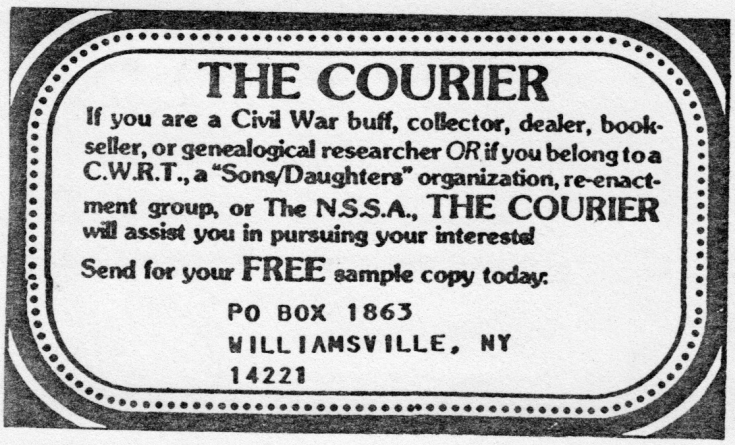
Early one morning as the flag was being raised at headquarters the rope broke and down came Old Glory all in a heap. A shout, a regular Rebel yell, went up from those who saw it. In almost every battle in which we had been engaged we had seen Old Glory go down and naturally showed our appreciation when the happy event occurred. Almost before the echoes of that yell had died away that squad of exultant Rebels was surrounded and held the whole day without a morsel of food or drop of water. Three of the number succumbed to the extreme fatigue and dropped to mother earth for rest, but received instead each a Minie ball. And thus the work went merrily on.

One very common punishment inflicted upon the prisoners was by the ball-and-chain route. An iron ball weighing perhaps seventy-five pounds was strongly attached to one end of a chain, and the chain then riveted to the leg of the offender. To walk and carry the ball was almost a physical impossibility, and the possessors made little carts into which the balls were dumped and hauled around. These pieces of "jewelry," so called, would stick closer than a brother, and their owners were so much "attached" to them that they always took them to bed with them. It was a most excellent idea—it prevented their rolling out of bunks or walking while asleep. Another invention to amuse the prisoners was a ride on "Morgan's mule." This one was of wood and did his worst while standing still. He was built after the manner of those used by carpenters and plasterers and was about fifteen feet high with a very sharp "back" that was reached by a ladder. A wag of a Reb, after being hoisted into the saddle, told the guard he would feel more at home if he had a pair of spurs, and that blessed Yankee went off, got two bricks, and tied them to his feet.

The scenes of Camp Douglas viewed from this late date had so much of the ludicrous mixed with the painful that I smile oftener than I sigh when I think of them.

I received notice one morning to report at headquarters and found a box of clothing there that had been shipped from Cincinnati by an old friend of my father's. The provost marshal of Mt. Sterling had refused permission to let it be shipped from there, though he had lived in my father's family and taught our school for two years. Such was the bitterness in the border States. The official in charge told me that I could have all of the articles except a "soldier's knife," consisting of knife, fork, and spoon, a most valuable article for a soldier. I asked him why I could not have it, and he replied that he was afraid I would "cut" some one. I assured him I was at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind besides, but he said "no." Fortunately for me, at this moment one of his orderlies came in and spoke to him and his attention was taken from me and the knife, and in the twinkling of an eye I had it in my pocket and was off for my barracks. I expected to go to the dungeon for this, but the knife was worth the risk.

Much has been written about the "great conspiracy" to release the Rebels confined in the nation's Northern prisons. It was perhaps talked about less than any other move ever originated with a view to consummation. The oath was administered to me by a Mr. Waller, who, I thought, was a Texan. We went under my barracks, and, with my hand grasping a Bible, I repeated after him the most terrible, blood-curdling oath ever concocted by the brain of man. Every word seemed branded upon my mind with letters of fire, and for weeks afterwards I hardly knew who or what I was. And yet today I can recall but few of its striking features. If any one has it entire, it should be published for the benefit of our politicians who wish to insert strong, emphatic planks in their platforms. Mr. Thomas S. Logwood, now of Chicago, says about two thousand took this oath in Camp Douglas, but my recollection is that the number was fifteen hundred, just enough to supply the eleven thousand prisoners with company officers (the general and regimental officers were on the outside).



A Northern writer has said that the destruction of Chicago was the first thing to be done after getting out. There is no truth in this statement whatever. We were to take or destroy munitions of war, but private property was not to be touched. Had we not gone through Indiana and Ohio with the fairest of records ever left by an invading army? We were not members of the 15th Army Corps, nor had we ever "marched through Georgia." I have seen it stated that the outbreak had actually been started and that we were fired on by the guards. Wrong again. A park of artillery was massed within two hundred yards of the prison, and it was ready for action at all times, but never used. Their guns I often saw.

Mr. Logwood says that Captain Shanks was a member of Morgan's command. God forbid! Where he got such an idea I don't know. Shanks was in Camp Douglas when we arrived there and was clerking in the drug department of the camp. I made his acquaintance in a few days after I arrived. I met him across the counter on business for some of my men. He told me he was from Texas and had been there some time. As soon as I learned that he was trusted by the Federal authorities I resolved to get his aid, if possible, in effecting my escape. I finally asked him one day if there had been an exchange of prisoners since he had been there, and he replied yes, but that he did not care to go South again. From that moment I dropped him as I would an adder and seldom saw him afterwards. Shanks was the man who gave the plot away, and that presentment of Colonel Sweet's is a myth.

The best account I ever had of the outside workings of this affair was from a lecture I heard in Louisville by Gen. John B. Castleman. At the time he was a colonel in Morgan's command and was in and around Chicago for several months. The lecture was before the Louisville Confederate Association, and, knowing of the inside workings of the plot, it was doubly interesting to me. The conception of the scheme was wild and reckless in the extreme.

We could not have gone South on the railroads in Illinois and were too weak and debilitated to walk. When I went around on exchange in February, 1865, and landed from the boat at James Landing, on James River, it took me ten hours to walk to my camping ground for the night, a distance of eleven miles.

A few years ago I rode out to the Confederate Cemetery at Chicago and saw the monument that had been erected on the grounds. It is a beautiful shaft, and all honor to the people of Chicago for rearing it. It has warmed the hearts of the people of the South and stilled much bitterness that once rankled in their breasts. All honor to the many Posts of the G.A.R. who were so active in building this monument! I met many of them while there and remember with pleasure the many courtesies received at their hands.

But as I gazed over that field of the dead, as my eyes rested upon the thousands and thousands of stones that marked the place where rested the ashes of some Confederate soldiers, I wondered what had caused all of this fearful mortality. Before me I saw the headstones of five thousand six hundred Confederates whose lives went out in prison. No fearful epidemic had ever raged there. Was it starvation, neglect, and cruelty? God alone knows. □

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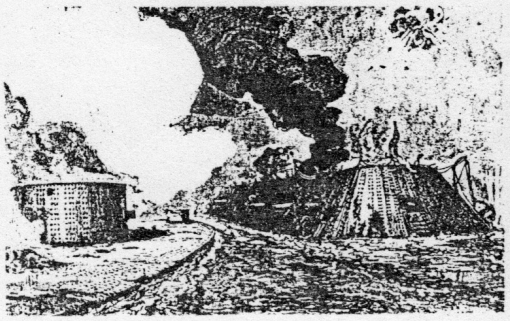

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9346 Bremerton Way
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June 23, 1991

Kenneth Craft Jr.
5600 Clinchfield Trial
Norcross, GA 30092-2029

Dear Mr. Craft,

I received your letter of June 18th, 91. I was also doing some browsing last Saturday at the MCHS library, and came across a book by Sister Mary Louise Donnelly, Imprints, 1608-1980, Hamilton, Allied Families, identifies a Coombes and Stewart family as neighbors in Port Tobacco. Pg. 15, shows a Daniel Stewart who married Sarah Roby as the father of Sarah Stewart who married John Hamilton and Mary Hamilton, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Hamilton married John Stewart, son of Daniel Stewart and Sarah Roby. In Mary Stewarts will of 1777, she was late of Prince George's Co. (see page 16), but now of Charles Co., and she names sons Henry, George, Walter; daughters Martha, Chloe, Priscilla, and grandson James Stewart. There were also Stewart/Combes ties shown, as well as many Hamilton/Combes ties, since the book was primarily on the Hamiltons! No Lewis. I did not copy pg. 14, which showed an inventory of the estate of Alexander Hamilton, 5/15/1731, with Richard Combs & Daniel Stewart as appraisers. Witnesses to his will were Richard Combs, Tecla Green & Gilbert Canty. The copy right page shows Imprints, 1608-1980, Hamilton, Allied Families, by Sister Mary Louise Donnelly, PO Box 306, Burke, Va. (C 1980).

From my research notes, you will see that I did not find much on LEWIS in St. Mary's County. Unfortunately, a lot of original records did not survive an 1830's courthouse fire. However, these families were not immobile, so checking Prince George's Co. is not a bad idea, especially if they were related to the mobile Stewart's above. I think that that 1776 Census of Maryland with William Lewis, age 26 and Sarah Lewis, 19 in Prince George's County is a good lead to follow.

Interestingly, there is another William Lewis owing an Upper Marlboro innkeeper a small sum in 1763. (William age 26 would be too young) - see notes from Doliante. Unfortunately there appear to be no estate records in PG Co. for William Lewis. However it looks like it might be worthwhile to check land records. So far I've spent about 4 hours on this request, and it seems like it might be worthwhile to put in 4 more hours.

Yours truly,

Pat

Pat Andersen

Thanks
$100 6/28/91 K

ST MARY'S COUNTY COURT
Land Commissions, 1804-1847
Land Records, 1777-1851 CM 903
(Marriage licenses don't begin until 1794.)

So there are quite a few records available If William Lewis died in St. Mary's County. Also Index 1, to the prerogative Court Wills and probate records, might be helpful in picking up any earlier St. Mary's County Lewis's, who may have died intestate and not have wills recorded in St. Mary's County's early Wills or Administration Accounts.

The earliest Tax Record for St. Mary's County that I'm finding is 1796-1830. (C1710). However Card Index 65, lists a 1783 Assesment, with Index to Property Owners, which was state wide. (Although some counties may be missing). It is worth looking at. There is also a 1798 Federal Direct Tax, including St. Mary's, but it is not indexed, and is probably too late.

I'll let you know what I find of the above for William Lewis and/or Ignatius Combs(Coomes), as soon as completed. This should be fairly straight forward.

Yours truly,
Pat
Pat Andersen

Family Connections
2038 Bonnycastle Ave.
Louisville, KY 40205

5 March 1993

Mr. Ken Craft
5600 Clinchfield Trail
Norcross GA 30092-2029

Dear Mr. Craft:

As reported in my letter to you dated 10 December 1992, Ignatius Coombs makes his first appearance in the records of Kentucky in 1813, when he was counted in the tax list of Breckinridge County. He does not appear in the Federal Census of Kentucky in 1810, nor is his name included in either the 1790 or 1800 "Census" for Kentucky, reconstructed from tax lists. Born in 1767, Ignatius would have been over age 21 by 1790, and should be included in the Census that year.

There is no Ignatius Coombs in the 1790 Census of Virginia, either, but the name does appear in the Maryland Census--in St. Mary's County, where (according to some sources) Sarah Stewart was born. This Ignatius is living alone.

Ignatius does not appear in the 1800 Census of Maryland or North Carolina (there is no Census for Virginia for that year). His name appears again in 1810, in Charles County Maryland. If the data entered by the Census enumerator is correct, however, this cannot be your Ignatius Coomes, for he is the only male in the household (he should have at least two sons still at home) and all seven females in the family are over 26 (while Ignatius and Sarah should have had younger daughters). On the basis of this information, we must assume that the Ignatius Cooms in the 1810 Census of Charles County Maryland is <u>not</u> your Ignatius.

The obituaries for Father Walter S. Coomes published in the Louisville <u>Catholic Advocate</u> on 30 November 1871 and 7 December 1871 (copies enclosed) state that Father Coomes was born on either 17 February or 19 February 1796 "<u>on the south branch of the Potomac, Virginia</u>", where his parents had settled. This would place Ignatius and Sarah Coomes in Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia). The one obituary also states that since "there was no priest in that neighborhood, his parents carried him, as all othe others of their children, to Maryland in order to have them baptized." Presumably Ignatius and Sarah would have had to marry in Maryland for the same reason before coming to settle on the South Branch of the Potomac circa 1794. The site of the children's baptism (and possibly the parents' marriage as well) should therefore be Allegany County, Maryland. Notice that the sketch of Father Coomes' life (from the 7 December edition of the <u>Catholic Advocate</u>) implies that the family came straight from Virginia to near Bardstown around 1812 (when Walter "was about sixteen years old"). This biographical sketch (written with detail, apparently by someone who knew Father Coomes well) also states that the family moved to near Hardinsburg one year later, which agrees exactly with the date

(1813) when Ignatius Coomes' name first appears in the Breckinridge County tax lists. Considering this obituary and the various Census records together, I am inclined to believe that Ignatius and Sarah did not come into Kentucky until after 1810, and that the family was still in Maryland or Virginia (or possibly North Carolina?) when the 1810 Census was taken, but were missed because they relocated during the year, leaving one home before the Census was taken there and arriving at their new home too late to be counted there either. Your data from Mary Catherine Lewis says there was an Ignatius Coomes Sr. and Ignatius Coomes Jr. in Hardy CO VA's 1810 tax list (neither name appears in the Census for that year), and I think it likely that one of these is " your" Ignatius, Sarah Stewart's second husband. Remember that the terms "Jr." and "Sr." were used diffently in the 18th and early 19th century than they are today, and could be used to distinguish any two older and younger men by the same name so that they often referred to uncles and nephews--or even cousins--as well as fathers and sons. Neither Ignatuis Coomes Sr. or Jr. appears in the 1820 Census of Hardy CO VA, so <u>both</u> either died or left the county between the time of the 1810 tax list and the 1820 Census. Might these two Hardy CO men in the 1810 tax list be (1)Ignatius, the son of Francis Ignatius, who soon after appears in Nelson CO KY and (2) "your" Ignatius? Another possibility is that the Ignatius Sr. is "yours" and the Jr. is his son <u>by a previous marriage</u>. To be counted in the tax lists in 1810, Ignatius Jr. would have had to be born no later than 1789, and thus would not be the child of Ignatius and Sarah, who married after 1790. But remember that Ignatius would have been in his mid-twenties when he and Sarah were married, and could well have been a widower with a small son (Ignatius Jr.). This son of a first marriage would then have been old enough to be counted in the tax lists in 1810. This scenario ("your" Ignatius as the "Sr." in Hardy CO in 1810 and his son by a first marriage as the "Jr.") would help explain Webb's assertion that Father Walter Coomes had a brother named Ignatius Jr., especially since this older child of a previous marriage would be more likely to remain behind when his parents and half-syblings moved into Kentucky.

The <u>Early Records of Hampshire County Virginia</u>, compiled and privately published in Wisconsin in 1939 by Clara McCormack Sage and Laura Sage Jones, contains the Hampshire CO VA Census for 1782 and 1784, the index to early deeds for that county, and abstracts of early wills. On page 10 of this volume we find that on 12 August 1795 David Combs of Nelson County, Kentucky sold 400 acres on the Little Cacapon to Daniel Fetter of Allegany CO. This David, who was living in Nelson CO KY by August of 1795, may be the David who is listed in Elias Posten's district in the 1784 Hampshire CO Census with a household of 6, and/or the David whose father Thomas Combs left a will in Hampshire CO dated 17 September 1791 and probated 13 October 1791. This will names wife Martha and nine children as follows: elder son Jonas; Jonathan; Mary White (Mrs. Joseph White of Hunterton CO NJ); David; Daniel; Francis; Thomas; Moses; and John. (Moses and John were still minors in 1791.)

The 1795 deed places David Combs of Nelson CO KY in the immediate neighborhood of Ignatius and Sarah Combs in Hampshire CO VA. The Little Cacapon is the next watercourse east of the South Branch of the Potomac, the two streams running parallel and emptying into the Potomac opposite Allegany CO MD. David appears in only one Census of Kentucky--the 1790 "Census" reconstructed from tax lists, shows that David was counted in Nelson CO on 26 October 1792. The Nelson CO marriage records show that David Combs and Nancy Simpson were married on 15 March 1789 with proof of the bride's age being given by John Simpson. David died in Nelson CO in 1800 or 1801. His will, written in March 1795 and probated on 13 January 1801 names wife Anna (Nancy) and two minor children (names not given). Thomas Combs was one of the witnesses to the will. [WB A p 39] John Simpson served as security for Anna Combs' bond to administer David's estate on 10 May 1801. [Executors, Administrators and Guardians Bond Book 1 p 129] David appears in the Nelson CO KY tax lists from the first extant list (1792) through 1799. He may have been missed in 1800, or it's possible that he died before the tax was taken (sometimes as late as October) even though his will was not probated until the following January. Since David does not appear in the 1782 tax list of Hampshire CO VA, he may have just reached his majority in time to be counted two years later. If so, we could place his birth year at circa 1763, making him roughly a contemporary of your Ignatius. If David is the son David named in Thomas' will described above, Ignatius cannot be his brother, since he is not named in Thomas' will as one of the nine children. The closest possible blood relationship between David and Ignatius would therefore be that of first cousins.

Your information is that Sarah Stewart was born in St. Mary's County Maryland in 1757, and was married to William Lewis by about 1780. As your data from Mary Catherine Lewis points out, there is no William Lewis listed as head of household in Prince George CO (adjoining) in 1790. However, a special Census of that county taken 14 years earlier in 1776 did list the household of William Lewis age 26 and Sarah age 19. This may very well be William and Sarah Stewart Lewis, as Sarah should have been 19 years old that year. Another household in the county was that of John Stewart (25) and Sarah (23)--perhaps a brother of Sarah Lewis? (G.M. Brumbaugh, Maryland Records: Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, Vol I, published 1915.) I have made an index search of the St. Mary's CO MD and Prince George's CO MD records available here without finding reference to anyone I can be sure is this William and Sarah Lewis, but would encourage a closer, more complete examination of records for these two MD counties. The information you sent me, quoted from Cook's Pioneer Lewis Families, says that William and Sarah were married in St. Mary's CO MD, but since the date is given as "in late 1770's", I assume no marriage record has been found. Thus far, I have been unable to find it in the sources available to me here.

The 1790 Census (St. Mary's CO MD) shows that Ignatius Combs was living alone. Other Combs' in the county that year were

Raphael, William (2) and Bennet. Only one of these households (one of the Williams) had more than one male over 16, so if your Ignatius was in St. Mary's CO in 1790 he must have been in the household of one of the Williams. An Ignatius Combs died in St. Mary's County in 1790 and another in 1791 (unless the 1791 reference in the index may refer to some further probate matter regarding the 1790 will). [General Index to Wills, St. Mary's County Maryland 1633-1900, compiled by Margaret R. Hodges, 1938.]

The 1782 Census of Hampshire CO VA lists a Francis Ignatius Combs, in Michael Stump's district, with 6 whites and 1 slave, and the 1784 Census lists Thomas Combs in Simon Taylor's district, with 8 whites and a slave. There are five Lewis households in the 1782 Census of Hampshire CO (Amos, George, 2 John's and Sam) and only three (David , George and John) in 1784. A James Steward [sic] is counted in both years (in Levi Ashbrook's district in '82 and in Stephen Ruddle's in 1784) with 9 whites and a slave, and a Joseph Steward is there (one individual) in 1784. Francis Ignatius Coomes/Combs in Hampshire CO in 1782 (presumably the same who appears later in Hardy CO, formed from Hampshire in 1785), appears to be the same who married Charity Wood and moved to Nelson CO KY. (We earlier disqualified him as the father of your Ignatius.) Your family chart from J. Eugene Coomes shows this Francis Ignatius to be the brother of a Thomas Coomes "living 1783 on 'Green's Inheritence'". This is probably the Thomas who died in Hampshire CO in 1791, the father of David, making the Nelson CO KY David and the Nelson CO Francis nephew and uncle. I find it interesting that Fr. Eugene Coomes' chart contains no information at all about Francis Ignatius' brother Walter. Do you have any further information about him, and have you disqualified him as the father of your Ignatius? This Walter may have moved to Nelson CO KY; a Walter appears in the records there, and in the 1800 "Census". Since this "Census" is merely a tax list, we cannot tell Walter's age or the composition of his family from that document, but Fr. Eugene Coomes' Walter is listed on the chart between Francis I. and William, suggesting a birth date of circa 1725.

The Hampshire CO deeds index (see Sage's Early Records) shows that a William Stewart bought land from a John Lochart in 1772. This is the only Stewart deed indexed. There are several Lewis deeds from 1770 to 1790, including two (in 1782 and 1790) to William Barber Lewis from John Lewis (see enclosed photocopy). The lack of Stewart names in this region of the state should direct our attention back southward to the St. Mary's and Prince George's region to try to find more data on Sarah's parents; it appears that her movement into the Hampshire/Hardy region was made with her husband only and not with others of the Stewart clan.

When I failed to find any record of Father Walter's death or burial in the Louisville Mortuary Schedules, I checked with the Calvalry Cemetery office (which handles records of burial for the major Catholic cemeteries in Louisville) and found that Father Walter is buried in St. Louis Cemetery. I visited the

grave and checked the tombstone to be certain that we had the correct date of death. All data on the stone conformed to what you have. I then went to the Catholic Advocate and found the obituary and biographical sketch. Father Walter is buried very near Father Charles Coomes, a grandson of Francis I., about whom you may have read in Webb's sketch of Breckinridge CO KY Catholicism.

I also attempted to find more information about Sarah Stewart Lewis Coomes' other descendants, in hopes of uncovering more information about her through them. I have not succeeded in establishing the date or place of death or burial for either Thomas W. Lewis or Simon P. Lewis, but I did find a good bit of information on Mary Jane Lewis' husband George K. Greene, who enjoyed quite a reputation as a scientist and an eccentric. While I see nothing in the enclosed material pertaining to Professor Green that will help prove Sarah Stewart's ancestry, I enclose it for your files as you may find it interesting.

In summary, the evidence suggests to me that your Sarah Stewart
(1) was counted in the Prince George's CO MD special census in 1776, probably newly married, with her husband William Lewis;
(2) moved with her second husband Ignatius Coomes into the Hampshire CO/Hardy CO region of Virginia (now W VA) in the early 1790s;
(3) left Hardy CO after the tax was taken in 1810 but before the Census, traveling into KY (perhaps via NC);
(4) arrived in Nelson CO KY after the tax lists were compiled in 1812; and
(5) moved on down into Breckinridge CO before the tax was taken in 1813.

My examination of the court records for Breckinridge and Nelson COs KY (and for surrounding counties including Washington and Meade) has failed to produce further evidence of Sarah's ancestry beyond what you had already collected. My initial review of the VA and MD records available to me here has not located a marriage record for Sarah Stewart to either of her husbands, nor has it produced any land or probate record to identify Sarah's parents. My search of these records has <u>not</u> been exhaustive, however, and with your consent I will continue to search for more records for the St. Mary's CO/Prince George's CO region of MD, Allegany CO MD, and Hampshire and Hardy COs in VA.

Yours truly,

Patricia Lister

P.S. Please forgive my delay in reporting back to you. The flu epidemic struck our family the end of January, put one member of the household in the hospital and kept me away from my desk until the end of February.

CARD FROM KEN CRAFT, JULY 5, 1990

On the trail of Lewis and Coomes. Spent the day in Hardinsburg and Axtel in Breckinridge County at Catholic churches, Cem., library and courthouse. Confirmed adjacent land of Thomas Lewis and Ann, next to Ignatius Coomes on Tuels Creek.

This typed note was taped to the back of preceding page 5

#265
Lewis, Frederick D. 37 VA teacher
" Paulina 20 KY
" Ann E. 2 mos. KY

William L. Lewis (#197 above) died in Hancock CO in 1860. His will, written Feb. 1, 1856 and probated Oct. 22, 1860 is recorded in recorded on p 32 of Book 4. The will names wife Anna Lewis, (Nancy) sons George D. Lewis, Joseph D. Lewis and Frederick D. Lewis and daughter Elizabeth D. Lewis. all D's for Dunnington (ann)

Elisha Lewis (#60 above) also died in 1860. The Census mortality schedules give his age as 67 and place of birth as MD. He died in January of typhoid fever. His will, written on 20 January 1860 and probated eight days later names wife Johanna and "children", witnessed by James E. Stone and Green Stinett. [The 1880 Census shows that James E. Stone, attorney, was the husband of Katherine who apparently was the daughter of William L. although she was not named in his will. The 1880 Census shows Elizabeth Lewis as James Stone's sister-in-law, with correct age and birthplaces to be William's daughter Elizabeth D.] 1860 67 1793

It seems to me that you have done an excellent job of researching available sources, and for the most part I have no argument with your choice of direction, except that I am still not certain that I would have elected to pursue the VA/MD Lewis family indirectly through the Coomes line. Especially in Kentukcy, the Coomes' have been just as prolific (and just as problematic) as the Lewis'.

Since you have pretty solid evidence that Sarah and Ignatius came through Hardy CO (now W. VA), I would recommend a more thorough search of the records of that county than I was able to make from published records available to me here, before moving on backward presumably into St. Mary's County. I notice in the Genealogical Helper's Directory of Professional Researchers that a Ms. Connie Jean of Winchester VA advertises as a researcher specializing in Hardy and surrounding counties. I'm not acquainted with her, but in the absence of other contacts, you may want to seek her advice. Her address is P.O. Box 611, Winchester VA 22604-0611, and her phone number is 703-667-7444. While there are exceptions, I believe that it is almost always advantageous to have on-site examination of the records of interest, done by someone who has worked with those records long enough to have acquired some insight into the idiosyncrasies of that particular archival resource. While you may not be able to find a record of the marriage of Sarah and Ignatius, due to the fact that Virginia did not mandate registration of marriages outside the church until a later date, you are more likely to be able to pick up on more obscure documents (probate papers, etc.) which might confirm the identity of Sarah's first husband. It is very likely that a guardian was appointed for her Lewis children, at least briefly, before her marriage to Ignatius, and these guardian accounts are sometimes so well buried that only a local researcher can find them for you.

Let me address here one rather narrow concern which your notes raised in regard to a specific Census record (for William Lewis) but which represents a commonly asked question when reading the early Census records for KY. The question regarding place of birth was intended to elicit the location by its name at the taking of that Census, viz, if the Census enumerator asked the question according to instructions (and an accurate answer was given), "Virginia" as place of birth signifies that the individual was born inside the boundaries of that commonwealth as they were drawn at the time the question was asked by the enumerator, not at the time the person was born. Anyone born within the presentday boundaries of the commonwealth of Kentucky should therefore list "Kentucky" as place of birth rather than "Virginia". (Of course this entire explanation does not address the separate problem of the overall accuracy of the information stated on the Census schedules. In general the data is fairly accurate considering the methodology used and the latitude we must allow for human error in asking Mr. or Mrs. Householder (or their children or servants) where and when Grandpa was born!

Now to finish this (all too lengthy and, I'm afraid, somewhat rambling) letter by appending my account of a visit I made last spring to the St. Romould Cemetery in Hardinsburg, where I examined the tombstones of Ignatius and Sarah Coomes to be certain that their birth and death dates had been accurately recorded in the published records. The stones had suffered moderate deterioration, but could be read as follows:

Ignatius Coomes Oct 28, 1767 / Mar 25, 1851

Sarah Coomes Oct 29, 1757 / May 5, 1850

A stone on an adjoining grave bore no family name, but was identical to the two above stones in appearance, with the same kind of stone, similar carving and an identical ornate cross. This stone, which was lying flat but was probably at one time upright and may have had the family name either on the back or on a top piece since detached and lost, read as follows:

Nancy
Wife of Hinton
Born Nov 10, 1790
Died Sept 26, 1813

(Joseph O. Lewis son of Wm. R. Lewis)
(1st m. 1834 to Ann Hinton, daughter of
Rachel Hinton & Nancy Ann Mattingly
(Mary Ruth Dye's notes)
(dau. of Sarah & Ignatius
Joseph O & Ann
had 3 daughters
Mary Ellen Lewis b 1835
m. Frederick Weise → Elizabeth Ann " 1837
m. James W. Wiseman → Matilda Margaret " 1839
m. Henry L. Newton

Other stones nearby in this cemetery read:

Father
Thomas W. Lewis
1837-1913

Sister
Elizabeth Lewis
1866-1885

Once again, please accept my apologies for the delay in getting back to you. I believe your wife's Brown ancestry may prove to be just as interesting (and illustrious, if you will) as the Lewis line. I suspect that you may find the families intertwined on the eastern side of the mountains as well, and I'm eager to pick up on both lines if you decide for me to do so, but will await further instructions from you before doing anything else.

Yours truly,

Patricia Lister

1A

August 9, 1986

25 Ash Street
Denver, Colorado 80220

Ms. Mary F. Martin
P.O. Box 212
Hardinsburg, KY 40143

Dear Mary,

When I was in Owensboro, Kentucky, this past May, my cousin, Catherine Ruth Lewis, gave me your letter of March 25, 1986, and asked me to respond, since I have her father's (Uncle Paul Lewis) notes and have been attempting to trace the Lewis ancestry for more detailed information. I regret that I am so tardy in responding, but, after my return to Denver the last of May, I have been busy with the sale of my parents' (Raphael and Alice Lewis) home here in Denver, and many other matters. My father Raphael died in July, 1976, and my mother (Alice Hagman Lewis) died in September, 1984--both are buried in Calvary Cemetery, Cloverport, Kentucky.

You mention in your letter that your Great Grandfather John Lewis and our Great Grandfather Felix Lewis were brothers. I do not know exactly what Uncle Paul told you, and I am enclosing a copy of his "final" work and biographical introduction as typed by Catherine Ruth. I shall try to expand on this information as far as I am able. Tracing one's genealogy is very time-consuming (as you have probably found out) and most interesting. I have not been able to do much research for over a year, but I shall try to give you the information I have to date. In addition to Uncle Paul's notes, I have just become privy in May to the research notes of our cousin, Richard Burke, who is the son of Emeline LEWIS Burke (sister to Uncle Paul and my father Raphael), [illegible]

As you will note from Uncle Paul's Chart, he has traced the Lewis ancestry back to one William Lewis and Sarah Stuart of Maryland, with a reference to [illegible] William Lewis "being of the house of Lord Baltimore."

In my research pertaining to the Counties of St. Mary, Charles, and Prince George, Maryland, I found in an August 31, 1776, listing (not really a census but something akin) pertaining to Prince George County (reference being as to heads of households), a reference to one William Lewis, age 26, and his wife, Sarah Stuart, age 19. If this is our Sarah Stuart Lewis, she would have been born in 1757; and this date corresponds to the year inscribed on the tombstone of Sarah Stuart (Lewis) Coomes (born 10-29-1757) located in the St. Romuald's R. Cemetery, Hardinsburg, Ky. I have been told by both Catherine Ruth and Richard Burke that the graves of Sarah Stuart (Lewis) Coomes and Ignatius Coomes are situated in the most southwestern section of the cemetry--the corner farest from the Church and closest to the road.

1B

If the ages given in the August 31, 1776, record are correct (and I presume they are), the William Lewis referred to would have been born in 1750 (presumedly in England). The notes of Richard Burke say that William Lewis was born in Yorkshire, England, around the year 1750. Yorkshire, England, is also the shire in which the Calvert Family (Lord Baltimore) resided.

Uncle Paul states that William was accompanied to Maryland by his brother, Thomas. Once this Thomas comes to the New World, his identity seems to be lost. What happened to this brother Thomas? Was he older?, younger?, single?, married? In that same August 31, 1776, list, there is recorded a one Thomas Lewis, age 36, and wife Elizabeth, age 35. I have no way of knowing if this William and this Thomas are related. This Thomas is 10 years older than William, and this could have very well have been the case. Also, this Thomas could have been married, as well, when he decided to come to the New World with William. This Thomas and Elizabeth were listed as having 3 boys and 3 girls at that time, varying in ages from 12 to one years of age. Also, William and Thomas could have come to Maryland quite earlier than 1776, and I am sure that they did (because the War of Independence started in 1775 and surely they would not have decided to come to the Colonies while a war was going on). It would also help if we knew something of Sarah Stuart, but she also appears to be a mystery. Did William and Thomas serve in the Revolutionary War, which lasted from 1775 to 1783. It seems to me that William would have been of age.

The 1790 Census of Prince George County, Maryland, does not list any William Lewis as head of a household. It does lists two Thomas Lewises as heads of households.

The 1800 Census of Prince George County, Maryland, lists one Thomas Lewis as head of a household; there is no mention of a William Lewis.

The 1810 Census(of sorts) of Hardy County, Virginia, lists a William Lewis, a Thomas Lewis, an Ignatius Coomes, Sr., and an Ignatius Coomes, Jr., as follows:

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1810 Census of Virginia
TAX LIST - HARDY COUNTY - Eastern District

Heads of Family	White Tithables	Slaves over 12 yrs. old	Horses
Coomes			
Ignatius, Jr.	1	0	1
Ignatius, Sr.	1	0	2
Lewis			
Thomas	1	0	1
William	1	0	1

In 1810, Thomas Lewis (b. 1778) would have been 32 years old; and William (b. 1782) would have been 28 years old. In 1810, Sarah Stuart (Lewis) Coomes would have been 53 years old, and Ignatius Coomes around 43 years old. In 1790, Sarah would have been 33 years old and Ignatius Coomes around 23 years old.

We know that Sarah Stuart (Lewis) Coomes was a widow when she married Ignatius Coomes (who was 10 years her junior (according to his tombstone)(the date of his birth being given as 10-28-1768). We are pretty sure that William and Sarah Stuart Lewis were the parents of two boys: Thomas (b. 1778) and William (b. 1782)--William being our direct ancestor; and two girls: Winifred A. (Winnie)(b. 1783)(married Henyy Coomes, a brother of her stepfather, Ignatius Coomes) and Cassandra (Cassie)(b. 1790)(married Joshua Coomes, a brother of her stepfather, Ignatius Coomes).

We also know that Sarah Stuart (Lewis) Coomes and Ignatius Coomes were the parents of at least 3 boys and one girl; namely:

Walter S. Coomes (b. 2-19-1796) in Virginia and became a priest
Francis Xavier Coomes (b. 7-24-1797) in Virginia (married Julia Ann Carter)
Matilda Coomes (b. 1800) in Virginia (married James Mattingly)
Linus O. Coomes (b. 1801) in Virginia and became a priest

There appears to have been an Ignatius Coomes, Jr. (can he be the Ignatius Coomes, Jr. listed in the Hardy County, Virginia Tax Records of 1810?), who is somewhat of a mystery. Benjamin Webb in his "History of Catholicity in Kentucky" mentions that Fathers Walter S. and Linus O. Coomes had a brother named Ignatius Coomes, Jr., as well as a brother named Francis X. Coomes and a sister named Matilda Coomes.

From the above, it would appear that William Lewis, husband of Sarah Stuart Lewis died sometime between 1790 and 1795, either in Maryland or Virginia, and thus could not be buried at Axtel, Ky., as Mario Jackson thought.

2B

I can find no reference to Ignatius Coomes in Kentucky Censuses, until 1820. My cousin Richard Burke has a reference in his notes to a source entitled "Bishops and Priests of theDiocese of Bardstown, Kentucky" by John A. Lyons, in which it is stated that Ignatius andSarah Stuart (Lewis) Coomes and family emigrated from Virginia to Bardstown, Kentucky, around 1812, and in the following year moved to the vicinity of Hardinsburg, Breckinridge County, Kentucky. It also appears that Sarah Stuart's children born of her union with William Lewis also emigrated to Kentucky at the same time. I do not know if William wasmarried at this time, but I would presume that he was, as in the 1810 Maray County, Virginia Tax Lists, both he and Thomas are listed as "heads of households" for tax purposes.

Uncle Paul's Chart shows that William Lewis (our direct ancestor) was married to a "_____Davis" by which he had 6 boys and 2girls, the oldest being John (your great grandfather), the 5th child being Felix (our great grandfather). I do not know the year of your great grandfather's birth; our records

4A

show that Felix was born 1817 in Kentucky. Was your great grandfather born in Kentucky or in Virginia and in what year?

The 1830 Kentucky Census for Breckinridge County lists one William Lewis as head of a household, consisting of 6 boys and 2 girls and his wife. William would have been about 48 years old at this time. As I have said I have not been able to determine exact birthdates of these children, but the number of children correspond to Uncle Paul's chart.

Uncle Paul's notes state that William Lewis (our direct ancestor) was married three times; first to "_____Davis" (believed to have been known by the name of "Tiosee" (a derivative of Teresa?); secondly, to a _____ Mattingly (of which were born two girls; namely, Kate and Sarah Lewis); and thirdly, to a "Widow Green" of which there were not children.

Our Great-Great Grandfather William Lewis (son of William and Sarah Stuart Lewis (Coomes)) evidently lived to be in his nineties--96 years old, if 1782 is the correct date of his birth and 1878 is the correct date of his death. I do not know where he is buried. I have a booklet listing the cemeteries of Breckinridge and Mead Counties, Volume I--and no where can I find a listing for a "William Lewis."

I do not know the meaning of "belonging to the House of Lord Baltimore." I would presume that it meant being under the protection of the House of Lord Baltimore. In doing some research on the Calvert Family (The House of Lord Baltimore), I came across a reference to a "Captain Lewis" who was murdered in Maryland in the 1600's, while defending the Maryland Settlements from an invasion by the Protestant Usurpers from Virginia. In this book (I cannot now find my notes--so I will have to return to the Public Library and do my research again), as I recall, Lord Baltimore in his will made provision for the widows and children of these brave men (one of whom was a "Captain Lewis") who lost their lives in defending his cause. Perhaps, this "Captain Lewis" is our ancestor? and thus the reference to the Lewis Family being of the House of Lord Baltimore--who knows?

I was so glad that Catherine Ruth showed me your letterand to learn that you are a descendant of "John Lewis", a brother ofFelix Lewis. I am hoping to develop as much information as I can on the "Family of William and Sarah Stuart Lewis" and to compile this Lewis History for publication or for assembly in some type of booklet form. Thus, I would be interested in receiving any information you may have to the "John Lewis" branch of this Lewis Family.

I hope to keep in touch with you and to give you any information that I am able to dig out and verify to some degree of accuracy. I am still in the process of digesting my cousin Richard Burke's notes, and, if I come across anything of interest, I shall most certainly forward it on to you.

Sincerely,

Mary Catherine Lewis

Mary Catherine Lewis

cc: Catherine Ruth Lewis
cc: Richard Burke

P. S. Hardy County, Virginia, is now a county in West Virginia. In 1866, Hardy County was divided into another county called Grant County--both Hardy and Grant County are a part of WestVirginia.

The following interesting account of the Lewis family was given to Oliver O. (Ollie) Lewis by Marie Mattingly Jackson, Canton, Ohio, in 1958, as related to her by her mother, Kate Lewis Mattingly, sister of Ollie's father, Henry Joseph Lewis. Kate and Henry Joseph were grandchildren of the second William Lewis:

"There were two Lewis brothers, William and Thomas, who came from England. They belonged to the House of Lord Baltimore. William, while in England, had an affair with a maid and, as a result, his father disinherited him. William decided to come to America, and his brother, Thomas, came with him. William married Sarah Stuart (presumably in Maryland). The Lewis and Wheatley families, according to Aunt Kate's account, emigrated from Maryland by covered wagon to Indiana and Illinois (?). On this trip, the wagon overturned and wrecked at a river in the Allegheny Mountains. William and Thomas were in this move."

Ollie reported that Marie Jackson was very clear as to her memory of what her mother had told her. Marie thought that the first husband of Sarah Stuart (William Lewis) was most likely buried at Axtel.

NO
MOST LIKELY MD

FROM PAUL LEWIS 1968

PAUL IS MY MOTHER'S (EMELINE LEWIS BURKE) BROTHER

MARIE'S COMMENTS DON'T ADD MUCH CLARIFICATION

INTERESTING NEVERTHELESS

Dick

PICTORIAL MAP of St. Mary's County Maryland

WELCOME TO ST. MARY'S COUNTY
MOTHER COUNTY OF MARYLAND
1634

Additional Places of Interest:
(numbers refer to locations on map on reverse side)

Places of Interest:

13—AMISH MARKET, Charlotte Hall. Market days—Wednesday and Saturday

14—ST. MARY'S COUNTY AIRPORT, Hollywood

15—PATUXENT NAVAL AIR STATION AND AIR TEST CENTER, Lexington Park

16—POINT LOOKOUT STATE PARK and SITE OF THE CIVIL WAR PRISON FOR CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

17—ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND, St. Mary's City

18—ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, St. Mary's City

19—INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, Abell's Wharf

20—ST. MARY'S ACADEMY and LEONARD HALL SCHOOL, Leonardtown

21—ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, Newtown. Also site of the Newtown Manor house (c 1668), the oldest Catholic Cemetery (1661) in the state of Maryland, and St. Francis Xavier Church (present building 1766), oldest Catholic Church in the English Colonies.

22—THE MILESTOWN OAK, Milestown. Over 400 years old, 22 feet in girth.

23—CHAPTICO, a historic river port village established by an act of the General Assembly in 1683. Sacked by the British during the war of 1812. The early eighteenth century Christ Church is located here.

Other Places of Interest:

6—A large historical map of St. Mary's County showing some 200 historic homes and sites can be obtained at the ST. MARY'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY headquarters in Leonardtown.

Public Boat Ramps:

16—POINT LOOKOUT STATE PARK, Point Lookout

24—PINEY POINT, near St. George's Island Bridge

25—LEONARDTOWN WHARF, Leonardtown

26—WHITE'S NECK CREEK, Wicomico River

27—BUSHWOOD WHARF, Wicomico River

28—CHAPTICO WHARF, Wicomico River

Campgrounds:

There are many campgrounds where campsites can be rented. Refer to the yellow pages of the local telephone directory.

Marinas and Commercial Boat Ramps:

Refer to the local telephone directory.

His last will and testament was dated April 27, 1645, and probated on September 23, 1646. He devised his house and plantation to Thomas Yewell and certain personalty to Thomas Allen for the use of his unnamed goddaughter. The residuary estate was bequeathed to Robert Sedgrave.[1]

His plantation was a leasehold on St. Gabriel's Manor, when on January 14, 1646/7, it was reported that there was an arrear of manorial rent. It was therefore decreed that his estate and several other tenants who were likewise in arrear "to Shew Cause why the said Land should not Escheat to the Lord of the Manor as aforesaid according to the Law and Custome of England in Such Case".[2]

Sources: 1. Wills, Liber 1, folio 33; 2. Archives, vol. 10, p. 93.

Mary Jennings

Mary Jennings was one of the few identified maidens on the Ark and was brought in as a servant of Father White, for whom land-rights were claimed in 1650. She was probably one of the "young women" who was nearly drowned in the act of washing the padre's linen shortly after the landing at St. Clement's Island. No further record is available, if she did not succumb to an early death, she probably married one of the yeomen and thus her identity became obliterated.

Sources: Liber 1, folios 19, 166, Land Office; Archives, vol. 3, p. 258.

Josias, Servant

Josias, a servant of Captain Thomas Cornwalys, was drowned during the early days of the settlement. When Cornwalys in 1641 entered his land-rights for 12 persons, including himself, he gave the names of only the Adventurers whom he brought-in in 1633. The name of Josias, the servant, was not on the list, so it is assumed that he was the eleventh headright.

Source: Warrants, Liber 1, folio 26; Liber 4, folio 623.

John Knowles

John Knowles was one of the two lay members of the Society of Jesus who Father White transported to Maryland. He died of fever September [illegible]. Ref: Calvert Papers, reprinted in Fund Publication no. 7, pp. [illegible].

Lieutenant William Lewis

Lieutenant William Lewis was one of the Adventurers in 1633, again [illegible] evidence plays its intriguing part. He was the early Steward [illegible] to the Jesuits and in charge of their redemptioners, and [illegible] Roman Catholic. It is known that a complete list of the servants [illegible] by Father White is not extant, and some years later William

Lewis claimed his 50 acres for time of service.* In a letter to Lord Baltimore on April 3, 1638, Father White speaking of the Second Assembly stated that "William Lewis who is our overseir . . . had more Proxis than all the rest".[1]

The first mention of him in the archives was on the opening day of the General Assembly of January 25, 1637/8, when he appeared as a freeholder with a number of proxies.[2] On November 2, 1638, when he declared his intentions to marry Ursula Gifford, he swore that he was not "procontracted to any other woman than Ursula Gifford and no Impediment of consanqunity". He signed the statement.[3] Inasmuch as after 1640, he was styled Lieutenant William Lewis, it is apparent that he was one of the early officers of the Provincial Militia of the Province.

He probably left St. Mary's with Governor Calvert and was in exile when Ingle and Clayborne rode rough shod over the Province, but returned with his wife in 1646. At this time he claimed 100 acres for his and his wife's service in the Province, but he neglected to state the time or nature of the service performed which would lead one to believe that it was his service in the very early days to Father White and the Jesuits. He also proved his rights to 200 acres for his and his wife's emigration in 1648, and also rights for transporting six servants and one which he had purchased of Mr. Hatton, His Lordship's Secretary. Furthermore, he proved rights for 2000 acres which had been assigned him by Nathaniel Pope, then of Appomattacks, Gent., which had been assigned to Pope by Mrs. Stone "at her going for England".[4]

In 1654 Lord Baltimore granted him a manor with court privileges of 3000 acres in Nanjemoy Hundred which was called "Lewis Neck Manor" but officially patented under the name of Rice Manor. He enjoyed his prerogatives but a short time, because he was one of the Loyalists who, fighting under the standard of the Lord Proprietary, at the battle of the Severn, who was condemned and shot in cold blood by the fanatical Puritans to whom Lord Baltimore had given asylum after they were driven out of Virginia.[5]

There was apparently no issue, as his manor escheated to the Lord Proprietary and in 1675 was granted with full baronial fanfare to Thomas Wharton, Esq., who left a distinguished issue.

Sources: 1. Fund Pub. no. 28, p. 158; 2. Archives, vol. 1, p. 2; 3. Liber 1, folio 4. Liber ABH, folio 23; 5. See letter of Verlinda Stone printed in Narratives of Early Maryland, p. 266.

* It was stated that Father White imported 26 servants, see Liber 1, folio 4, only 15 can be proved.

Richard Loe

Richard Loe was one of the servants transported by Thomas [illegible] in 1633, but was a freeholder by the time of the Second General Assembly of 1637, being a planter of St. Michael's Hundred. He died prior to January 2, 1639, when John Medley was granted letters of administration

be: 1) Thomas Green b 1683 m Tecla Shircliff (p William Shircliff and Mildred Thompson, Mildred m/2 Thomas Green batchelor son of Leonard Green the uncle of Tecla's husband)

Tecla Green the wife of Thomas Green was a witness to the will of Alexander Hamilton. William and Patrick Hamilton, the sons of Elizabeth and Alexander Hamilton, witnessed the will of Thomas Green (30:842) on 8/7/1759.

Thomas Green was one of the sureties with Elizabeth Hamilton in the settlement of the estate of Alexander Hamilton.

2) ELIZABETH GREEN b c 1684 m/1 1702 Andrew Sympson, m/2 c 1708 Alexander Hamilton
3) Mary Green m John Thompson
4) Sarah Green m Patrick McAtee (Court K#2:149, 1721)
5) William Green b 12/28/1694, was one of the sureties with Elizabeth Hamilton in the settlement of the estate of Alexander Hamilton

Thomas Green, the father of Robert Green and grandfather of Elizabeth Green Hamilton, m/1 Ann Cox who had been a passenger like himself on the "Ark and Dove" voyage to American in 1634. Their marriage might have been the first Catholic marriage on Maryland soil. In 1643 Thomas Green m/2 Millicent Browne. In 1647 he m/3 Winifred Seybourne Harvey, widow of Nicholas. Robert Green b in 1646 was the son of Thomas and Millicent. Robert was b at "Green's Rest" the home plantation of his father in St. Mary's Co., MD. He gave a deposition in court which places his birth in 1676. R. Green m Mary Boarman (b c 1660) the daughter of Major William Boarman (b c 1630 in England, d 1709 in Charles Co., MD) and his m/1 Sarah (b c 1635 in England and d c 1670 in MD).

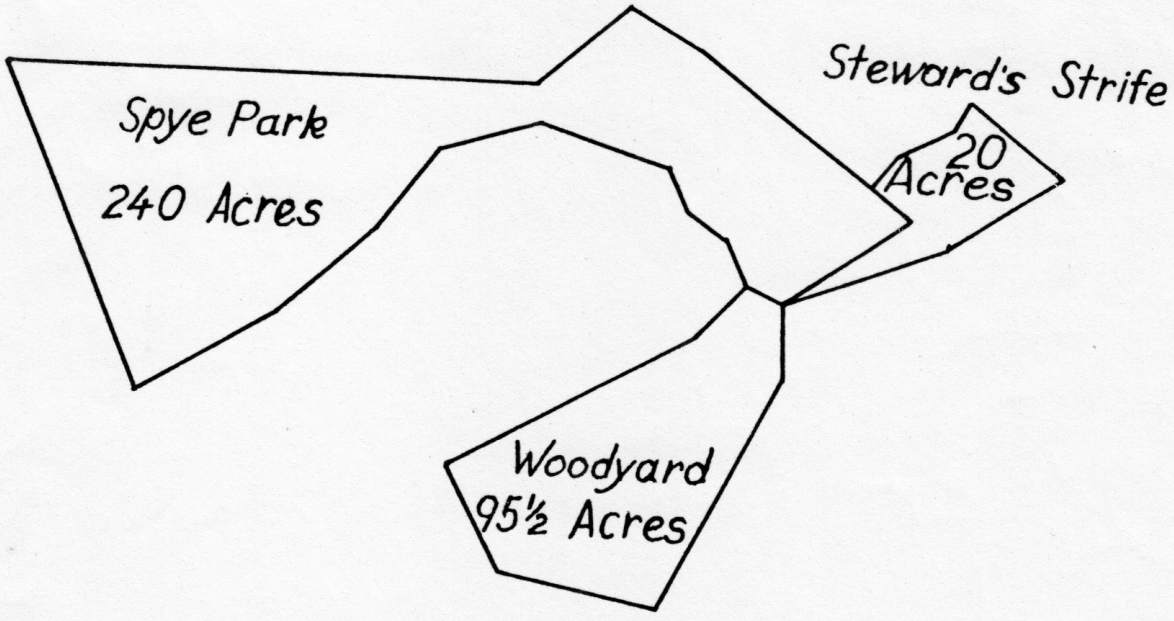
The records concerning Thomas Green and Major William Boarman would be a book itself. Both were staunch Catholics and leaders in the formation of the Province of Maryland.

Alexander Hamilton wrote his will 1/4/1730 and it was probated on 2/20/1730. His will and inventory are on the pages following.

Elizabeth Hamilton the executor of Alexander Hamilton took bond for the will and testament (Test. Pro. 29:72) on 2/7/1730 with Thomas Green (Greene) and William Green her sureties in 100 pounds.

Alexander Hamilton's inventory was taken on 6/18/1731 (Test. Pro. 29:100). On 4/19/1732 Elizabeth made the returns on the account of Alexander Hamilton (29:173).

Elizabeth Zacharia Hamilton d c 1753 leaving no will. No settlement exists for her estate. The Debt Books do show her in possession of "Spye Park" and "Stewart's Strife" until 1753. Starting in 1754 her oldest son John Hamilton is in possession of the same lands.



II	b. 1819	Francis Thomas, d. 1845 m. 1844 Sarah Hamilton.
III	b. 1823	Mary Elizabeth, d. 1900. Married Sam'l Blackiston.
IV	b. 1828	Wm. Henry d. Married Josephine Newnam and they went to Terre Haute, Ind.
V	b. 1831	Horace Montgomery Stuart, d. 1899. Married Martha Ellen Walraven in 1867.
VI	b. 1833	George Washington Stuart, d. 1875.
VII	b. 1836	Martha Ann, d. 1899. Married Thos. Price in 1864.

Of the descendants of Edward Stewart there is no one of the name living east of Ind. except Frances Ellen & Sarah Elisabeth Stuart, daughters of Horace Montgomery & Ellen Walraven Stuart. There are, however, a number of sons and their children, (children and grandchildren, etc.) of Wm. Henry Stuart, and his wife Josephine Newnam. They (Wm. Henry & Josephine) had a large family and they are scattered from Terre Haute to China.

In my father's young manhood the males of the family all changed the spelling of their names from Stewart to Stuart, because one member of the family claimed connection with the Royal Family of Scotland. The proof of this has been lost, but they must have had some good reason for the stand they took, to have made the change at all, as they were very plain and unassuming people. The women of the family refused to make the change, so in the cemetery and in the Bible record, both ways are found, side by side. Mrs. Harper, of Roanoke, Va., tells me, under date of Sept. 1, 1914, that she remembers the family tree and the old Bible, having seen it in her childhood, but no records can now be found, except the Bible of my grandfather's,—John Evans Stuart.

Sarah Elisabeth Stuart.

Apr. 5, 1917.

GENEALOGI
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ii. Sarah H

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by Mrs. Clara Earle
† In Bishop Nichol
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known. A seal brou
with those confirmed
24, 1607, whose pedi
London, 1633-35, p. 3

2038 Bonnycastle Avenue
Louisville KY 40205-1118
14 October 1993

Mr. Ken Craft
5600 Clinchfield Trail
Norcross GA 30092-2029

Dear Mr. Craft:

Thank you for your patience in waiting for me to get back to you. Illness kept me away from my work through all of July and most of August, and I'm just now starting to get caught up with my correspondence. I will summarize below the results of the search I was making when I received your three notebooks of Combs/Lewis materials, and then offer recommendations on how to proceed with your search based on that material.

But first let me congratulate you on this very impressive collection, especially on the effective way you have imposed order on this mass of data, which most people would find unclassifiable. The three volumes you sent me were a pleasure to review. As you will have noticed, several pieces of information which I passed on to you in earlier reports were already known to you through these other sources. With such masses of information accumulated, I think you were wise to simply mail me the entire collection rather than trying to extract. I will be mailing these three notebooks back to you per your instructions in the next few days.

Now, to report on searching I have done since my last report to you. Some will be new (and, I hope, interesting and helpful) information, although you will notice some data previously sent to you, which I have incorporated for purposes of continuity. My chief purpose in this segment of the research has been to fill in gaps in your data on the more recent lines (in Jefferson CO KY and Floyd CO IN) in order to confirm relationships between these lines and those in Hancock, Daviess and surrounding counties in KY, and to enlarge our prospects for picking up public records and published items (such as obituaries) that might add new information about Thomas Lewis' forebears.

BIRTH,MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS IN JEFFERSON CO KY AND FLOYD CO IN FOR MARY JANE LEWIS AND GEORGE KERNARD GREENE AND THEIR CHILDREN

MARY JANE LEWIS GREENE. Died 19 May 1882, New Albany, IN. Obituary in New Albany Ledger 20 May 1882 (p 4 c 3):

"The estimable wife of Mr. George K. Greene, Market above West Second street, died yesterday noon of consumption, aged 40 years."

Death record filed with New Albany Health Department, Bk H1 p 6, gives Louisville KY as place of birth, parents Simon and Marian (sic) Lewis; age at time of death 39, cause of death consumption. (See enclosed photocopy of published transcript of this record; also best obtainable photocopy of Simon P. Lewis and Maria Brown marriage certificate, from microfilm copy of original at the Filson Club.)

Mariah

Place of burial believed to be Fairview Cemetery in New Albany; cemetery records for that year apparently not complete; death records for that year do not list place of burial.

GEORGE KERNARD GREENE Died 19 August 1917 Madison IN.
Buried at Fairview Cemetery (Plat 12, Range 2, Lot 23, Grave 2); no tombstone; buried with his second wife, Elizabeth M. Greene. She died 25 April 1910; also no tombstone. George and Elizabeth are buried near George's son Newton A. Greene.

Obituary in New Albany Weekly Ledger 22 August 1917, p 8 c 4 [copy sent with earlier report] reads:

"New Albany Scientist Dies Sunday Morning
Prof. George K. Greene, of this City,
An Eminent Geologist of Indiana,
Dies At An Advanced Age.

Prof. George K. Greene, one of the foremost geologists of the State of Indiana and recognized as an authority on the science in this country, died Sunday morning at Cairgmont Hospital, at Madison, where he had been for the past year. The body arrived here this afternoon and funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Kraft's chapel, East Main street.

Prof. Greene was 82 years old and was a resident of this city for many years. As a geologist he was called on numerous occasions by the Indiana State Geological Department to assist in surveys, and at one time was requested to make a complete classification of Indiana fossils. It is said that this work was considered one of the finest of its kind in the country. Prof. Greene had in his possession a rare collection of Indiana fossils and Indian relics.

He was the father of Newton A. Greene, former Mayor of New Albany, and William A. Greene, of this city. His wife died a number of years ago."

George K. Greene and his second wife Elizabeth appear in the 1900 and 1910 Census records for Floyd CO IN as follows:

1900 : p 205 B, New Albany, 129 Market St.

Green, G.K. b. Nov 1834; 65; married 6 yrs.; KY/MD/TN; geologist.
" Elizabeth Oct 1844; 55; mother of no children; IN/IN/IN.

Hand written note on back:
"Mary J. Greene born Feb. 9, 1894 married A.P. Fernell on Geb. 5, 1916

1910 : p 117 A, New Albany, 131 Market St.
#164/191

Greene, Newton A.	head; 41; second marriage; married 10 years; born KY, father b. IN, mother b. KY; occupation Mayor of New Albany; owns home free of mortgage.
Greene, Lesa	wife; 38; second marriage; mother of 3 children, 2 living; born Texas; both parents b. Illinois.
McRay, Grace	servant; 20; single; IN/IN/IN

129 Market St., #165/192

Greene, George K.	head; 75; second marriage, married 15 years; born IN; father b. MD; mother b. TN; professor of geology; rents home.
" Elizabeth M.	wife; 64; second marriage; no children; b. IN; father b. TN; mother b. PA; seamstress.

This Census enumeration was made on 22 April 1910. Three days later, Elizabeth M. Greene died. Her obituary in the 4-26-1910 edition of the New Albany Daily Ledger (p 4 c 2) read as follows:

probably heart attack

"Death Is Sudden
Mrs. Greene Succumbs to Attack of Acute Indigestion

Mrs. Elizabeth Greene, wife of Prof. George K. Greene and the stepmother of Mayor Newton A. Greene, died at 8:30 o'clock last night. Her death, which was wholly unexpected, was due to acute indigestion. Mrs. Greene had not been ill until late yesterday afternoon and her condition rapidly grew worse until the end came.

Mrs. Greene was sixty-four years of age and for a number of years had lived in this city, where she was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She had no children of her own, but she reared a family of two sons and three daughters to whom she was as dear as though she had been their own mother. They are Mayor Newton A. Greene of this city; William A. Greene, of Silver Grove; Mrs. Eunice Stocksdale, of Louisville; Mrs. Daisy Piland of Memphis and Mrs. Alma Anderson, of Louisville."

CHILDREN

(1) WILLIAM ALEXANDER GREENE married Abbie Troncin, Floyd CO IN, 26 September 1893 (BK 10 p 313).

1900 Floyd CO IN, New Albany Township
p 88 B; E.D. 60 sheet 6 line 87
6 June 1990; Silver Grove; 116 Willard Avenue

Green, William A.	b May 1861; 39; married 7 years; b KY/f b KY/m b KY; stationary engineer
" Abbie A.	wife b June 1879 IN/France/France
" Mary J.,	daughter b Feb 1894; 6; IN/KY/IN

[There is no birth record for Mary J. in Floyd CO IN.] b. Feb. 9, 1894

m A.P. Ferrell
Feb 5, 1916

1910

[There is no Soundex for the 1910 Census of Indiana. The New Albany Library has prepared an index of Floyd CO for 1910, but William is not listed. Also not found in 1910 Soundex for KY. Location in 1910 unknown, but probably IN outside Floyd CO.]

mary J. b. Feb. 1894 m. A. P. Ferrell Feb 5, 1916

1920 Floyd CO IN
E.D. 81 sh 5 l 90; 8th & 9th Jan 1920
1841 Culbertson Ave in New Albany

Greene,	Wm. A.	59	KY/KY/KY stationary engineer
"	Abbie A.	51	IN/France/France

William is listed in the Caron Directory of New Albany in the 1941-42 edition, living with his wife Abbie on Culbertson Ave. The 1943 directory lists Abbie as the widow of William A.; she appears in the directories through the early '50s. Exact date of death and place of burial for William and Abbie unknown.

(2)EUNICE GREENE and Edmond Stocksdale married in Floyd CO IN on 3 September 1881 (Bk 8 p 246). She and her husband are buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Louisville (Section 2, Lot 597). They share a tombstone, which reads:

Stocksdale

Father	Mother
Edmond H.	Eunice M.
1861-1923 (with Masonic symbol)	1864-1933

Eunice died in Louisville on 21 July 1933. Her obituary appeared in the Courier-Journal the following day (p 2):

Mrs. Eunice Stocksdale

Funeral services for Mrs. Eunice Stocksdale, 68 years old, 3205 Virginia Avenue, who died at 1:15 o'clock Friday morning at the City Hospital, will be held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Schoppenhorst's Funeral Home. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Mary Wise; two sisters, Mrs. Alma Anderson and Mrs. Daisy Perlin (sic), Willow Springs, Mo.; two brothers, Newton Green and William Green, New Albany, Ind., and a stepdaughter, Mrs. Eva Harner, with whom she made her home."

In the classified section of the same edition (p 13) appeared the following:

"Stocksdale - Friday, July 21, at 1:15 a.m., Eunice Stocksdale, widow of the late Edmond H. Stocksdale. Funeral from Schoppenhorst Bros. Funeral Home, 1832 West Market Sunday July 23 at 2 p.m. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery."

(3)NEWTON AUGUSTINE GREENE

Name of first wife and date and place of marriage as yet unknown; divorced by June 1900.

Married second 26 June 1900 Melesia (Lesa) Denton (?) nee Taylor, place of marriage unknown (not Floyd CO or Clark CO IN; not Jefferson CO or Hancock CO KY). She had two sons by a previous marriage.

Newton died 10 January 1938 in a hospital in Louisville KY; death recorded KY Vital Statistics; buried Fairview Cemetery, New Albany (Plat 12, Range 3, Lot 14, Grave 4). Two of the graves in this lot are vacant; second contains remains of Newton's daughter Lesa, his only known child, who died of diptheria at the age of eight. The stones read as follows:

Newton A. Greene; 1866-1938.

Lesa M. Daut. of
N.A. and M.L. Greene
Apr 19, 1901
Aug 17, 1909
[Concluded with a poem signed "Mama"].

The Floyd CO birth records show that a child, name not given, was born to Gus (Newton's nickname) Greene and Lesa Taylor on 19 April 1901. County death records show she died on 17 August 1909. The child's obituary appeared in the August 18, 1909 edition of the New Albany Daily Ledger (p 4 c 1) as follows:

"Lesa Greene, the interesting little daughter of Councilman Newton A. Greene, died of diptheria early this morning at the family residence in Market Street near West First. She was eight years of age."

The August 19th edition of the same newspaper (p 4 c 2) carried an account of the funeral, as follows:

"The funeral of Lesa Greene, the eight year old daughter of Councilman Newton A. Greene, who died of diptheria, took place this morning from the family residence at West First and Market streets and the burial was in Fairview cemetery."

Newton sued his wife for divorce in 1912, and in Floyd CO IN Circuit Court Order Book 17 where the suit was first recorded (docket #45234) the defendant's (Lesa's) name is given as Melisia Green and the suit is ordered removed to Clark CO IN. Civil Order Book #77, Clark Circuit Court, p 357 shows that on 5 December 1912 the Clark Circuit Court accepted court transcripts and papers from Floyd Circuit Court, to be considered by the Clark Circuit under docket #9911. [The papers were not preserved, however, so no details of the suit and no personal or genealogical information regarding the principals can be

extracted from the public record of this suit in present form.] On page 400 of Order Book #77 we find it recorded that on 19 December 1912, the suite of New A. Greene against Lesa Greene was heard as follows:

"Comes now the plaintiff in person and by Charles W. Schindler his attorney, and comes also the defendant by George A. Hester her attorney, and the cause being at issue and being submitted to the court for trial without the intervention of a jury and the Court having heard the evidence and being fully advised in the premises, finds for the plaintiff that the material averments of his complaint are true and that he is entitled to a decree of divorce from the defendant on the grounds alleged in his complaint.

"It is, therefore, considered and adjudged by the court that the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant be, and they are hereby dissolved and the plaintiff be and he is hereby granted a divorce from the defendant.

"It is further considered, ordered and adjudged that the defendant recover of the plaintiff her costs herein laid out and expended."

Order Book #78 shows that the Clark Circuit subsequently, early in 1913, billed Floyd Circuit for $19.00 in costs pertaining to this case. Floyd Circuit Court Order Book 18, docket #45957, shows that the suit was dismissed from that court at the request of the plaintiff.

Remember that Newton was mayor of the city of New Albany at the time of his divorce, having been elected that same year. The New Albany papers showed remarkable (or perhaps predictable) restraint in reporting this story, and no mention of the divorce was found in the New Albany Ledger in October, Novermber or December 1912. Journalists across the line in Clark CO were somewhat less constrained, perhaps, and the enclosed article from the 19 December 1912 edition of the Jeffersonville Evening News (page 10) gives us a few of the specifics. An inquiry from Ernest F. Greene, a descendant of Lesa's son George E. whom Newton adopted, is on file in the Greene family folder at the New Albany Library (copy enclosed). [He is no longer listed in the telephone directory and I am unable to locate him, if he is still living.] According to his information, Lesa's first husband was perhaps a Denton, she was from Texas, had two sons George and Lloyd, and died in California ca 1926. The New Albany city directories for 1905 through 1912 show that both Lloyd Greene and George E. Greene worked for Gus Greene in his produce business, George as a clerk and Lloyd as a driver. In 1912 Lloyd disappears from the directories and probably went to California with his mother. George remained in New Albany, is listed in the 1911-12 directory as a ladderman (fire department) and later became a police captain after serving in the Navy. George appears in the 1920 Census of Floyd CO IN (E.D. 77 sh 4 l 86) in the 800 block of W. Main as follows:

mothers maiden
Lillie Rodgers 3 sons George 11/7/1911 Dallas T 2/17/1913 Wm H.

George E. Green 29 Arkansas chief Quartermaster, Navy
Lelia " 27 IN
children: George L. (8), Dallas T. (6) and William G. (3) all born IN.

Floyd CO IN birth records for George and Dallas give the mother's name as Lillie Rodgers.

Newton's lengthy obituary on front page of New Albany Tribune 1-11-38 deals mostly with his political career, but says he was a native of Hardinsburg KY who came to New Albany as a child. Survivors are listed as an adopted son, George E. Greene, former New Albany police captain; a brother, William Greene of Floyd CO and two sisters, Mrs. Daisy Pieland (sic) of Willow Springs MO and Mrs. Alma Anderson of Louisville.

A small obituary also appeared in the classifed section of the Louisville Courier-Journal on 1-12-38 (p 9), as follows:

Greene- Newton A. Greene, age 71 years, father of George E. Greene, passed away at the Kentucky Baptist Hospital, Monday, January 10, 1938 at 9:30 p.m. Remains at Kraft Funeral Parlor, 708 E. Spring Street, New Albany, where funeral services will be held Thursday January 13 at 1:30 p.m. Interment in Fairview Cemetery."

Newton's will, written 2 August 1930 and probated 14 June 1938 is recorded in Floyd CO IN Probate Book L p 369. He left his house in New Albany to his housekeeper Edna Odle, dividing the remainder of his estate between his brother William A. Greene and his sisters Alma Crenshaw [sic], Eunice Stocksdale and Daisy B. Pyland. [The "Crenshaw" is apparently a scrivener's error.]

2nd husband (divorce?)

(4) GEORGE CLARENCE GREENE Died 5 August 1882; accidentally drowned in Ohio River near New Albany; buried Fairview Cemetery according to obituary; cemetery records, apparently incomplete for that year, do not list his burial. Death record (copy of transcipt enclosed) incomplete. Account of his death appeared in New Albany Ledger on 5 August 1882 (photocopy enclosed), followed by mention the following day that his body had not been found, and finally on 9 August 1882 (p 4 c 2) the following:

"The body of Geo. Green, the boy drowned at the wharf boat last Friday, was found yesterday evening at a point eighteen miles below the city, and will be returned here this evening for burial in the Northern Burying Ground." [The Northern Burying Ground was later renamed Fairview Cemetery.]

(5)DAISY BOYD GREENE [Did not have time to find anything new on this individual but can pick that up later if you decide you want me to do so.] Had

Greene Family & its Branches
LeMans

(6)ALMA BELLE GREENE and Edgar Anderson married Floyd CO IN 2 January 1895 (Bk 10 p 437). Both are buried Evergreen Cemetery in Louisville (Sec. 4 Lot 179) but she has no tombstone. Central monument Anderson Family, surrounded by markers with following inscriptions:

George O.
1897-1929
Beloved Husband of
Ruth E. Anderson

Ruth E. Anderson
Atwell
1897-1980

Dad
Edgar C. Anderson
1875-1927

Everett Marcus Key
June 30, 1920
June 4, 1992
Husband of Alma J. Anderson Key

Alma's obituary appeared in the Courier-Journal on 23 December 1958 (p 8).

"Mrs. Alma B. Anderson, 82, died at 3 p.m. yesterday at a food shop operated by her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Anderson Atwell, at 3304 W. Market. - in law
Mrs. Anderson lived at 4218 Michigan Drive. A heart attack caused her death, Deputy coroner J. Kennety Murphy said.
A native of New Albany, Mrs. Anderson was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.
Other survivors include three grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.
The funeral will be at 1 p.m. tomorrow at Ratterman's, 2114 W. Market. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery."

On the following day the Courier-Journal carried in the classified section (p 8) the following:

"Anderson--Mrs. Alma B. Greene, age 82 years, Monday December 22, 1958 at 3 p.m. Residence 4218 Michigan Dr. Devoted mother of in law Mrs. Ruth Anderson Atwell; grandmother of Mrs. Mildred Graves, Mrs. Alma Jane Key and Mrs. Edgar C. Anderson; also survived by 8 great-grandchildren. Mrs. Anderson is at Ratterman's 2114 W. Market St. where services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery."

[While the obituary states that Alma was a native of New Albany and your records give Lanesville as her place of birth, the distinction is minor since Lanesville is in Floyd CO about ten miles outside New Albany.]

(7)ROBERT GREENE Since this last child of George and Mary Jane was born only seven months before his mother died of consumption, and since we find no further mention of him in any of the local records, we might assume that he probably died before his mother, or perhaps shortly afterwards.

HIGH MORTALITY AMONG THE ADVENTURERS

While two hundred or less Adventurers braved the bleak Atlantic in the winter of 1633, remarkably few survived the first three years, and relatively few left descendants. It is known that some returned to England, presumably more than it is known, but it was the gentry who could afford to pay their return passage, whereas the redemptioners who comprised fully 75 percent of the passenger list was forced to remain and wait until their time of service had expired. If he were without sufficient funds, which was usually the case of a redemptioner, he had to bargain with some ship's captain in order to earn his return passage. The latter condition is believed to have been negligible, for the majority of them succumbed early to various diseases characteristic of the times.

The Ark carried with it Richard Edward, a doctor or chirurgeon, as one was called in those days, who likewise acted as the barber to the gentry—for in that day the profession of a doctor was combined with that of a tonsorial practitioner as well as the extractor of teeth.

The lack of sanitary knowledge and the fact that the redemptioners were all crowded in the hold of the ship or "tween deck", with very little bedding and with less change of clothing were propitious to the breeding of bacteria. Sanitation to a minor degree was known for they swabbed all quarters daily with vinegar and aired the bedding in fair weather.

In those days it is known that many of the ablest servants sent over died on the ship and those who did survive were so weak from exposure and lack of proper nourishment that it was months before they were serviceable for a full day's work. This may not be so true of the servants of the Ark, but it was certainly true of other ships. Then, rules of health were among the civilized nations of the seventeenth century were little understood and practiced. Functional habits were free and filthy, according to our present standards, among the rich as well as the poor, and while facilities for bathing on the two vessels were inadequate, our ancestors evidently less frequent than standards of public decency demand today.*

There was the usual indisposure owing to *mal de mer* but according to Father White virtually no sickness occurred until the Christmas celebration which was due solely to over indulgence.

The Adventurers left England in the midst of winter presumably with only heavy clothing, for clothing of the Englishman was necessarily heavier

* On the dedication of the monument at Runnemede by the American Bar Association in 1957 Sir Hartley Shawcross stated that "King John was not one of our favorite kings as it is recorded that he bathed eight times in six months".

than what was required in the milder climate of Maryland and Virginia. As the Adventurers neared the Caribbean with its tense tropical heat and the peculiarities of sudden climatic changes, the average Adventurer manifestedly was not accustomed to it, so it required sometime to adjust himself to the sudden transition, particularly when it is believed that one had but the heavy outer garments with perhaps a shirt or two for a change.

Many were stricken during the Christmas celebration which then lasted the traditional twelve days to the Feast of the Epiphany, when Father White reported that twelve died—two being members of the Roman Catholic faith whom he named, but he failed to name the non-Catholics.

After landing and as summer approached, mortality must have been extremely high among all classes, especially the servants. The heavy death rate could not be attributed altogether to a state of lowered physical resistance which courted disease, owing to the hardship of the voyage, for they all had ample rest and exercise at the Barbadoes, St. Christopher, and the Colony of Virginia. Yet some failed to survive the rigours of that transatlantic passage, for at times there certainly must have been bad drinking water and although the food was well salted, it often spoiled during the latter part of the voyage and which they courageously washed down with copious draughts of beer.

Reading contemporary narratives of that period reveal conditions almost unbelievable. One seaman writing of his trip to America stated that the bread was so full of midgets that if you left it on the board [table] it would walk. Conditions on some of the ships carrying colonists to Virginia were likewise deplorable. Lady Wyatt, consort of Sir Francis Wyatt, Knt., who crossed the ocean in 1622 wrote to her sister in England that the vessel was so infected that she "saw little but throwing folke overboard . . . few els are left alive that came in that shipp".

The high standards, however, set and maintained by the Maryland[ers] prevented the almost unbelievable depraved and cannibalistic conditions which existed during the first few years in the Virginia Colony.† And at no time did the death toll take such a large number as it did in Virginia. When Newport, Gates and Somers arrived from the Bermudas in [1610], just three years after the initial settlement, they found only approximately sixty inhabitants.

† The inhabitants remaining upon the arrival of Captain Christopher Newport in 1610 told of the "starving time, when it were too vile to say, and scarce to be believed what we endured; but the occasion was our owne, for want of providence, industry and government . . . so great was our famine that a Salvage we slew . . . the which sort tooke him againe and eat him, and so did divers one another boyled and stored with roots and herbs; And one amongst the rest did kell his wife, powdered [her] had eaten part of her before it was knowne, for which hee was executed, as he deserved". Author's note: With the rivers full of fish and the forest full of [game] seems no justification for a famine or the barbarous acts of cannibalism. [It] be remembered that the colonists sent over in the beginning by the Virginia [Company] of the lowest social stratum.

But it was the first summer in Maryland which played its havoc. The malaria mosquito to which they had not been accustomed in England inflicted fever which they called "ague" after an ailment characteristic of that day in England. Again some doubts exist whether the chirurgeon knew how to treat the malarian infection. A Dutchman in Virginia during 1630 remarked that unseasoned people in Virginia died like cats and dogs between June and August.

The winter of 1638 proved a particularly bad one. Father White writing to Lord Baltimore of the epidemic stated that "sixteen died . . . weather by disorder of eating flesh and drinking hott waters [rum, whiskey] and wine by advice of our Chirurgian rather by any great malice of their fevers, for they who kept our diett and absteinence generally recovered".

We thus have the knowledge of a doctor being in the Province during 1638, whose advice some sufferers failed to heed, for those who abstained from hot waters apparently recovered. Father White did not name the sixteen who died, but, while some may have been the 1633 Adventurers, yet others could have been those who arrived later.

Scurvy was one of the greatest enemies of seamen in that day, but perhaps the greatest disease or pestilence other than ague or malaria sustained by the colonists was dysentery. Bleeding was resorted to in all cases of high fever, but instead of aiding the patient, as we now know, it only aggravated his condition. Then contaminated drinking water was another cause of certain diseases, and the excessive consumption of beer and wine during illnesses certainly did not help the patient.

It can therefore be said that the principal causes of such high mortality were the peculiar changes in climate, the hardships endured, the lack or knowledge of sanitation, improper diet, decomposed food, and contaminated drinking water, accompanied by unintelligent methods of healing.

More Than Ten Percent Left Descendants

Of the approximately 200 Adventurers, more than ten percent left descendants. When studying the conditions of the times and the high mortality rate, it is perhaps a good average, and definitely higher than those on the three small boats which brought the first supply of settlers to Maryland—if it were possible to discover their names.

One question which piques the curiosity of the antiquarian is what happened to the Seventeen Gentlemen of Fashion. Not too many of the Gentlemen could have died early in the settlement. We do know that John Saunders and Nicholas Fairfax died en route and that the Hon. George Calvert died within a few months as well as Thomas Dorrell. Edward Gerard returned to England, but if others did, there is no record. Of the seventeen only five—Leonard Calvert, Thomas Greene, Thomas Cornwallis, Jerome Hawley, and Robert Wiseman—remained after the first year or so to figure in the affairs of the Province.

Those who did survive and lived for five or more years in the Province

P. 164

seemed to have died unmarried or without issue, & thus failed to leave a posterity. In the beginning few women ventured to cross the ocean, so as a consequence many men were forced to lead a non-connubial existence. Yet Mistress Ann Cox left many descendants through her only surviving son — Leonard Greene.

Maryland Mar. 1634-1777
P. 207 Barnes

To Maryland From Overseers
Harry Wright Newman

Moses Graham late of the Kingdom of Ireland was buried 30 Oct. 1719.

REF: Original register of St. Anne's Parish, Anne Arundel Co., p. 46.

GRAHAME

Samuel Grahame of Charles and St. Mary's Co., son of "Mr. Samuel Grahame, Tenant at Dunsre" was an apprentice to John Briscoe of Chaptico. Writing on July 3, 1773, to his father in care of "Messrs Muire and Rilsland, Merchts, in the Street above the Cross of Glasgow" stated that the "people here seem all very discreet and there are a great number of Scothmen round me that I shall have acquaint of...My Master here is a very vivl young gentleman and has himself a very good education and is connected with the best in the country, has a good Estate here and lives a genteely and comfortable as if he has in Scotland an Estate of five hundred yeo...the winters here are very cold more cold and chill then I ever felt at home, but the winter is not generally longer than two or three months". He furthermore cautioned his brother, James, to save "as expence was great coming over and that if he came to remain a while", and that it took him ten weeks to make the crossing. He gave his address incare of Mr. John Briscoe, Mercht, at Chaptico. He ultimately married a daughter of the Piles of Sarum and died in 1787 possessed of a considerable estate.

REF: Chancery, Liber 26, folio 75.

GRAY

John Westcott, apothecary of London, in his will 11 April 1694, mentioned a bill due from his "sister Mary Gray of Maryland in Virginia".

REF: Bond 236, Public Record Office, London.

GREEN

Gerard Green, a German Protestant, took the sacrament in St. Anne's Church and on September 24, 1765, became a British subject.

REF: Prov. Crt Judgements, Liber DD no. 9, folio 30.

Henry Green of Talbot Co. in 1674 stated that he was "borne in holland under the Dominion of the States General of the United Provinces".

REF: Md. Archives, vol. 2, p. 403.

Thomas Green, Esq., one of the Gentlemen of Fashion on the Ark and 2d Governor of Maryland, was the second son of Sir Thomas Green, Knt whose great-grandfather received the Rectory of Bobbing from Henry VIII upon the dissolution of the monasteries. Robert Green, brother to Thomas, the Adventurer, came to Maryland, but returned to England. When Lord Baltimore granted Governor Thomas Green a manor with court baron, he named it "Bobbing" after his ancestoral estate.

REF: Halsted's Co. Kent, vol. 2, pp. 543-544, 635-639; Berry's Kent Pedigress, p. 302; 1530 Visitation of Kent; The Flowering of the Maryland Palatinate by Newman.

GREENFIELD

Entries of the ancestry of Thomas Greenfield, Gent., who settled in Southern Maryland are found in the Parish Register of Godling, Nottinghamshire. Thomas Greenfield, by his will proved in Prince George's Co., August

Kentucky next to Hancock

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

BRECKINRIDGE is one of the counties bordering the Ohio River. It was formed in 1799, from a part of Hardin County, and named for Hon. John Breckinridge, the first of that illustrious family in Kentucky. It is bounded on the north by the State of Indiana, from which it is separated by the Ohio River; on the east by Meade and Hardin Counties; on the south by Grayson County; on the west by Hancock and Ohio Counties, and by the census of 1880 had a population of 17,486. The surface alternates between rich bottom lands, fertile valleys, high plains or "hickory flats," and hilly regions, poor, rocky and broken. The bottoms along the Ohio show some as fine farms as are in the State; the valleys are rich blue-grass lands resting on red clay, and underlaid with limestone; the hickory flats, as tobacco lands, are unsurpassed in the State, while the hilly regions are better adapted to fruit than anything else. Along the water-courses fine timber is found in almost endless profusion. Tobacco is the staple product, the last census showing this to be the fifteenth county in the State as to quantity produced. Grain, however, is extensively grown in some sections of the county; also considerable attention is paid to stock raising. The principal streams of the county are Clover Creek, Rock Lick, Hardin, North Fork of Rough, Buffalo, Lost Run, Dorets, Brushy Fork, Sinking, etc. The latter stream is something of a natural wonder. Its peculiarity furnishes its name. It rises some fifteen miles east of Hardinsburg, and flows in a generally northern direction. Eight or ten miles from its source it suddenly sinks into the ground, and for an equal distance no trace of it is seen, except in extreme high water, when it overflows and fills with a roaring torrent the "dry-bed," as it is called. Ten miles, perhaps, from where it sinks, it breaks out again, flows on, a large stream, affording fine water-power for mills, etc., and empties into the Ohio at Stephensport. Five or six miles from its mouth is a natural mill-dam, producing what is called the "falls," and which has been utilized for mill purposes for many years. The stream was originally and for some time known as Hardin's Creek, but the peculiarity above described led to its change of name, and the name "Hardin" has been bestowed on the little stream that meanders through the southwest suburb of Hardinsburg.

In the northwestern part of the county, adjacent to Cloverport, are fine beds of cannel coal. Prior to the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania, and other regions, it was extensively manufactured from this coal. A factory was built at Cloverport before the civil war, and for several years did a large business. But the production of oil, in seemingly inexhaustible quantities from the bowels of the earth, has rendered this process slow and expensive, and the distillation of oil from cannel coal has long since been discontinued here. The coal is being mined, however, by an English company, and to facilitate transportation a railroad has been constructed from the mines to the river at Cloverport. Other minerals exist in the county. Lead ore has been found, but never mined to any great extent. The writer remembers quite an excitement that prevailed for a time when he was but a lad, over the reported discovery of silver in the Rough Creek Hills. Four miles south of Cloverport are the noted Tar Springs, supposed to possess strong medicinal properties, as well as many local advantages for a fashionable watering place.

The county, in common with every portion of the State, has its caves, knobs and other natural wonders. Along Sinking Creek particularly are a number of caves, some of them considerable in extent. Two or three miles above Clifton Mills, on the creek, is what is called the "Penitentiary Cave," one of the most extensive in the county. It has never been fully explored, but so far as it has been, it is found rich in subterranean magnificence. Near Webster is another cave worthy of a description. Two or three hundred yards from the entrance a subterranean stream is reached, on the banks of which

when a cry
Or shout, or song is raised, wildly back
Come the weird echoes from a thousand rocks,
As if unnumbered airy sentinels,
The genii of the spot, caught up the voice,
Repeating it in wonder—a wild maze
Of spirit-tones, a wilderness of sounds,
Earth-born but all unearthly.

—*Prentice.*

A knob or hill ten or twelve miles east of Hardinsburg, commonly called the "Summer Seat," is quite a peculiar elevation. It is on the verge of a level plain, and rises gradually and with great regularity on all sides to an altitude of perhaps 100 feet above the general level of the country. The land formerly belonged to Richard Stephens, a wealthy land-holder of the county, and who still has descendants living here. He conceived the idea of improving it. A light-house was to be erected upon its summit, whose friendly light should illumine the streets of Hardinsburg, and for miles and miles should guide the wayfaring man on his journey. The structure was begun and progressed, not until a confusion of tongues occurred among the workmen as at Babel, but until a fear seized them that the huge mass of stone and mortar was dangerous, and they refused to work on it longer, and it was abandoned. It was the last wish of Mr. Stephens to be buried on the summit of this hill, and there the old pioneer, with his pioneer wife by his side, sleeps his last sleep.

The pioneer of Breckinridge County was Gen. William Hardin, a frontiersman of the true type. His first visit here was made in 1780. Together with a few of his neighbors, among whom were the Claycombs, Brashears, Bruners. Bargers, Hayneses, Rices, Jollys, Barrs, Deans, Spencers and others, he penetrated the wilderness of Kentucky. In the early spring of that year (1780), with three companions, the names of whom are now forgotten, except one, Sinclair, Hardin descended the Wabasha (the Shawanese name of the Ohio) in search of a suitable location for his proposed colony. They arrived at the falls of the Ohio, where there was then a settlement, but not liking the swampy nature of the country they re-embarked and floated down the beautiful Ohio to the mouth of Sinking Creek, where they landed, with the intention of exploring the adjacent country. As it chanced, they disembarked almost in the midst of a band of hostile savages. The Indians allowed them to advance some three miles into the country, when they divided, one party taking possession of the boat, while the other pursued the whites. The latter, experienced borderers as they were, had discovered signs of Indians and were on the alert. They found that they were pursued by a largely superior body of savages, and realizing the folly of a fight, they resolved to push on to Hines' fort, the present site of Elizabethtown. They continued their flight during the night, guided by the stars, and in the early morning reached a large spring, where they stopped to rest and slake their thirst. From the description they gave of the spring afterward, it was doubtless where the town of Big Spring now stands. Here they were attacked by the savages, and Sinclair killed. The other three, led by Hardin, succeeded in escaping, and finally reached Hines' fort.

Hardin remained at the forts in what is now Hardin County until the following spring, when, accompanied by Christopher Bush and Michael Leonard, he returned to the mouth of Sinking Creek, up which they proceeded to "the falls," where they disembarked. It was during a periodical overflow of the Ohio, and all the surrounding country was submerged. Hardin cut a "high water mark" on a tree, which is said to be still discernible. They explored the country in a southeasterly direction, and finally reached the present site of Hardinsburg, where, pleased with the location, Hardin determined to establish his colony. There they at once commenced the erection of a fort, which soon became known on the border as "Hardin's fort." It was similar to the rude frontier forts, or stations, and was constructed of logs with loopholes to shoot from. This was surrounded by a number of cabins, occupied by those who had joined Hardin with the intention of settling the country, and above referred to as "his colony" The whole was inclosed by a palisade, oblong in shape, and of heavy slabs firmly implanted in the earth, rendering it a formidable structure for those primitive days. As the war-cry of the retreating savages died away, along the frontier of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, those hardy pioneers came forth from the protecting walls of the fort, and, joined by others, made settlements in different parts of the county.

Hardinsburg, the county seat of Breckinridge, is beautifully situated on a table-land near the center of the county, and was laid out in 1782, by Gen. Hardin, for whom it was named. It is small, and its growth has been slow, having failed to number a thousand inhabitants in its first hundred years. Among its early and prominent citizens, many of whom the writer still remembers, were Joseph Allen, Capt. Thomas Kincheloe, Rev. James Taylor, Philip Lightfoot, Morris Hensly, Charles Hambleton, William Feaman, B. and R. M. Wathen, John McClarty, William Morton, Stanley Singleton, James and Williamson Cox, William Seaton, Francis Peyton, Joseph Thomas, Thornton Smith, Jefferson Jennings and Dr S. B. Abel. These all sleep with their fathers, and when

Judge Kincheloe, Col. Alf. Allen, Mr. Vivian Daniel, Rev. R. G. Gardner and Squire Eskridge die, the "old guard" will have become extinct.

Hardinsburg is a perfect little gem of a town, and one of the most circumspect, temperate and moral places in the State. It is well supplied with churches and schools, and but needs a railroad to complete its earthly happiness. Its court house is one of the handsomest in the State, considering the sum it cost, and is an ornament to the town.

Cloverport is the largest place in the county, and is an incorporated city. It is situated on the Ohio River, in the northwest part of the county, and is a fine shipping point and a place of considerable importance. It has a bank, a newspaper, and a number of handsome churches and residences. Stephensport, named in honor of the old pioneer who sleeps on the "Summer Seat," is on the Ohio River, ten miles above Cloverport. Other towns, villages and postoffices of the county are Hudsonville, Constantine, Custer, Bewleyville, Webster, Clifton Mills, Union Star, Lodi, Big Spring, Bennettsville, Planter's Hall, McDaniel's, Garfield, etc.

The Hardin family, of whom Gen. Hardin was a member, is one of the noted and distinguished families of Kentucky. The Hardins are of French descent. They came to America after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, being forced to fly from France on account of their Huguenot principles. It is claimed by some who profess to be acquainted with the Hardin genealogy, that they are of Scotch origin, or Scotch-Irish; and the name does appear in Scottish history far back, but with nothing definite to indicate the place of nativity. The most authentic account of the Hardins' settlement in America is as follows: Three brothers, French Huguenots of a pronounced type, about the close of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, to escape religious persecutions in France, fled to Canada. The severity of the climate soon compelled them to leave Canada, and they joined the English colony in Virginia. Two of the brothers settled there permanently, while the other immigrated to South Carolina. From the brothers who remained in Virginia descended the Kentucky Hardins. Martin Hardin, a lineal descendant, emigrated from Fauquier County, Va., to Pennsylvania, about the year 1765, and settled on the Monongahela River. He had a family of four daughters and three sons, all of whom were born in Virginia. The sons were John, Martin and William, the last the pioneer settler of Breckinridge County. Martin died about 1819, in his ninety-second year. John, for whom Hardin County was named, was murdered by the Indians in 1792, while on an embassy to their country. (See historical sketch of Hardin County.) Lydia Hardin, a sister, married Charles Wickliffe, and was the mother of some distinguished men and eminent statesmen. Sarah Hardin, another sister, married her cousin, Ben Hardin, and was the mother of the great criminal lawyer, Ben Hardin. A daughter of John Hardin married the Rev. Barnabas McHenry, and was the ancestor of a noted family. Many distinguished families of Kentucky, among whom are the Wickliffes, Helms, McHenrys, Cofers, Ewings, Bufords, Caldwells, Estills, Fields, etc., etc., trace their lineage back to the Hardin brothers, who nearly 300 years ago fled to the wilds of America, that unrestricted they might enjoy their religious opinions.

Gen. Hardin, the pioneer of Breckinridge, as shown, was a Virginian, though brought up mostly in Pennsylvania, having removed to the latter State with his parents when quite young. Upon attaining his manhood he married Winifred Holtzclaw. The result of this union was eight children, as follows: Winney Ann, who married William Comstock, of Hardinsburg; Henry Hardin (grandfather of the writer), a prominent farmer in the Dry Valley, this county, who died about 1855, at an advanced age; Malinda, who married William Crawford, the brother of Mrs. Jo Allen, of Hardinsburg; William, who served several terms in the Legislature, finally moved to Frankfort and was postmaster of that city for several years; Elijah, who was killed at Houston's Spring in 1805; Amelia, who married Horace Merry; John, who died near Brownsville, Penn., in 1850, and Jehu, who died in Hardinsburg some years ago. Gen. Hardin's wife died, and in 1808 he married Susannah McGee. In addition to his own children he reared a nephew and niece—Daniel Hardin and Mary, his sister. The latter married Ben Huff, the first sheriff of the county.

Gen. Hardin was a man of great personal courage, brave as a lion, cool and self-possessed in the midst of danger, and well skilled in all the arts of border warfare. Of giant stature, and a noted Indian fighter, he became a terror to the savages, and was known far and near as "Big Bill." Every device and stratagem was practiced by the Indians to secure Hardin's scalp, so bitter was their hatred of him. One morning, preparatory to going out on a hunt, he fired off his gun outside the stockade and began wip-

ing it out. An Indian, who had been lying in concealment for the purpose of getting a shot at some venturesome white, now sprang from his covert, aimed his gun at Hardin, and tauntingly exclaimed: "Ugh! Big Bill." The pause was fatal to the savage; Hardin knocked his gun aside, and with his own gun clubbed out the Indian's brains. But he did not always escape scathless. He was several times wounded. Once, in a skirmish with the savages, he was shot through both thighs and his horse killed under him. The Indians thought he was killed, too, and reported in their towns that "Big Bill" was dead. When he recovered and was again seen by them their superstitious fears got the better of them, and they fled panic-stricken, believing they were pursued by "old Hardin's ghost." Once, while standing picket over those who were at work in the field near his own fort, he was fired upon by Indians and severely wounded, and his life probably saved by a brave and intrepid girl named Sallie McDonald, who was one that had been assisting in planting corn in the field, and bravely assisted him to the fort after the others had fled. The following is an account of a battle that is of some interest in the history of this county:

Soon after Gen. Hardin had erected a station in the present county of Breckinridge, intelligence was received that the Indians were building a town on Saline Creek, in the present State of Illinois. Hardin, not well pleased that the savages should establish themselves in such close proximity to his little settlement, determined to dislodge them. He soon had collected around him a force of eighty picked men, the hardiest and boldest of those noted hunters whose lives were passed in a continual round of perilous adventure. When this force reached the vicinity of the Lick they discovered Indian signs, and approaching the town cautiously they found it in possession of three warriors, who had been left to guard the camp. Hardin ordered his men to fire on them, which they did, killing two. The third attempted to make his escape, but was shot down as he ran. He succeeded, however, in regaining his feet, and ran fifty yards, leaped up a perpendicular bank six feet high, and fell dead. In the meantime Hardin, correctly supposing that the main body of the Indians were out on a hunting expedition and would shortly return, made immediate preparation for battle. He accordingly selected a place where a few acres of timbered land were surrounded on all sides by the prairie. Here he posted his men with orders to conceal themselves behind the trees, and reserve their fire until the Indians should approach within twenty-five yards. Soon after the little band had taken their position they discovered the Indians rapidly approaching on their trail, and numbering apparently between eighty and 100 men. When the savages had arrived within 100 yards of the position of the Kentuckians, one of the men, in his impatience to begin the battle, forgot the order of the commander, and fired his gun. Immediately the Indians charged, and the fight commenced in earnest. At the first fire Gen. Hardin was shot through the thighs. Without resigning his command, however, or yielding to the pain of the wound, he sat down on a large log, and during the whole action continued to encourage his men, and give forth his orders with as much coolness, promptitude and self-possession as if engaged in the most ordinary avocation. This more than Spartan firmness and resolution was not anything very remarkable in the early history of Kentucky. Every battle-field furnished many examples of similar heroism. The iron men of those times seem, indeed, to have been born insensible to fear and impregnable to pain. The coolness, courage and unyielding determination of Hardin in this trying situation, no doubt contributed greatly to the success of the day. After a severe conflict, in which some thirty of the savages fell, they were finally repulsed. The loss of the whites in killed and wounded was very considerable. During the action the parties were frequently engaged hand to hand.

This battle was never reported, through some inadvertence, to the General Government, and it seems to have escaped the notice of the historians of early times in Kentucky, though it was unquestionably one of the most fiercely contested battles (considering the numbers engaged), ever fought in the West.

Such was Gen. Hardin, the pioneer of Breckinridge County, and the founder of Hardinsburg, one of the oldest towns in Kentucky. He owned a great deal of land at one time in the present counties of Breckinridge, Hardin, Meade, Grayson, Ohio and Hancock, but his house was burned, and by this accident his deeds and patents were mostly destroyed. Thus he lost much of the lands he was entitled to, and which rightfully belong to his descendants, many of whom still live in the county and State. His house, which he rebuilt, stood on the bluff overlooking Hardin's Creek in the southern part of the town, and until within the last decade or two was a well known land-mark. But the old hero and pioneer, the compeer of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, sleeps in an obscure and neglected grave. Men sometimes achieve recognition and fame, as Enoch Arden did, after death; but Gen. Hardin lived out the measure of his days, died and rests in a grave unmarked even by a rude bowlder, while his fast receding memory remains unhonored and unsung. He deserves better than this; he deserves better than this from us, for he, and those of his kind, wrought for us a rich and enduring legacy in the noblest civilization the world has ever known.

ABNER ADKISSON was born December 17, 1818, in this county, and is the third son of Samuel and Mary (Perrin) Adkisson—the former a son of Elias Adkisson, of Virginia, and the latter a daughter of William Perrin, also a Virginian, and a soldier in

Stewarts of Tennessee
a Narative Genealogy of the Stewarts
of Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee &
allied families by
Mary Stewart Blakemore

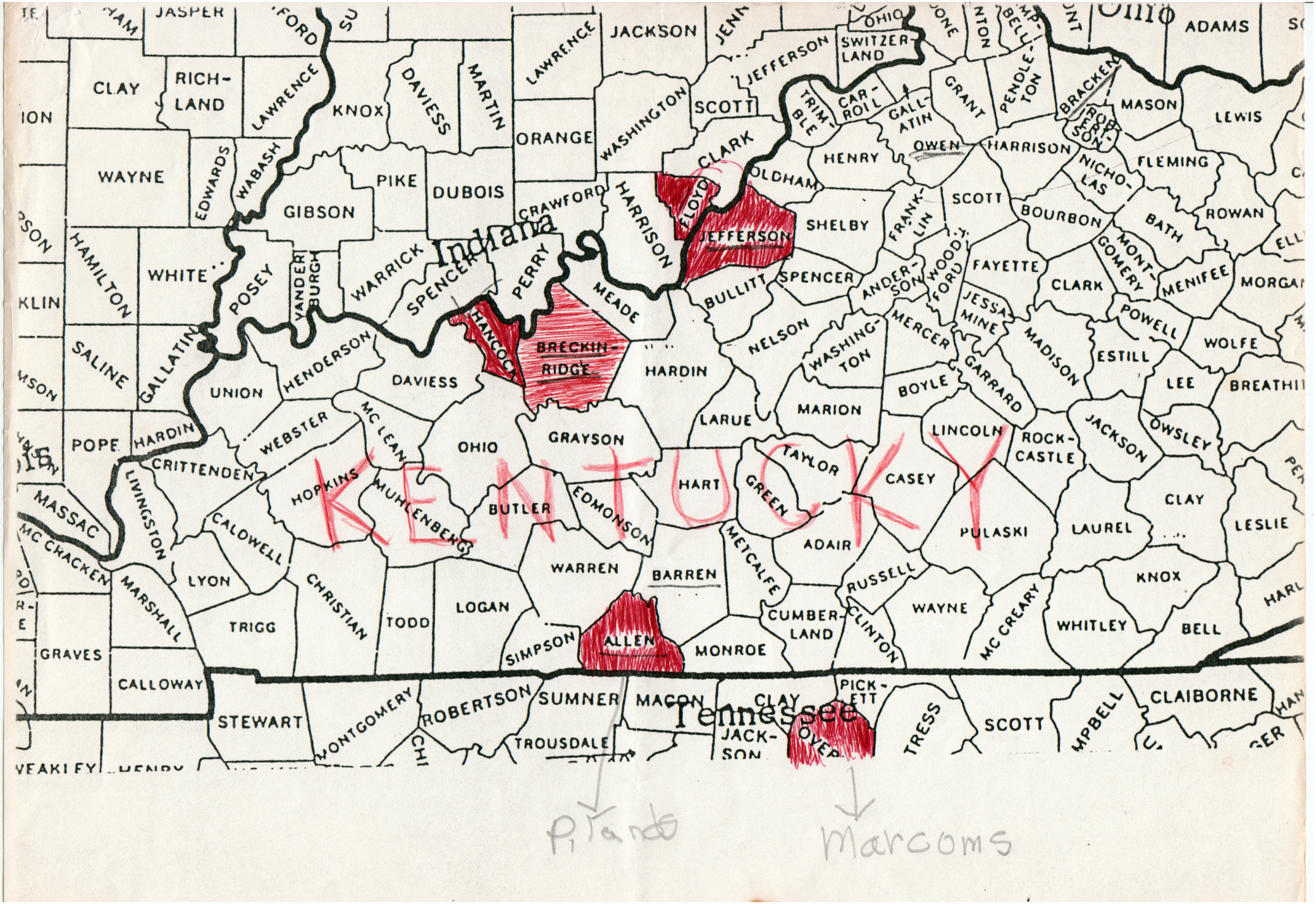
CHAPTER I

ORIGIN OF THE STEWARTS AND CORRECT ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE NAME

OF the many stories concerning the ancestral origin of the Royal Stewarts, perhaps, the most romantic and fantastic centers around the claim that through the female line the dynasty of Scotland was older than that of England. It is related that Bisset, an emissary of Scotland to the Papal Court in 1301, appeared before Pope Boniface VIII in support of Scottish independence telling the remarkable story of the Egyptian Princess Scota who, he claimed, was the Progenitress of the Scota Pictish Kings. This Scota was the daughter of Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea, and is said to have married Gathelus, a son of Cecrops, King of Athens, with whom she and others fled from Egypt to Spain to escape the plagues in the former country. From Spain they later set sail and landed in Ireland from which country they afterwards went over to Scotland, bringing with them the Coronation Stone of Scone.

Another interesting story is that the Stewart line has been traced back to King Solomon and David. At the time of the second Jubilee of Queen Victoria a chart was prepared by an English clergyman showing the descent of the royal family from Judah. It traces their lineage through the house of Stewart back to Robert the second, and carries both the paternal and maternal lines of the first Stewart king, through Kenneth MacAlpine, to Fergus MacEarca. The line is then carried further back through Ferquahad, the son of Angus the Prolific, to Tea Tephi, the daughter of Zedekiah, who married Heremon the ancestor of the ancient Irish and Scottish kings. From Zedekiah the line is traced through the kings of Judah to the wise King Solomon, son of David.

Historians agree that the royal race of Stewarts, Stuarts, can boast a line of unbroken ancestry equalled by few families who have occupied the thrones of Europe. The direct male line of the elder branch of the Stewarts continued upon the throne of Scotland in unbroken succession from father to son down to James the fifth who was succeeded by his daughter, Mary Queen of Scots. Her son, James the sixth of Scotland, also became James the first of England when the two countries were united in 1603. One fact, therefore, stands out clearly, that is, the House of Stewart, Stuart, provided a race of Scottish kings who occupied the throne of Scotland for more than two hundred years, 1371-1603, and that of England for more than one hundred years, 1603-1714, and from whom the present dynasty of England is descended. The first of such kings was Robert Stewart, crowned King Robert II on March 27, 1371. He was the son of Walter Stewart, sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland, by his wife, the Princess Marjory, daughter of King


Indiana
Ohio
Tennessee
KENTUCKY
JASPER
CLAY
RICH-LAND
LAWRENCE
KNOX
DAVIESS
MARTIN
ORANGE
WASHINGTON
JACKSON
JEFFERSON
SWITZER-LAND
OHIO
ADAMS
WAYNE
EDWARDS
WABASH
GIBSON
PIKE
DUBOIS
CRAWFORD
HARRISON
CLARK
FLOYD
SCOTT
HENRY
OLDHAM
TRIM-BLE
CAR-ROLL
GALL-ATIN
GRANT
PENDLE-TON
BRACKEN
ROBER-TSON
MASON
LEWIS
OWEN
HARRISON
NICHO-LAS
FLEMING
HAMILTON
WHITE
POSEY
VANDER-BURGH
WARRICK
SPENCER
PERRY
MEADE
HANCOCK
BRECKIN-RIDGE
SHELBY
JEFFERSON
FRANK-LIN
SCOTT
BOURBON
BATH
ROWAN
MONT-GOMERY
MENIFEE
MORGAN
SALINE
GALLATIN
UNION
HENDERSON
DAVIESS
HARDIN
BULLITT
SPENCER
ANDER-SON
WOOD-FORD
FAYETTE
CLARK
JESSA-MINE
POWELL
WOLFE
NELSON
WASHING-TON
MERCER
MADISON
ESTILL
LEE
BREATHIT
POPE
HARDIN
CRITTENDEN
WEBSTER
MC LEAN
OHIO
GRAYSON
LARUE
MARION
BOYLE
GARRARD
LINCOLN
ROCK-CASTLE
JACKSON
OWSLEY
MASSAC
LIVINGSTON
HOPKINS
MUHLENBERG
BUTLER
EDMONSON
HART
TAYLOR
GREEN
CASEY
CLAY
MC CRACKEN
CALDWELL
LYON
CHRISTIAN
TODD
LOGAN
WARREN
BARREN
METCALFE
ADAIR
PULASKI
LAUREL
LESLIE
MARSHALL
TRIGG
SIMPSON
ALLEN
MONROE
CUMBER-LAND
RUSSELL
CLINTON
WAYNE
MC CREARY
WHITLEY
KNOX
BELL
GRAVES
CALLOWAY
STEWART
MONTGOMERY
ROBERTSON
SUMNER
MACON
CLAY
PICK-ETT
TROUSDALE
JACK-SON
OVER-TON
SCOTT
CLAIBORNE
Pi Tando
Marcoms

1850 Indiana Census

county

other name listed

Green, George, ___ Vanderburgh 472 - Center- Evansville----Jane, Mary A., Patsy Robert, Theodocia, Wm. (3) Wm. J.

" " ___ Spencer - 069 - Rockport (across Ohio next to Perry) Henry A., Matilda, Margaret

" " ___ Jefferson, 010- Madison, not far from Scottsburg. Edward, Frederic, Hesikeah, Isacc, James, James W., John-3 John Wesley, Jonah, Louisa, Margaret, Michael, Oliver H., Peter, Wm., Stephen

2 Geo. Green ___ Harrison- 342- 352- next to Louisville- Jesse, John, James-2, Lucy, Mary W, Matilda

Geo Green or Greene Clark -165- Jefferson Edward, Elizabeth-3, Frank, James, Jane, Minta, Nancy A.. Richard, Priscilla, Greene, Richard Greene, Wm. Greene

1850 Indiana Mortality Schedule
Clark Co. Monroe Tp P142

Wm. C. Greene, 47, male, married, born Ky. Farmer born 1803, died accidently falling timber.

1820 Index ~~Clark Co.-Ind.~~
Clark Co., Ind.

Geo. Greene

Indiana 1860 Census Index

Geo. Green, age 58, born PA., Co.& Tw., Jackson & Seymour , PP 655

Indiana - 1840 Census
Green, George, Jeff 288
" " Lawr 442
" Geo. Morg 569

Indiana - 1830 Census
Green, George, Jeff., 116
" " Clar, 010
" George H., Desa 401
" George, Warr., 176

Indiana 1820 Census
Green, George, 273A Jeff

Geo. Green, Kentucky 1860 Census
" - Jeff Ky 007 Louisville
" - Jeff Ky 675

Steven Edward Lewis (Joplin)
dies of Wm R. (Mrs. Thomas W.)
Joseph O.
Henry T.
Wallace Anthony
Wallace Edward

Steven Edward Lewis
Pt 6, Box 136
Joplin, Mo.
64801

Floyd C.
Oxman
Brown

Wm. to Barnett, Jervicy Mar. 26, 1824

" Hardwick, Lucinda Jan. 16, 1818

" Wadkins, Kizziah 1838

"

"

Floyd Co., Indiana Marriages
Early
1803 - 1860

Burchett, John, to Catherine Lewis, Sept. 22, 1857

Burchett, John, to Fanny Patton, June 14, 1860

1850 Ky. Census

Crooks, James, Jeff 021 (m. Sarah 1849)

McClure, David, Gray, 002

1860 Census, Ky.

~~Coomes, Ignatius, Nelson Co.- Bardstown~~

Lewis, Thomas W., Meade Co. K187- Concordia P O

1830- Ky.

Simon P. Lewis , Jeff 029

Kentucky 1860 West

Boyd, Alexadner, Hancock Co. Ky 1028

McClure, David, Grayson, Ky369 Litchfield

McClure, David, Grayson, Ky 381 Millerstown

Greene, Chas. Daviess Co. Ky 678 Owensboro

Greene, Jos., Daviess Co. Ky 605 "
Greene, Rob " 805
Green, Wm. Grayson, Ky 461 Canlyville
Green, Wm., Meade, Ky 511 Brandenburg
Green, Geo., Jeff - Ky 007 Louisville
Green, Geo., Jeff - Ky 675 "
Green, James, Grayson, Ky 460 Mayfield
Green, James, ~~594 Breck~~ 594 Hardinsburg
Green, Henry, Breck 627 Hardinsburg
Green, C. C., Daviess 960 Owensboro
Green, E. L. Jeff 355 Louisville

Ashbel Brown
Lula Jordan
Emmet McCarty
Eva McCarty
} album

Greene Family & its Branches
La Manse
Le

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

State _____ County HANCOCK Town / Township _____ P.O. _____ Civil No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			THORNTON, E.J.	12	F					Ky		/			
			Thos. W.	6	M					"					
			A.G.	4	F					"					
			MARY	2	F					"					
			ROUSE ADAIN	20	M		BLACKSMITH			BAVARIA					
			HERRON JOSH	20	M		APR BLACKSMITH			ENG.					
			RICHARDS JNO.	19	M		APR "			IND.					
			WOORVE? ISABELL	16	F		SERVING			ENG.					
	852	852	CARLTON WASH.	65	M		HOTEL KEEPER	20M	40M	VA.					
			ELIZA P.	63	F					N.Y.					
			OLETHA.	34	F					VA.					
			JENNIE	32	F					"					
			VICKERS ANNE	14	F					Ky		/			
			MARY F	12	F					"		/			
			JONES JAMES	30	M		STAGE DRIVER			ALA.					
		853	CARLTON JOE W.	25	M		S.B. PILOT	3000		VA.	/				
			NETTI	22	F					Ky.	/				
			CHAS. H.	2/12	M					"					
	863	854	LINDSEY C.B	24	M		S.B. PILOT	1000		Ky	/				
			REBECCA	21	F					PENN	/				
			CORNELIA	2/12	F					Ky.					CENSUS DATE CA JUNE
			WITHROW, SARAH	60	F					N.C.					
	864	855	DUNCAN, C.B	42	M		MERCHANT	2200	5000	Ky					
			SALLIE	32	F					Ky					
			JULIA	14	F					"		/			
			S.M	10	F					"		/			
			READING J.S	30	M		CLERKING			MO					
	865	856	SHRADER EISORN	30	M		NONE	3000	2300	Ky					
			MALVINA	28	F					"					
			ALIEN SUE K.	18	F					"					CHECK COURT RECORDS?
11		857	GREEN G.K.	33	M		DEPT. SHERIFF	600	600	IND.	/				BORN CA. 1837
			GREEN MOLLIE	18	F					Ky	/				1842
			WM A.	1/12	M					"					— IN BIBLE, BORN 17 MAY 1860
	866	858	MARTIN, J.C.	37	M		MERCHANT	2500	3000	MO					
			SUSAN I	26	F					Ky					
			W.P	12	M					"		/			
			CHARLES C.	9	M					"		/			
			VICTORIA	7	F					"		/			
			BENJ	4	M					"					
			LENIAN JOHN B.	24	M		MERCHANT		2000	Ky.					
			BAKER W.P.	20	M		ATTY		500	"					

Hotel

A.

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.

Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.

Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

No. 1 / ...or's Dist. No. 7 / ...ation Dist. No. 75

355

DULE I.—Inhabitants in New Albany, in the County of Floyd, State of Indiana

enumerated by me on the 7th day of June, 1880.

Lyman S Davis

Enumerator.

Dwelling-houses numbered in order of visitation	Families numbered in order of visitation	The Name of each Person whose place of abode, on 1st day of June, 1880, was in this family.	Personal Description. Color—White, W.; Black, B.; Mulatto, Mu.; Chinese, C.; Indian, I.	Sex—Male, M.; Female, F.	Age at last birthday prior to June 1, 1880. If under 1 year, give months in fractions, thus: 6/12.	If born within the Census year, give the month.	Relationship of each person to the head of the family—whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, or other.	Civil Condition. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Married during Census year.	Occupation. Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female.	Number of months this person has been unemployed during the Census year.	Health. If the person [on the day of the Enumerator's visit] sick or temporarily disabled, so as to be unable to attend to ordinary business or duties? If so, what is the sickness or disability?	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden, or otherwise disabled.	Education. Attended school within the Census year.	Cannot read.	Cannot write.	Nativity. Place of Birth of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the Father of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the Mother of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
177	177	Robinson M J	M	M	50					1		Farmer Market											Indiana	Eng	Kentucky	1
		Sarah	M	F	30		Daughter	1				Keeping House											Indiana	Ind	Ky	2
		Mary	M	F	12		Daughter	1															Indiana	Ind	Ky	3
		Jacob	M	M	16		Son	1												1			Indiana	Ind	Ky	4
193	193	Clam Charles	M	M	65					1		Book Agent											Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	5
		Eliza	M	M	41		Wife					Dressmaker Milliner											Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	6
194	230	Noble Henry	M	M	52					1		Ship Carpenter											New Jersey	N.J.	N.J.	7
		Harriet	M	F	50		Wife			1		Keeping House	3										Kentucky	Ky	Ky	8
		George	M	M	28		Son	1				Ship Carpenter	3										Indiana	N.J.	Ky	9
		Henry	M	M	25		Son	1				Molder in Shop Factory											Indiana	N.J.	Ky	10
		Francis	M	M	15		Son	1															Indiana	N.J.	Ky	11
195	231	Menchoff Matilda	M	F	36						1	Keeping House											Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	12
		Henry	M	M	19		Son	1				Bar Keeper											Kentucky	Prussia	Prussia	13
		Mary	M	F	14		Daughter	1															Kentucky	Prussia	Prussia	14
		Matilda	M	F	12		Daughter	1															Kentucky	Prussia	Prussia	15
		Bulay Mary	M	F	75		Mother			1													Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	16
196	232	Adams Joseph	M	M	42					1		House Carpenter	1										Ohio	Va	Va	17
		Anna	M	F	35		Wife			1		Keeping House											Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	18
		Joseph	M	M	1		Son	1															Indiana	Ohio	Switzerland	19
		Whitman Benj	M	M	9		Step Son	1															Indiana	Indiana	Switzerland	20
197	233	Moore Elizabeth	M	F	45					1		Keeping House		Needle									North Carolina	Va	N.C.	21

| | | |

Now let me go back a generation to Mary Jane's parents, Simon P. Lewis and Maria P. Brown. One of your notes inquired as to why Simon's name appeared as "Samuel" in the Jefferson CO KY marriage register. As you will see (if indeed you can see anything on this badly faded document) from the enclosed copy, the name was entered as Samuel on the bond as well, but the signature clearly says Simon. My guess is that the scriviner who filled out the bond papers at the clerk's office was not acquainted with Simon and absentmindedly wrote "Samuel" instead. The registry entries were copied at some later date from the collected loose bonds, and the error on this bond was transferred to the register. While one cannot make too much of my assumption that Simon was not acquainted with the folks at the clerk's office, I find it interesting that his name does not appear in the 1831 or 1833 tax lists for Jefferson CO KY. (The 1832 list was lost.) He also is not in Otis' 1832 Louisville city directory (the earliest in existence), but does appear, as you know, in the later directories. He is listed in Jegli's for 1845 as Simon P. Lewis, carpenter, over 12 Preston; in the 1848 Caron with same occupation at corner of Washington and Floyd and also in Jegli's 1848-49 at that address as "patternmaker" (related to carpentry); in the 1851-52 Jegli's he is Simon Lewis carpenter on the south east corner of Floyd and Washington. [See enclosed map of city from 1832 directory.]

It is my theory that Simon learned his carpenter's trade from Scott P. Brown, who is listed in the 1832 directory as a carpenter located on the north side of Walnut between Floyd and Preston (within a few blocks of where Simon later appears). It is also my theory that the carpenter Scott P. Brown is the same Scott Brown who served as bondsman for the marriage of Maria P. Brown and Simon P. Lewis in 1832; that Scott was probably either the brother or the son of Maria's father William; that said William was the same William Brown who is listed in the 1832 directory as a cooper and partner in the cooperage firm of Anderson and Brown located on 6th street between Water and Main (on the riverbank, some ten blocks or so from carpenters Scott P. Brown and Simon P. Lewis); and that said father William Brown is the same who appears on page 3 of district 1 in the 1833 tax list of Jefferson CO KY, in the city, five names down from Scott P. Brown (the only Scott Brown listing in the tax list). This William is taxed for 13 slaves but no land, which is not consistent with farming but quite consistent with certain forms of manufacturing (such as cooperage).

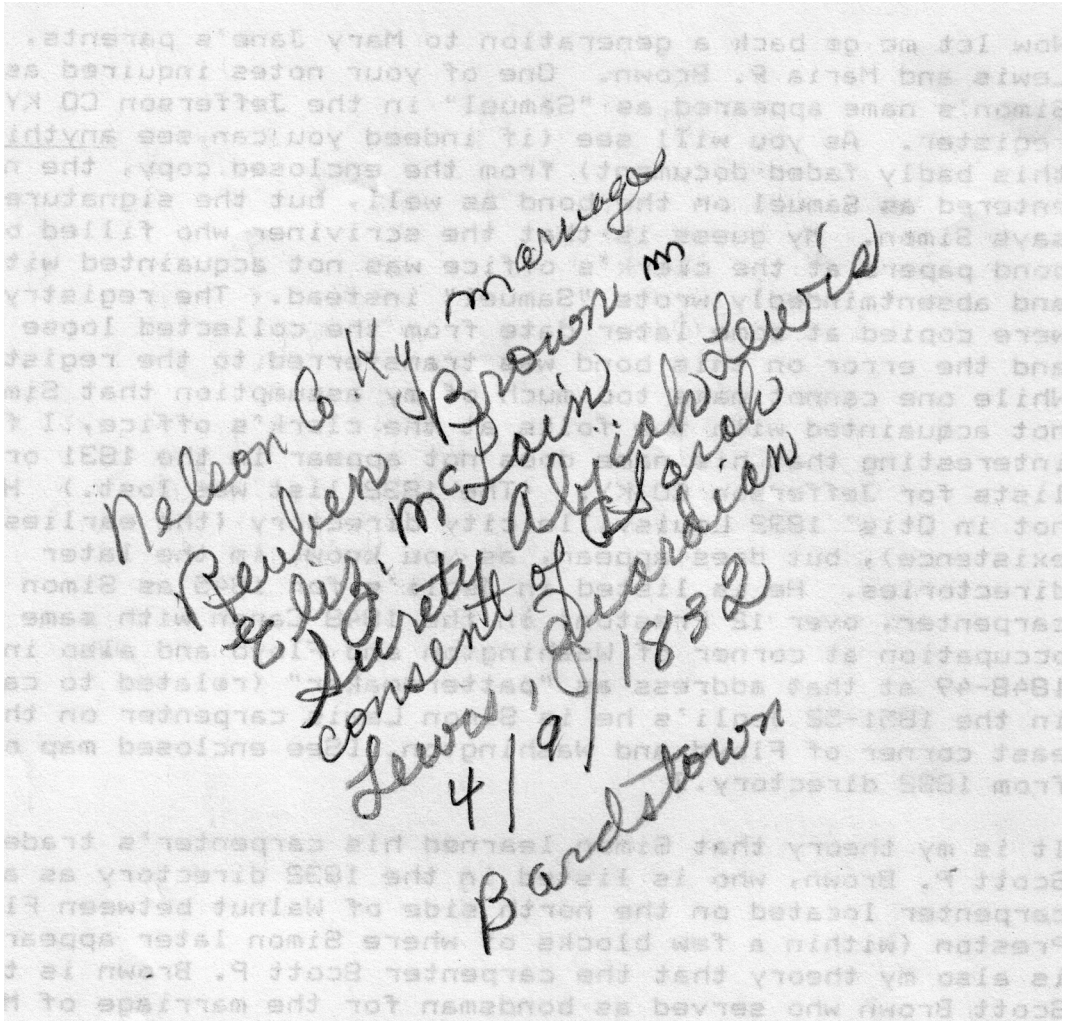
The 1830 Census of Jefferson CO KY contains no listing for Simon Lewis or Scott Brown, but there are several William Browns and a William Lewis. The William Lewis has several males of an age to be Simon, and each of three William Browns has at least one female the correct age to be Mariah. No help there. There are also seven wills recorded in Jefferson CO under the name William Brown, but none early enough to be Maria's father.

NO

(Ken's researcher)

Thomas W. Lewis's father of Simon

1830 Census
Lewis, Simon P. - Jeff 029


Nelson Co. Ky marriages
Reuben Brown m
Eliz. McLain
Surety Elijah Lewis
Consent of Sarah
Lewis, Guardian
4/9/1832
Bardstown

The William and Scott P. Brown in Louisville in 1832 are very likely blood relatives of the Scott Brown who came to Franklin CO KY from VA in the late 1700s and died near Frankfort in 1842. (See L.F. Johnson's History of Franklin County Kentucky, 1912, p 115) This Franklin CO Scott Brown left wife Lucy and children Patsey Green, Effiah Daniel, Scott, Balinda Dillon, Harrison, Levina Henry, Ruthy McPharin, Ann Mariah and Reuben M. Brown. (Franklin CO Wills Book 2 p 137.) Son Scott, who is buried in the Frankfort Cemetery, was born in 1816 and died in 1891, and was a General in the Civil War. Son Reuben M. became a judge, and married Edna Mayhall. They are also buried in Frankfort Cemetery, and his stone gives dates Mar. 15, 1822-May 24, 1895. Son Harrison and his wife Martha Henry are buried nearby; his dates are June 25, 1809 - July 22, 1886. This family included a William Brown Sr. who died in Franklin CO in 1816 leaving wife Elizabeth and 11 children: George, John, William, Daniel, Stephen, Jesse, Benjamin, Polly, Betsy, Sally Bailey and Nancy Bailey, as well as granddaughter Jane Brown. (WB B p 282.) Another Franklin CO Brown, Jesse, died prior to September 1815 when his land was divided between his widow and other heirs named as Preston, James, Robert, Leven, Joseph, Sally, John, Jesse and William Brown.

The most famous Franklin CO KY Brown was John Brown, Kentucky's first U.S. senator. He was born in 1757 in Staunton VA, the son of Rev. John Brown and Margaret Preston, and died in Franklin CO in 1837. His brother Samuel was a physician who taught at Transylvania during the first two decades of the 18th century and died in Alabama in 1830. Senator John Brown's two sons, Orlando and Mason, gained fame as newspaper editor and jurist respectively. The roots of this family are in both Maryland and Virginia, and you will notice the proud re-use of the Preston name through the generations. [If I were pressed to conjecture, I would make a wild guess that Maria P. Brown and her husband Simon P. Lewis shared some of the same grandparents and the same middle name.]

Notice the marriage of one of these Franklin CO Scott Browns to a Mayhall. Now look at the will of William Brown recorded in Hancock CO KY's Will Book 3, p 224. Written June 30, 1854 and probated the following August, the will names wife Frances and "heirs" George. W., Joel Asbury, Elias C., William Morris and Lewis Scott Brown; also heirs of deceased son John Brown, James Brown, Elizabeth McFerson, Rhoda Voils, Harriet Brown and Mary Ann Brown; daughters Martha Ann, Sarah Juda, Susan Frances Brown; and youngest son Charles S. Brown. Witnessed by Richard G. Jett, Jabez Corley and W. D. Mayhall.

In Hancock CO we also find, in the 1860 Census (the first Census in which Mary Ann Lewis George K. Greene appear together, in that county) an interesting geographic distribution of Lewis' and Browns'. In Hawesville, where George and Mary Jane Greene are counted as household #857, we find the following:

#847 H.C. Brown, 33, saddler, b KY
E. " 33 f. "
Charles 12, Mary 10, W.H. (m) 6 and S.T. (m) 2 all b KY
next door:
#848 A. Lewis, 40, silversmith, KY [cousin Augustine]
E. " 36 [his wife Elizabeth]

We should try to discover through other Census records and court records who H.C.Brown is. His age could correspond to that of the youngest male listed in the household of William Brown in Jefferson CO in the 1830 Census.

You will notice that Augustine and Elizabeth Lewis have no children listed in their household in 1860, while the 1850 Census shows them with two children, Alice J. and Cincinnatus, age 6 and 5 respectively. If these were their own children (the Census for 1850 does not specify), we must assume that this couple lost both children within ten years (not at uncommon experience in that disease-ridden era).

While we're talking about the Hancock CO branch of the family, let's note the following Census entries for future reference:

1850 Hancock CO
#60

Lewis,	Elisha	53	MD	cooper
"	Johanna	40	VA	
"	Lysle	17	VA	
"	Ludlow	14	VA	
"	John	11	VA	
"	Joseph	6	LA	
"	Preston	3	LA	
"	Cate	1	LA	

#61

Lewis,	Augustine	31	KY	cabinetmaker
"	Elizabeth	27	"	
"	Alice J.	6	"	
"	Cincinnatus	5	"	

#197

Lewis,	Wm L.	72	VA
"	Nancy	67	MD
"	Elizabeth D.	33	KY

#198

Lewis,	Joseph D.	31	KY
"	Mildred	19	"
"	James H.	4 mos.	"

#261
Lewis, Francis D. 42 VA physician
[in household of Mrs. Elizabeth Greathouse]

-d.1860 (Typhoid fever)
Julia Ann & Eliza m Hiram Ogle 5/5/1846
VA VA VA
Watch maker later
} d. before 1860 of Typhoid fever?
-d.1860 lived on Ohio river
-Ann Dunnington
all D's
Was there a typhoid fever epidemic in the 1850s?
Was Simon Lewis living in Hawesville then?

Ewing, Warren B.
c. 1840 --1876, Shelbyville, Ky.

Warren B. Ewing was a very excellent silversmith. He was born in Bourbon Co. where he spent the early years of his life. In the early 1840s he came to Shelbyville where he worked for his brother-in-law, J. S. Sharrard, an established Silversmith. Warren B. Ewing was a well educated man, played the flute and was an accomplished violinist. The Shelby County Record of Oct. 12, 1917 says in part "That he was disappointed in love and just threw himself away is evidenced by a poem, written by himself just twenty years before his death .

Sharrard & Ewing

Warren B. Ewing came to Shelbyville from Paris (Ky.) to join his brother-in-law James S. Sharrard in the silversmithing business. Both men were silversmiths. It has not been determine how long the partnership endured.

In 1847 his shop in Shelbyville was located opposite the Post Office on Main Street.

Coin silver - one silver dollar made a teaspoon

Lewis Brown
(Simon P) (Mariah P.)

Silversmiths of Kentucky
by
Noble Wiatt - 1954

Evans, Reese

Reese Evans, native of Wales, arrived in Kentucky sometime late in 1851 or early in 1852 and established a jewelry business. Reese Evans moved to Cincinnati sometime prior to 1855 and worked for Duhme & Co., but returned to Covington in 1859 and re-established his own business. Reese Evans appeared in the 1860 census for Covington, Kenton County, as a watchmaker, age 52, with $300 in personal assets. His wife Ann (42) and children Mary (19), Reese (17) and Ann (9) were all born in Wales. His two younger children, William (8) and Ivan (5) were born in Ohio and Kentucky respectively.

By the time of the 1870 census in Covington, the two girls Mary and Ann had apparently gotten married as they were no longer listed in the household. The eldest son, Reese Jr. had also left home. William Evans (age 18) apparently named for his uncle William R. Evans was credited with being a jeweler's apprentice, most likely in his father's employ. The youngest son Ivan was still living at home. Apparently he too learned the jeweler's trade, for an I.J. Evans, manufacturing jeweler, was advertising in Covington in 1891 through 1897.

Hodgeman's *Kentucky State Directory Traveler's and Shipper's Guide for 1870-71* carried the following listing: "R.C. Evans, Silversmith & Jeweler, 608 Madison, Covington."

Evans, William R.

William R. Evans, the younger brother of Reese Evans, was listed in the 1844 Cincinnati directory as a silversmith located on Main between 3rd and 4th. He apparently moved to Kentucky prior to 1850, for the census of that year placed him in Covington as a watchmaker, age 30, with $2000 in property. Both he and his wife Elizabeth (age 24) were natives of Wales. Two children, Miles (age 2, b. Ohio) and Reese (age 1, b. Kentucky), were listed in the household, indicating that William Evans must have moved to Covington in 1849. The 1860 census for Covington indicated that William Evans at that time had $400 in property, and $1500 in personal assets. Listed in the household were Miles (now 13), Alice (6) and Susan (4 months). No mention was made of his son Reese, leading to the assumption he may have died in childhood. Mary Reese (age 19) was also listed, but it is presumed this was actually Reese Evans' daughter.

The 1855 Cincinnati Directory listed William R. Evans under the heading "Watches, Clocks, Jewelry," and located him on the west side of Scott between 5th and 6th in Covington, Kentucky.

Ewing, George B.

The 1850 census for Shelby County listed George B. Ewing, silversmith, age 17, a native of Kentucky. What, if any, relationship existed between George B. and Warren B. Ewing is unknown. At the time of the 1850 census, Edmund and Caroline Wilkerson and their infant son were living in the same residence with George B. Ewing.

Ewing, Warren B.

Warren B. Ewing was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and was the son of P.B. Ewing. (P.B. Ewing, Warren's father, was residing in Fayette County when his daughter Emmeline married J.S. Sharrard in 1836. He died sometime prior to 1849, as he was referred to as the "late P.B. Ewing of Shelby County" when his daughter Caroline married. He is buried in the Sharrard plot in Grove Hill Cemetery, Shelbyville. This was a removal and reburial) *(See Bib. Ref. No.12.)*

Warren B. Ewing settled in Shelbyville in the 1840's and went into business with his brother-in-law J.S. Sharrard. He advertised as a gold and silver smith in Hawes' *Kentucky State Gazeteer and Business Directory for 1859-60.* In the 1860 census for Shelby County, Post Office Simpsonville, W.B. Ewing was listed as a jeweler, age 37. Also listed in the residence was A.B. Reeder, Watchmaker, age 18, native of Ohio. Both men were boarding with the family of J. Baker.

Of his personal life we have scattered bits of information which appeared in the October 12, 1917, issue of the *Shelby County Record.* It stated that ". . . he was disappointed in love and just threw himself away as evidenced by a poem, written by himself, just twenty years before his death. . . . " He played the flute, was an accomplished violinist, and was described in Barr's manuscript:

> As a silversmith, Warren B. Ewing became known as the finest in Kentucky and many of our older families take pride in the handsome silver spoons that were forged out and polished by hand by Warren B. Ewing. He worked only when he deemed it absolutely necessary and no man ever took more pride in his dog, gun and fishing tackle than he did.

It is doubtful that W.B. Ewing was ever the "finest silversmith in Kentucky," though his spoons evidence competence as an artisan. Fielding Ballard *(See Bib. Ref. No. 12)* stated that while still a boy he knew Warren Ewing in Shelbyville and that:

> . . . in my fathers family there were many pieces of silver, especially spoons, both tea and tablespoons, which were in daily use and because of our acquaintance with Mr. Ewing and the excellence of the silver, we were very appreciative . . . all that I have of the work of Mr. Ewing is a pair of tweezers which were made from two silver half dollars which my father had given me; and which I saw Mr. Ewing melt and fashion into this pair of tweezers which are about three inches long.

Warren B. Ewing died March 17, 1876, a pauper.

Lewis, —

The 1850 census for Louisville lists a — Lewis, silversmith, age 34, native of Poland. A diligent search of the city directories does not reveal a "Lewis" to fit the above description, so his first name remains a mystery.

Lewis, Augustine

The 1860 census for Hawesville, Hancock County, placed Augustine Lewis there as a silversmith, age 41, with $2000 in real estate, and $1000 in personal assets. Both he and his wife (name illegible, age 36) were natives of Kentucky. Apparently he worked in Hawesville prior to 1860, as he was advertising as a jeweler in the 1859-60 edition of Hawes' *Kentucky State Gazeteer & Business Directory.*

Lewis, C.C.

The following information was found in *Silversmiths of Virginia (See Bib. Ref. No. 45,* page 176*)*:

> C.C. Lewis, clock and watchmaker, located in Staunton [Virginia] in 1844. His shop was two doors north of Benjamin Crawford's store, and the first above Robert Cowan's bookstore. He continued to advertise watches and clocks, and on January 28, 1847, brass clocks at Cheaspside No. 4. The latest of his advertisements which we have found was on April 29, 1847.

C.C. Lewis apparently left Staunton, Virginia, sometime after 1847, and relocated in Kentucky, for the following entry appeared in the 1860 census for North Middletown, Bourbon County (census dated June 23, 1860):

> C.C. Lewis, silversmith, age 37, $500 assets, born Virginia; Anne E., 34, b.Kentucky; W.C.C., 15, b.Va.; Maggie, 12, b.Va.; Nannie, 10, b.Va.; Charles, 8, b.Ky.; Kate, 5, b.Ky.; Andrew, 3; b.Ky; Mary, 2/12, b.Ky.; John Bradley, 19, clerk, b.Ky.

The following entry for the same family, dated June 24, 1860 (the day after the above information was gathered), was found in the census records for Owingsville, Bath County, 1860:

> C.C. Lewis, silversmith, age 46, $1000 assets, b.Virginia; Elizabeth, 30, b.Ky.; William, 16, b.Ky.; Margaret, 12, b.Ky.; Nanny, 11, b.Ky.; Charles, 9, b.Ky.; Kate, 7, b.Ky.; Andrew, 4, b.Ky.; Mary, 1/12, b.Ky.

From the above entries, it is a simple matter to note the discrepancies in information which was gathered just one day apart, obviously by two separate censustakers. It was not an uncommon practice for a censustaker to fill information in for a family, rather than actually gathering the facts in person if they felt he (or she) knew the family well enough. Since the listing for North Middletown contained a "John Bradley, clerk," this set of information was probably gathered at C.C. Lewis' business location, and likely from a personal interview. The set of information gathered in Owingsville, since it does not give a variety of birth locations for the children, etc., was probably "filled in" by the censustaker. The above dichotomy of facts amply illustrates the caution that must be used in accepting census, or indeed other historical, handwritten records, as dogma.

Lewis, G.

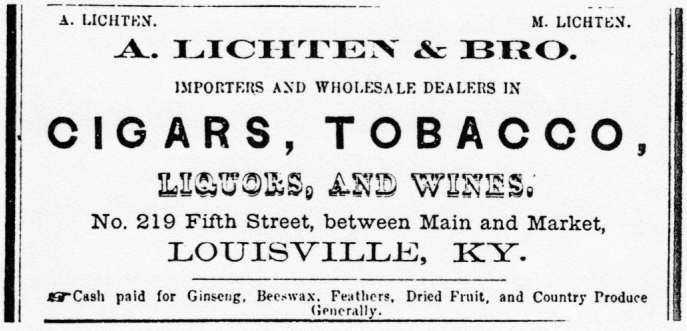
The 1860 census for Owensboro listed G. Lewis, watchmaker, age 26, with $500 in assets, native of Pennsylvania. His wife (name illegible, 23) was also a native of Pennsylvania, but their daughter M.E. (age 2) had been born in Maryland, indicating that G. Lewis may have worked there before locating in Kentucky.

Lewis, G.K.

The 1870 census for Williamstown, Grant County, listed G.K. Lewis, silversmith, age 20, native of Virginia. He boarded at a local hotel.

Lichten, Adolph

The Louisville Directory of 1855 listed the firm of Steinau and Lichten, dealers in jewelry on the northwest corner of Main and Fifth, but the directory failed to tell whether it was Adolph or Morris Lichten who was a partner with Abraham Steinau in this venture. Presumably it would have been the elder brother Adolph. By the time of the 1859 city directory, the firm name had changed to Steinau, Lichten & Co. and was composed of both Adolph and Morris Lichten, and Abra-



Louisville City Directory 1864-65

Green, Mary Jane *D.O.D.: 05/19/1882*
BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 6 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 39
SEX: F CAUSE OF DEATH: Consumption
DATE FILED: 05/31/1882 MART.STAT.: Married
PLACE OF DEATH: New Albany, Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: R. C. Knverel, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION:
BIRTHPLACE: Louisville, Kentucky
FATHER: Simon Lewis MOTHER: Marian Lewis

maybe proof - name really Mariah?

Green, Nellie *D.O.D.: 05/09/1888*
BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 115 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 21 das.
SEX: F CAUSE OF DEATH: Suffocation, accidental
DATE FILED: 05/10/1888 MART.STAT.: Infant
PLACE OF DEATH: New Albany, Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: W. L. Starr, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION:
BIRTHPLACE: Indiana
FATHER: Not Listed MOTHER: Not Listed

Greenwood, Della *D.O.D.: 12/26/1889*
BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 131 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 26
SEX: F CAUSE OF DEATH: Consumption
DATE FILED: 01/01/1889 MART.STAT.: Single
PLACE OF DEATH: New Albany, Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: J. L. Stewart, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION: None
BIRTHPLACE: New Albany, Indiana
FATHER: W. Greenwood MOTHER: J. Haverly

Greenwood, Julia A. *D.O.D.: 07/06/1883*
BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 26 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 47
SEX: F CAUSE OF DEATH: Tubercular consumption
DATE FILED: 07/10/1883 MART.STAT.: Married
PLACE OF DEATH: New Albany, Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: Wm. A. Clapp, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION:
BIRTHPLACE: Felicity, Ohio
FATHER: M. C. Hardy MOTHER: Eliza Hardy

Greenwood, Millicent *D.O.D.: 12/25/1884*
BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 59 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 73
SEX: F CAUSE OF DEATH: Uremia acute
DATE FILED: 12/31/1884 MART.STAT.: Widow
PLACE OF DEATH: New Albany, Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: J. L. Stewart, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION: Housekeeper
BIRTHPLACE: Cape May, New Jersey
FATHER: John Stittman MOTHER: Abigail Stittman

Grenn, H. E. *D.O.D.: 01/04/1886*
BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 83 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 33
SEX: F CAUSE OF DEATH: Pulmonary consumption
DATE FILED: 01/12/1886 MART.STAT.: Married
PLACE OF DEATH: New Albany, Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: E. P. Easley, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION: House keeping
BIRTHPLACE: Indiana
FATHER: Martin Barcott MOTHER: Elizabeth Philips

AXTEL CEMETERY

John Lewis b 3/31/1801, d 1/9/1875

Mary Lou Lewis b 3/7/1835, d 6/27/1883, wife of Wm R. Lewis

Nancy Wheatley b 5/28/1817, d 11/9/1861, wife of Felix Lewis

Isaac J. Lewis b 12/5/1844, d 3/5/1936

J. V. Lewis 8/20/1874, d 10/20/1917
wife Emma J. 2/8/1890, d 4/9/1961

COPIED FM MARKERS MT CARMEL CEM AXTEL, KY.

Joce Lewis 4/1/1851, d 1/20/1920

Parmelia A. Lewis b 10/13/1845, d 5/24/1904

David J.Lewis 6/18/1830, d 2/24/ 1874

Ann Luis, consort of Thomas W. Lewis b 11/10/1786, d 10/30/1823

LIKELY LEWIS

Francis Coomes b 11/1/1826, d 5/26/ 1881

Amamda Coomes b 12/4/1857, d 11/23/1875

L. E. Wheatley b 3/16/1825, d 2/18/1878

Ignatius Wheatley b 4/29/1821, d 5/21/1881

Elizabeth H. Wheatley b 7/1/1830, d 9/21/1888

Mariah Wheatley b 8/12/1815, d 3/30/1892

about years she was born
proof name really Mariah (married P. Brown Lewis)

Mary E. b 8/15/1830, d 6/6/1883 wife of Austin A. Wheatley

ST. ROSE, CLOVERPORT

Cornelius Burke b 1808, d 1905

Helen Connelly Burke b 1827, d 7/8/1915

Daniel Friel b Oct 1824(Ireland), d 3/29/1898

Mary Friel b 1828(Ireland), d 9/5/1899, ~~daughter of Jas. Caley~~ SISTER OF ANN MORRIS CALEY

John H. Jones b 5/7/1860, d 9/14/1933
Catherine Burk(e) Jones b 2/12/1857, d 3/17/1925

Burke, Jeremiah N. 12/24/1843, 1/7/1906
Hannah (wife) 8/3/1849, 1/17/33

Burke, C.N. 4/26/1874, 3/24/1917

Burke, Patrick BERNARD son of A.J. & J.M. Burk 9/24/07, 6/22/08

Burke, Michael P. son of J.T. & M.A. 6/12/1899, 11/8/1909

Caley, James 9/5/1826, 2/19/1891

Caley, John J. 10/1/1854, 10/21/1900
Lemastus, Joseph 1891, 1941 Lucy 1892, 1938

The Filson Club
INCORPORATED
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

JEFFERSON COUNTY - VA.-KY.

EARLY MARRIAGES

BOOK II

June, 1826 - June, 1837

— —

CONTENTS

Key to Abbreviations	1 page
Marriages, June, 1826-June, 1837.	168 pages
Index	82 pages

THE FILSON CLUB COMPILATION

(ORIGINAL)

Completed 1941

94 Anderson, George R. (sig.);bd.Elisha Anderson. L.& B.10-24-1832
Hall, Mahala C.; parent Kezia Hall, c.in.w.10-23-1832, M.10-25-1832
wt. Elisha Anderson. E. Knox

94 Curry, Hugh; bd. Reuben W. Moore. L.& B.10-25-1832
Blue, Mary Ann; l.a.; f. Gilbert Blue. M.10-25-1832
Eli N.Sawtell

94 Athey, Samuel W.; bd. Wm. Steward. L.& B.10-27-1832
Steward, Susan; f. sd. Wm. Steward,c.in.p. M.10-30-1832
Edw. Stevenson

94 Lewis, Simon P. (Samuel in Reg.);bd.Scott Brown. L.& B.10-27-1832
Brown, Maria P.; f. Wm. Brown, c. M.10-28-1832
G. W.Ashbridge

94 Woodruff, Stephen(X); bd.Jacob Norton; L.& B.10-28-1832
wt. Alex H. Pope, D.C. M.10-28-1832
Orr, Eliza; wid., husband dec. J.H.Overstreet

94 Wise, Jacob; m. Elizabeth Wise, c.p.; B.10-31-1832
bd. James M. Thompson.
Russell, Nancy; l.a.p.; f. Levi Russell.

94 Mayhell, Samu(e)l (H.) - (sig.)(given as May- L.& B.10-31-1832
hall); bd. John Maynard. M.12- 1-1832
Mackey, Ellen; l.a.p.; f. Thomas Mackey. Edw. Stevenson

94 Shannon, Patrick. L.I.11- 1-1832
Thruston, Sarah D.; f. Thos. W. Thruston, dec. M.11- 1-1832
Robt.A.Abell

95 Christopher, John; bd. John Ritchie. B.11- 1-1832
Dowdle, Frances Ann; f. Collin Dowdle, c.p. (M.11-4-1832 by J.H.Over-
(bride & f. given as Dowdall in Reg.) (street in Reg.,but I
(f.'s c.p.by Thomas Ritchie in Reg.) (think refers to next
(f.'s c.p.by John Ritchie in bond.) (marriage)

95 McCumber, George(X); bd. Archibald Sparks. L.& B.11- 3-1832
Row, Almyra; m. Thursa Row, wid., c.p. M.11- 4-1832
J.H.Overstreet

95 Oliver, Fountain(X); bd. Jam(es) Oliver (X), L.& B.11- 7-1832
Smith, Hannah; f. Daniel Smith,c.in.w.11-3-1832, M.11-15-1832
for himself and wife; s-m. Mary Smith. B. Allan

95 Mapel, Peter H.(sig.); bd. Daniel Bishop. L.& B.11-10-1832
McKeown, Delilah K.; f. John McKeown,dec.; M.11-11-1832
s-f. sd. Daniel Bishop, c.in.w. (Michael) Miller

95 Smith, Alfred G. L.I.11-10-1832
Coons, Rebecca; m. Nancy Coons,c.p.by William Pittman. M.11-11-1832
Dan'l. C.Banks

95 Murry, Patrick (sig.) (given as Murray); L.& B.11-10-1832
bd. Charles Montague. M.11-10-1832
Agan, Bridget; wid. of Arthur Agan, dec. Robt.A.Abell

95 Montgomery, Felix(X);bd.Isaac Pearson. L.& B.11-12-1832
Pearson, Maria; f. sd. Isaac Pearson, c.in.p. M.11-15-1832
Robert Gailbreath

TO ANY LICENSED MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL.

YOU are hereby permitted and authorized to join together, in the honorable estate of matrimony, [illegible] according to the usages and customs of your Church, the said [illegible]

and the said [illegible] having given bond with security according to law, in my office, as Clerk of the county court of [illegible] county, in the State of Kentucky.

In witness whereof, I do hereto set my hand, this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1832

[illegible]

I, a Minister of the Gospel, of the [illegible] Church, licensed for the purpose, by the county court of [illegible] county, Kentucky, do certify, that I performed the marriage ceremony on this day, between the persons named in the above marriage license, according to the usages and customs of the said Church. Given under my hand, this [illegible] day of [illegible] 183 2

[illegible]

Marriage License-1832
Lewis, Simon P. bd. Scott Brown - L418. 10/27/1832
Brown, Mariah P. Wm. Brown M. 10/28/1832
Jefferson Co.-Va-Ky G.E. Ashbridge

B I R T H R E C O R D

CHILD'S NAME	FATHER'S GIVEN NAME	MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME	SEX	COLOR	DATE OF BIRTH	BOOK	PAGE
		- - G - -					
Green	Frank	Mary Ott	F	W	Dec 15 1901	H- 2	21
Green Leon	Gus	Leon Taylor	M	W	Aprl 19 1901	CH- 7	27
Green Chas E	James E	M Chastain	M	W	Nov 12 1890	CH- 4	22
Green Margaret A	Wm S	Kate Ealy	F	W	May 28 1890	CH- 4	10
Green Frank C	Frank	Anna Hedden	M	W	Aprl 30 1886	CH- 2	12
Green	Phil	----------	F	W	Oct 8 1898	H- 1	26
Green Ruth A	Wm A	Anna Keefner	F	W	June 14 1893	CH- 5	23
Green	Frank	------ Ott	F	W	Aug 15 1904	H- 3	10
Green	Jessie	Kate Hawk	F	W	Oct 26 1886	CH- 2	20
Green Martha G	Stephen	B McCreary	F	W	June 9 1910	CH-10	78
Green Mary E	Frank	Mary Ott	F	W	Dec 6 1910	CH-10	90
Greene Dallas T	George E	Lillie Rodgers	M	W	Feb 17 1913	CH-11	55
Greene George L	George E	Lillie Rodgers	M	W	Nov 7 1911	CH-11	15
Greening	Henry	Sophia Kohler	M	W	Aprl 30 1910	H- 5	22
Greenwood	Charles	E Chamberlain	F	W	July 5 1889	CH- 3	40
Greenwood Katie B	Charles	E Chamberlin	F	W	Mar 21 1887	CH- 2	32
Greenaway	James B	Sarah Slider	M	W	Dec 9 1882	CH- 1	17
Greenaway	Edgar	Bertha Babey	F	W	Aprl 21 1902	CH- 7	34
Greenaway	Edgar	Bertha Babey	F	W	Aprl 21 1902	H- 2	26
Gregg	James	Emma Reynolds	F	W	Aug 2 1886	CH- 2	18
Gregg Margaret L	Walter M	C M Spitzer	F	W	Oct 28 1915	H- 5	91
Gregg Charles	James	Emma Reynolds	M	W	Aprl 28 1882	CH- 1	1
Gregoire	John	Mary Duffey	M	W	Dec 15 1883	CH- 1	53
Gregoire John D	John	Minnie Duffy	M	W	Nov 23 1885	CH- 2	2
Gregory	George	Julia Murdock	F	C	Sept 18 1888	CH- 3	22
Greife Mamie	Herman	C Gravins	F	W	Mar 26 1896	CH- 6	23
Greife Margrette	Herman H	C Gravin	F	W	Mar 17 1894	CH- 6	1
Greife Marmie	Herman	C Gravinuss	F	W	Mar 26 1896	H- 1	3
Grendideer Annie B	Peter	Annie Knibbs	F	W	Aprl 26 1886	CH- 2	11
Grorer Mary J	Wm A	Abbie Losson	F	W	Feb 9 1894	CH- 5	37
Gresham	Daniel P	E Newman	F	W	Nov 4 1883	CH- 1	50
Gresham Franklin S	Grover C	E L Schoonover	M	W	July 11 1916	CH-12	62
Gresham Edw C	Homer	Vina King	M	W	Dec 28 1919	CH-13	67
Gresham	Raymond	-- Hessing	F	W	Jan 18 1906	H- 3	34
Gresham Mildred J	Benj I	Mildred Sheerer	F	W	Dec 1 1919	H- 6	31
Gresham	Raymond	-e Haysing	F	W	Nov 8 1899	H- 1	37
Gresham Farrol I	Walter J	Ellen Reeves	F	W	Nov 13 1911	CH-11	16
Gresham Donald G	Homer	Vina King	M	W	Oct 2 1918	CH-13	18

Green, Elizabeth *D.O.D.: 04/07/1887*

BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 102 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 81
SEX: F CAUSE OF DEATH: Acute bronchitis
DATE FILED: 04/09/1887 MART.STAT.: Widow
PLACE OF DEATH: New Albany, Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: C. F. Cook, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION: Not Listed
BIRTHPLACE: New York
FATHER: Not Listed MOTHER: Not Listed

Green, George *D.O.D.: 08/05/1882*

BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 11 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 13
SEX: M CAUSE OF DEATH: Accidental drowning
DATE FILED: 08/05/1882 MART.STAT.: Child
PLACE OF DEATH: Not Listed
ATTENDING PHY: J. L. Stewart, M.D.
OCCUPATION:
BIRTHPLACE: Not Listed
FATHER: Not Listed MOTHER: Not Listed

Green, George M. *D.O.D.: 06.07/1887*

BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 104 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 32
SEX: M CAUSE OF DEATH: Burns from steam
DATE FILED: 06/08/1887 MART.STAT.: Married
PLACE OF DEATH: New Albany, Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: E. F. Easley, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION: R.R. engineer
BIRTHPLACE: Boston, Mass.
FATHER: Not Listed MOTHER: Not Listed

Green, H. *D.O.D.: 01/07/1889*

BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 133 RACE: Colored AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 65
SEX: M CAUSE OF DEATH: Paralysis
DATE FILED: 02/07/1889 MART.STAT.: Married
PLACE OF DEATH: Floyd Co., Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: W. A. Burney, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION: Laborer
BIRTHPLACE: New Albany, Indiana
FATHER: Not Listed MOTHER: Not Listed

Green, Harriet *D.O.D.: 11/26/1883*

BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 17 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 75
SEX: F CAUSE OF DEATH: Old age and hip disease
DATE FILED: 01/01/1883 MART.STAT.: Married
PLACE OF DEATH: Floyd Co., Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: W. L. Starr, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION:
BIRTHPLACE: Kentucky
FATHER: Not Listed MOTHER: Not Listed

Green, James *D.O.D.: 12/30/1882*

BOOK NO.: H1 PAGE NO.: 17 RACE: White AGE AT TIME OF DEATH: 76
SEX: M CAUSE OF DEATH: Old Age
DATE FILED: 01/01/1883 MART.STAT.: Married
PLACE OF DEATH: Floyd Co., Indiana
ATTENDING PHY: W. L. Starr, M.D., New Albany, Indiana
OCCUPATION:
BIRTHPLACE: Kentucky
FATHER: Not Listed MOTHER: Not Listed

Simon & Mary m 1832

children:

Elizzie B. McCarty
(named on deed) was she
married in 1850? not in census.
Children in Family Album -
Eva McCarty & Emmet McCarty

Catherine
1850 Census - did she die?
not on deeds

Elizabeth A.
Is this Alice named on
deeds?

Martha A.

1850 Census - did she die? or is this Alice? who married Geo. Butler.

Mary Jane b. 1842

Emma M. b. 1845 m. Ben F. Fulberson, sometime spelled Ferguson. Was she tormented by Capt. Cotter because she was married to a Union gunboat officer? (Fearful Times - page 59)

RUTH YOUNGKIN
1017 S. NEWTON #F
SPRINGFIELD, MO 65807

LOOK AT 1840, 1830 FOR NEIGHBORS, #

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS OF BRECKINRIDGE CO.,KY.

203-

LEWIS, THOMAS W.	BORN ca 1778	AGE 72	BORN VIRGINIA
LEWIS, MARY	1802	AGE 48	BORN KENTUCKY
LEWIS, DAVEY	1830	AGE 20	BORN KENTUCKY
LEWIS, HENRY	1833	AGE 17	BORN KENTUCKY
LEWIS, MARIA	1835	AGE 15	BORN KENTUCKY
LEWIS, LUCY	1836	AGE 14	BORN KENTUCKY
LEWIS, THOMAS	1838	AGE 12	BORN KENTUCKY

b ca 1778 — b ca 1802 — OTHER CHILDREN 'ON THEIR OWN' KIDS — SON GEORGE E.

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS OF MEADE CO.,KENTUCKY

#124-

LEWIS, THOMAS W.	b.ca 1779	AGE 81	BORN MARYLAND (NOTE ABOVE READS VA.)
LEWIS, POLLY	1799	AGE 61	BORN KENTUCKY

b ca 1779 — b ca 1799

BRECKINRIDGE CO., KY. DEED BOOK C PAGE 40, JULY 30, 1810. THOMAS LEWIS AND WIFE ANN OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTORS OF JOHN MAY DECEASED, DEED TO THOMAS GLASSCOCK OF BRECKINRIDGE CO., CONSIDERATION $100.00. 155 ACRES PART OF A 5,000 ACRE PATENT OF Wm. MAY AND CONVEYED TO THE 1st. PARTIES IN TRUST AND USE FOR BENEFIT OF HEIRS.

MAY

LEWIS BOOK

BRECKINRIDGE CO., DEED BOOK C, PAGE 46, AUG. 15, 1810. THOMAS LEWIS AND WIFE ANN OF VIRGINIA (EXTRX. OF JOHN MAY DEC'D.) DEED TO HENRY A. CLARK OF NELSON CO.,KY. CONSIDERATION $260.00, LAND CONT. 229 ACRES, ON THE WATERS OF ROUGH CREEK AND PART OF Wm. MAY'S 5,000 ACRE PATENT; AND THE SAME CONVEYED TO 1st. PARTIES IN TRUST AND FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF JOHN MAY DEC'D., AND SAID LAND RUNS IN A LINE OF GLASSCOCK.

THOMAS LEWIS 22L121 d 1819 NELSON CO.

DIFFERENT THOMAS LEWIS' ?

MEADE CO., KY. DEED BOOK C, PAGE 17, APRIL 6, 1836. THOMAS LEWIS OF BRECKINRIDGE CO., GIVEN DEED FROM Wm. C. BROWN, ALSO OF BRECKINRIDGE CO., CONSIDERATION $1,000.00, LAND IN MEADE CO., CONT. 250 ACRES, BEING THE SAME WHERE SAID BROWN LIVED LAST YR.; RUNS CORNER TO MILNER HAYNES, TO THOMPSON'S LINE; ALSO CONVEYS A 68 ACRE TIMBER TRACT IN LINE OF THOMPSON.

ANOTHER THOMAS LEWIS ?

POSSIBLE SON OF THOMAS 22L121 ?

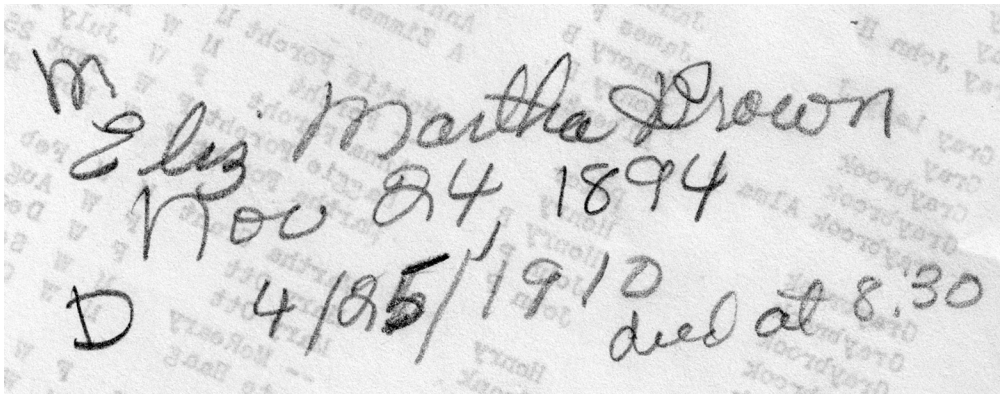
MEADE CO.,KY. DEED BOOK P, PAGE 400, MARCH 17, 1874. THE FOLLOWING DEED RESULT OF A SUIT OF J.C. BENNETT vs. THOMAS W. LEWIS'S HEIR'S.LAND SOLD 11-4-1872 FOR $200.00, J.C. BENNETT BECAME HIGHEST BIDDER.INDENTURE FROM: WILLIAM MAY AND WIFE LUCRETIA, DAVID J. LEWIS, SARAH A. MATTINGLY,MARY MATTINGLY, GEORGE E. LEWIS, AUGUSTINE LEWIS MARY J. GREEN AND HUSBAND GEORGE GREEN, CHILDREN OF MARIA STEWART DEC'D.,NAMELY ERMINE STEWART, SAMUEL STEWART, AND VITULA STEWART, RICHARD FULKERSON AND WIFE EMMA CATHERINE WHEATLEY, ELIZABETH McCARTY AND HUSBAND THOMAS, ALICE BUTLER AND HUS. GEORGE BUTLER ALL HEIRS OF THE LATE THOMAS LEWIS DEC'D., LOT 49 AND 50 IN TOWN OF

Green Jesse D	F V Emerson		July	15	1886	9	89
Green John A	W Koehler		Dec	1	1904	12	174
Green John	A V Nicholson	July 23 1891 W	Sept	17	1908	14	401
Green Joseph	Sally Scott		Nov	19	1859	5	146
Green Julia A	J Johnson		June	8	1846	3	49
Green Laura	John Woods		Nov	29	1904	12	174
Green Laura T	James Osborne		July	12	1900	11	336
Green Lee O	Hattie Dailey	May 10 1891 W	Nov	29	1913	17	136
Green Lena	A Schneider	Mar 28 1886 W	Nov	1	1906	13	476
Green Louisa	Louis Temple		Oct	25	1849	3	247
Green Lucretia	Robt Moore		May	11	1896	10	570
Green Magnolia F	Wm Mason		Jan	24	1897	10	637
Green Maia	Henry Felkins		Oct	25	1862	5	340
Green Margaret A	Joseph Main		Mar	6	1859	5	93
Green Margaret E	James Williams	Aprl 5 1854 W	Jan	16	1908	14	226
Green Mattie	Wm Matthews		July	16	1892	10	166
Green Mary D	John Hetch		Aug	3	1864	6	28
Green Mary	Henry Redman		Oct	25	1855	4	198
Green Mary	Chas Schan		Nov	15	1859	5	144
Green Mary A	R Thomas		Feb	23	1874	7	233
Green Mary	John Wood		Dec	22	1870	6	631
Green Mary	Frank Knavil		Nov	27	1877	7	519
Green Parmelia	James Scully		July	5	1852	3	435
Green Ruth A	H Schauberger	June 14 1893 W	June	14	1911	15	635
Green Sarah A	William Hill		June	24	1852	3	433
Green Sarah M	Geo Muir		Aprl	22	1852	3	415
Green Sarah M	Geo Muir		May	22	1852	3	410
Green Simeon	Helen Collins		Dec	1	1864	6	64
Green Stephen	B McCreary		Jan	15	1903	11	601
GreenSina	A Crabtee		Nov	11	1891	10	70
Green Sophia	James Sharp		Feb	2	1870	6	562
Green Sophia J	Sidney Seacat		Aug	6	1904	12	133
Green Tena	Henry Stemmle		Aug	24	1898	11	138
Green William S	Kate Ealy		Nov	21	1872	7	129
Green William B	L Sullivan		Jan	7	1866	6	191
Green William B	Mary York		June	8	1875	7	342
Green William B	Eliz Mulvaney		Dec	6	1869	6	548
Green William A	Anna Kerfuer		July	13	1892	10	164
Greenaway Alfred	Mary Barnett		Mar	1	1870	6	568
Greenaway Benjamin	Nannie Ellis		Sept	27	1901	11	478
Greenaway Clarence	Lydia McFall		May	4	1893	10	267
Greenaway Edgar A	Lulu Thacker	Dec 9 1882 W	Aprl	9	1907	13	602
Greenaway Homer T	C Sowle		May	15	1902	11	533
Greenaway James B	Mary Greenaway	Aprl 20 1847 W	May	6	1914	17	247
Greenaway James B	Sarah Slider		Nov	16	1873	7	214
Greenaway LillieM	A H Largent		Mar	14	1900	11	288
Greenaway Mary E	J Greenaway	about 1856 W	May	6	1914	17	247
Greenaway Martha	John Gutmann		Aprl	30	1895	10	466

Floyd Co Ind

B I R T H R E C O R D

CHILD'S NAME	FATHER'S GIVEN NAME	MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME	M	COLOR	DATE OF BIRTH	BOOK	PAGE
		- - G - -					
Graves Daisy	Bud	Mollie Hogan	F	C	Mar -r 1892	CH- 5	5
Graves Nellie	Henry	Belle Thomas	F	C	Jan 24 1901	H- 2	11
Graves	Henry	Belle Scisole	M	C	Sept 5 1896	H- 1	9
Gravis	Silas F	E Gardner	M	W	Sept 2 1882	CH- 1	8
Graves	Silas	Mary Buyler	M	W	May 8 1891	CH- 4	30
Graves Nellie	Henery	Belle Thomas	F	C	Jan 24 1901	CH- 7	25
Gravier Annette M	Chester	Mary Lung	F	W	May 9 1920	CH-13	84
Gravier Carl W	Chester	Mary Lung	M	W	Mar 3 1918	CH-12	125
Gravies Harry E	Chester	Mary Lung	M	W	Aprl 16 1915	CH-12	18
Gray	Thomas J	Flora Evans	F	W	Mar 25 1901	CH- 6	42
Gray	Thos J	Flora Evans	F	W	Nov 5 1895	CH- 6	30
Gray	Thomas J	Flora Evans	F	W	Mar 25 1901	CH- 7	27
Gray	Thos	Flora Evans	F	W	mar 25 1901	H- 2	13
Gray	Thos	Flora Evans	F	W	Oct 5 1896	H- 1	11
Gray John H	John	-- Logg	M	W	July 16 1886	CH- 2	16
Gray Lady J	James F	Lina L Harris	F	W	Aug 5 1911	CH-11	7
Gray	James F	Sina L Harris	F	W	Feb 5 1913	CH-11	54
Graybrook	Henery B	Anna Forcht	M	W	Aug 27 1899	CH- 7	14
Graybrook	Henry B	Annie Forcht	M	W	July 6 1893	CH- 5	27
Graybrook Alma E	Albert	A Zimmerman	F	W	Nov 10 1909	H- 5	17
Graybrook	Peter	Mattie Forcht	M	W	July 9 1886	CH- 2	16
Graybrook	Henry	-- Forcht	M	W	Aug 27 1899	H- 1	35
Graybrook	Henry B	Anna Forcht	F	W	July 17 1897	CH- 6	38
Graybrook	John P	Maggie Forcht	F	W	Sept 25 1887	CH- 2	36
Graybrook	John P	Martha Forcht	F	W	Nov 29 1894	CH- 5	36
Graybrook Albert	Henry	Martha Grant	M	W	Feb 13 1895	CH- 6	9
Green Mary E	Frank	Mary Ott	F	W	Aug 15 1904	CH- 8	7
Green	Frank	Mary Ott	F	W	Dec 15 1901	CH- 7	33
Green	Stephen	-- McReary	M	W	Sept 1 1903	H- 2	46
Green	Geo	Kate Haag	M	W	Oct 16 1885	CH- 2	1
Green	Steven	-- McCreary	F	W	Jan 6 1906	H- 3	33
Green Walter	Lee	Hettie Daley	M	W	Aug 28 1915	CH-12	32
Green Aubrey E	Lee O	Hattie Dailey	F	W	May 12 1919	CH-13	46
Green Wm F	Wm A	Anna Haefner	M	W	Nov 29 1896	CH- 6	31
Green Helen	Steven	B MC Creasy	F	W	Jan 6 1906	CH- 8	14
Green	Gus	-- Taylor	F	W	Aprl 19 1901	H- 2	14
Green Wm F	W A	Anna Kaefner	M	W	Nov 29 1896	H- 1	13
Green Geo A	W A	Anna Kiefner	M	W	Oct 11 1899	CH- 7	15


Mrs. Martha Brown
Nov 24 1894
D 4/25/1910 died at 8.30

Greenaway Ruthie	Arthur Rice				June	5 1873	7	173
Greenaway Sarah	Liggen Mayes				Oct	19 1875	7	369
Greenewald Carl W	M Rawlinson	May	15 1891	W	Aprl	5 1914	17	231
Greene Alma B	Edgar Anderson				Jan	2 1895	10	437
Greene Daisy O	John Sago				Oct	9 1889	9	446
Greene Eunice	E Stocksdale				Sept	3 1881	8	246
Greene Ella	Wm Bateman				July	30 1894	10	392
Greene Frank C	Anna Hedden				Aprl	10 1884	8	514
Greene Ida	Hugh Sterrett				May	1 1884	8	520
Greene Inis	L Hubland	Feb	1 1884	W	Feb	7 1907	13	546
Greene John O	Lizzie Adams				Feb	21 1862	5	296
Greene Laura	H Newland				July	17 1885	8	627
Greene Mary B	Edward Biel				Nov	12 1901	11	491
Greene Mary J	Moses Doyle				Feb	11 1902	11	513
Greene Mary J	A P Ferrell	Feb	9 1894	W	Feb	5 1916	18	107
Greene Olive	Chas Finch				July	30 1891	10	25
Greene Peter T	A Wilcoxson				Oct	26 1865	6	167
Greene Sarah E	Geo Volz				Oct	5 1902	11	572
Greene William B	M Holland				Feb	12 1884	8	501
Greene William A	A Troncin				Sept	26 1893	10	313
Greenleaf Hannibal	Barb Bouvier	Jan	25 1846	W	Sept	27 1920	20	590
Greenley Annie E	Geo W Carter				Feb	19 1878	7	534
Greenley Mary E	John Edmonds				Oct	2 1856	4	287
Greenly William	V Lytte				Sept	20 1866	6	261
Greennagle Lillie	John Brown				Oct	3 1897	11	53
Greeno Ella R	Louis Walker				June	4 1889	9	409
Greer Eliza	Frank Rooster				Oct	23 1856	4	294
Greer Irene	M Ricketts				Sept	29 1888	9	335
Greer Jesse	Jane Lee				Aug	8 1848	3	148
Greer Lydia M	John Williams				Aprl	14 1896	10	563
Greer Olive	Geo Rumsey				Jan	23 1890	9	482
Greer Olive	Wm Norris				June	21 1897	11	26
Greenup George H	Susan Piatts				July	10 1899	11	223
Greenwald Barb	Wm Kaler				May	11 1858	5	30
Greenwall Eliz	Joseph Ginder				Nov	15 1881	8	273
Greenwalt Frank	Barb Fatter				Mar	29 1864	5	466
Greenwell Elias	Melvina Lowe				Aprl	26 1847	3	85
Greenwell Joseph	Mary Richardson	Nov	-- 1894	W	----------		18	154
Greenwood Charles	L Chamberlain				Sept	27 1883	8	458
Greenwood Edward C	Eliz Duvall				Dec	31 1871	7	60
Greenwood Emma	Geo McCulloch				June	3 1880	8	131
Greenwood Edith A	Edwin Marsh				Nov	5 1861	5	279
Greenwood George P	Mary Hilgert				Mar	11 1854	4	52
Greenwood Grace	M Mitchell				June	18 1874	7	263
Greenwood William J	Julia Hardia				Dec	25 1856	4	309
Greenwood Julia M	Basil Holmes	July	5 1889	W	June	23 1910	15	306
Gregg Blanche M	Frank Baker				Aug	28 1899	11	236
Gregg Clara V	Shelby Lidikay				Nov	25 1870	6	615

Gray Susan	Calvin Banks					Aprl	4	1878	7 546
Graybrook Wilhelmina,	Mathias Wolfe					Dec	3	1885	9 30
Gray William K	Mary Fenwick					Jan	1	1874	7 225
Gray William	Mary Gilligan					Nov	16	1874	7 299
Gray William J	Francis Baird	Mar	4	1881	W	Sept	7	1909	15 63
Gray William E	F Stolzer	Mar	26	1890	W	Dec	25	1912	16 485
Grean Kate	John Lames					Aug	2	1900	11 342
Greely Harry	Mattie Young					Sept	22	1903	12 36
Greely Mary Ann	Alonzo Miller					Sept	4	1874	7 275
Green Addie	Henry Voight	May	9	1888	W	Mar	18	1907	13 573
Green Alexander	Sally Cirkling					Sept	15	1891	10 46
Green Allen	Carrie Russell					May	29	1900	11 317
Green Amos	Hettie Wilcox					Aug	17	1901	11 466
Green Ann P H	Geo Simon					Oct	6	1863	5 414
Green Anicilla	Alex Pell					Jan	8	1852	3 391
Green Belle	John Davis					Mar	11	1885	8 598
Green Carrie	James Johnson	June	17	1883	C	Feb	21	1920	20 287
Green Charles	Mary Sipes					May	28	1867	6 330
Green Charles F	Josephine Herb					Aug	28	1900	11 351
Green Cordelia A	Ed Moser	Sept	23	1883	W	Sept	2	1914	17 346
Green Cyrus B	Ella Mack					July	12	1870	6 594
Green Dorinda	Ed Mansfield					Dec	12	1887	9 253
Green Edward F	Ella Schneider	Mar	14	1888	W	Oct	4	1908	14 412
Green Elizabeth	John Korb					Aprl	6	1863	5 375
Green Elizabeth	A Townsend					Apl	30	1848	3 144
Green Elizabeth S	Levi Mann					May	25	1862	5 309
Green Ernst	Maria Goebel					May	7	1878	7 552
Green Fannie J	Emanuel Ringler					Oct	22	1890	9 574
Green Frank W	Jessie Town					June	10	1896	10 578
Green Frank M	C Cookindorffer	Aprl	25	1892	W	Aug	16	1919	20 44
Green Frank	Mary Ctt					Oct	24	1899	11 256
Green Fredericke	Martin Bumb					Aprl	11	1898	11 102
Green Fred Chas	Flora Elliott	Dec	21	1891	W	Mar	18	1916	18 136
Green George	Mariah Wilson					Oct	19	1871	7 34
Green George	Violet Sanders					Aug	29	1872	7 110
Green George	Sina Taylor					June	6	1888	9 303
Green George	Delilah Williams					Aprl	15	1878	7 548
Green George	R Rothenburg	Jan	27	1843	W	Nov	27	1912	16 458
Green Geo J	M Baumgartel					Nov	24	1904	12 171
Green George	Martha Brown					Nov	24	1894	10 426
Green Hiram	Sarah Norris					July	24	1868	6 429
Green Jacob	J Cromwell					Oct	24	1893	10 324
Green Jacob	Eliz Petre					Jan	18	1876	7 391
Green James E	J Chastian					Dec	28	1887	9 260
Green James M	Alta Mosier					Nov	20	1886	9 136
Green James	H Goodman					Nov	23	1856	4 300
Green James B	Anneta Jenkins	Aprl	1	1885	W	June	30	1911	15 659
Green Jennie	Chas Roselle					Nov	16	1871	7 45

? Eliz. M.

listed in 1910 census as Eliz M.

Year 1850 **1850-1860 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES**

(For those who use the Calendar Method of keeping research notes)

Date of Search May 1987

Legibility of Record: ☐ Good ☒ Poor

Original Copy ☐
Extract Copy ☐
Microfilm Copy ☒
Printed Copy ☐

Search No. _____
Enclosure No. _____
Call No. _____

Notes: Roll #112

Place of Enumeration: Jefferson Co., KY (Louisville, 4th Dist., 8th Ward

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value-Real Estate	Value-Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in yr.	School in year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remark
414	451	529	Simon P. LEWIS	40	M		Cabt. [?] maker			VA				11 Sep	
			Maria P.	34	F					KY					
			Catharine "	18	F					"		✓			
			Mary J. "	11	F					"		✓			TOLD MY MARY JANE b. 1842
			Elizabeth "	9	F					"		✓			
			Emma "	6	F					"		✓			
			Martha A. "	4	F					"					
			Helen PARKER	18	F					[?]					

[incidentally, the name is indeed LEWIS - witness the "L" in "Louisville" at top of pg.]

7/87 DON'T GIVE UP ON THIS — MAYBE CENSUS MAN GUESSED ? BE WAS stupid

PARKER SURNAME

Maybe Ben Greene (b. 1802) w/ Eunice Parker Wife were neighbors with Simon P. Lewis? Check Parkers — See DRIG Census Sheets

Year 1850 **1850-1860 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES**

Date of Search May 1987

Legibility of Record: [X] Good [ ] Poor

Original Copy [ ]
Extract Copy [ ]
Microfilm Copy [X]
Printed Copy [ ]

(For those who use the Calendar Method of keeping research notes)

Search No. _____

Enclosure No. [illegible]

Call No. _____

Notes:

Roll #113

Place of Enumeration: Nelson Co., KY (Dist. 2)

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value-Real Estate	Value-Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in yr.	School in year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
358	~~288~~ 288	~~288~~ 288	Simeon LEWIS	65	M		Farmer	2893.		KY				21 Aug.	

STUART / LEWIS / COOMES

Sarah STUART (or STEWART) was born 19 Oct 1757 (tombstone) in Maryland, probably St. Marys county. She was married during the late 1770's, probably to a William LEWIS, and had a number of children by him, including one Thomas W. LEWIS, born about 1778. But William LEWIS died and Sarah Stuart LEWIS then married an Ignatius COOMES (COOMBS). She died 5 May 1850 (tombstone) and is buried, next to her second husband, Ignatius, in the Southwest corner of the cemetery of St.Romuald Catholic church in Hardinsburg, Breckinridge County, Kentucky.

Ignatius COOMES (COOMBS) was born 28 Oct 1767 (tombstone) in MD (St. Marys county ?) and died 25 Mar 1851 in Hardinsburg, Kentucky and is buried next to his wife at St.Romualds'. An excellent book, The Jesuit Missions of St. Mary's Co. (MD) by Edwin Warfield Beitzell, 1976, contained numerous COOMES family references, but not this branch.

Ignatius COOMES and wife Sarah had several children, among them: Linus COOMES, b. 1792, who became a priest; Walter S., b.1794, who also became a priest; and Francis Xavier, b. 1796. Ignatius and family joined many Catholics from Maryland in migrating to the new land of Kentucky, supposedly stopping in Loudoun county, VA. and probably in Surry county, North Carolina, before ending up in the Axtel neighborhood, near Tuels creek in Breckinridge county, Kentucky. They seemed to have followed a famous migration trail down the Valley of Virginia and then into Kentucky. A good reference is Marylanders to Kentucky 1775-1825 by Harry C. Penden,Jr.1991. Ignatius and family apparently became affiliated with St. Romualds Catholic church in Hardinsburg, Kentucky, since they were buried there. I will leave further discussion of the prominent COOMES Family to those more qualified than I and will briefly continue with the LEWIS family.

Thomas W. LEWIS, born ca 1778 (VA or MD), and keeping his birth name, apparently migrated to Kentucky with his mother and step-father, Ignatius.
Thomas had 15 children by two wives, among them a Simon P. LEWIS, born ca 1810, supposedly in VA. Simon seems to have married 28 Oct 1832 in Jefferson Co., KY. to Maria P. BROWN (born ca 1816). They had a daughter, Mary Jane LEWIS was born 10 Jul 1842 and she married 7 Jul 1859 in Hawesville, Hancock Co., KY to a George Kernard GREENE (see wedding photo). George was born 16 Nov 1836, maybe in Indiana and he served during the Civil War in the Kentucky Cavalry, CSA.

Mary Jane and George had a daughter, Daisy Boyd GREENE, born 17 Nov 1871 in Hardinsburg, KY. who married a John Wesley PILAND (Born 27 Jun 1871). From Louisville, they moved to Dexter and Poplar Bluff, MO. and Arkansas before moving to Willow Springs, Mo. 2 daughters
1. Ernie b. Louisville Ky Apr 19, 1894
m. Joseph H Doering
2. Ruth Armstead m. Adolph Sass
b Oct 3, 1897

HUSBAND THOMAS (First) W (Middle) LEWIS, SR. (Last)

Born 1778c Where Md.
Died 1867c Where KY
Burial Where
Father WILLIAM LEWIS Mother's Maiden Name SARAH STUART (STEWART)
Married Where
(2ND MARRIAGE TO MARY (POLLY) MATTINGLY) b. KY

WIFE ANN

Born 25 OCTOBER 1785 Where
Died 20 OCTOBER 1823 Where Mt. Carmel Axtel KY
Burial Where ST. ROMUALD'S CEMETARY, BRECKINRIDGE Co, KY
Father Mother's Maiden Name

Male or Female		CHILDREN (in order of birth) (For marriages see same number at bottom of page)	BORN Day	Mo.	Yr.	PLACE OF BIRTH	DIED Day	Mo.	Yr.
F	1	CATHERINE			1808c	Va.			
M	2	SIMON P.			1810	Va			
F	3	MARY			1812	Va.			
F	4	SARAH (SALLY) ANN	8	APR.	1814	BRECKINRIDGE Co, KY	12	FEB.	1888
M	5	JOHN	12	MAR	1815	KY	30	JUNE	1883
M	6	SEBASTIAN C.			1821	KY			
M	7	AUGUSTINE			1823	KY			
		CHILDREN OF 2ND MARRIAGE TO POLLY MATTINGLY							
M	8	GEORGE E.			1927	KY	10	JULY	1915
F	9	NANCY			1826c	KY			
F	10	LUCRETIA			1828	KY	18	OCT.	1877
M	11	DAVID J.	18	JUNE	1830	KY	24	FEB.	1874
M	12	JAMES HENRY			1833	KY			
F	13	MARIAH (MINERVA?)			1835	KY			
F	14	LUCY			1836	KY			
M	15	THOMAS W., JR.	8	FEB	1836	KY	7	NOV.	1912

MARRIAGES OF ABOVE CHILDREN

	(DATE)	(NAME OF SPOUSE)
1		ARTHUR WHEATLEY
2	1835c	MARIA P. —
3		CHARLES MATTINGLY
4		THOMAS A. MATTINGLY
5		
6		SARAH E. —
7	M-2 13 OCT 1852.	M-1 MARIA SIMPSON (OR SIMMS) - 1810 - 13 AUG 1852 M-2 SARAH O. PRIEST (2ND M) - WIDOW OF FLEMING
8		ELIZABETH McGARY
9		JAMES VESSELS
10		WILLIAM MAY
11		ELIZABETH E.
12		NANCY J.
13.	28 NOV. 1857	EDWARD STUART (HIS 2ND M)
14.	13 FEB 1859	JOHN M. BROWN
15.		1. MARY J. DEAN? 2. ISABELLA —

Source of information shown on this family record:

Children of Thomas W Lewis

Indiana 1850, Knox Co. (177)

W Keatley, Arthur 45, farmer b. Ky
, Catherine, 42 b. Va - this is Catherine Lewis, d. of Thomas W.
, Mary 20 b. Ky
, Henry ? 18 "
, Julia? m 16 "
, Mary 14 "
, Nancy 12 "
, Leonard 14 "
, Thomas 8 "
, George 5 "
, Arthur 1 "

Arthur in Ky 1830, Breckenridge Co. (048)
1M (20-30); 2F (<10), 1F (20-30)
not listed Ky 1840.

← suggests a 2nd m for Arthur around 1837.

Ky 1840 Jefferson Co. - Louisville (029)
Simon P. Lewis 5M (20-30), 2M (30-40); 2F (<5), 1F (15-20), 1F (20-30)

Ky 1850 Jefferson Co., Ky - 4th Dist, 8th Ward Louisville (414)
Lewis, Simon P., 40, pattern maker, b. Va
, Maria P, 34, b. Ky
ch. Catherine (18), Mary J. (11), Elizabeth (9), Emma (6), Martha A. (4) - all b. Ky + Helen Pickles (18) b. Louisiana.

Ky 1850, Breckenridge Co.
Mattingly, Charles, 39, farmer, b. Ky
, Mary, 39 b. Va - this is Mary Lewis, d. of Thomas W.
ch. Wm J. (19), John H., Lewis H., Mary A., George T., Felix F. (5).

Ky 1870, Breckinridge Co. (051)
Mattingly, Charles, 58, farmer, b. Ky
, Mary, 58 Va
, Felix, 24 Ky
adjacent listing is George W Whatley b. Ky + family

Ky 1860, Breckinridge Co. (52)
D.J. Lewis, 30, farmer b. Ky
James H., 26 " "
Nancy J., 22 domestic " - this wife James H. see next page
next listing: Thomas Lewis, 23 b. Ky, farm hand and Marcus L. Lewis "/12
(note John Lewis 48 and George E on on p. 55)

Breckinridge Co., Ky Cemeteries - Fisher Club
Francis X Coomes b. 24 July 1796, d. 24 July 1868; wife Julia Ann
d. 26 Aug 1867 - 62yr 7m 10 days

The above data shows Ignatius and Sarah in Va by 1796 (Thompson's book on the History of Breckinridge Co. says Sarah in 1800, but this shows the married Ignatius earlier — prob around 1790-1792.

Breckinridge Co. Tax Lists shows Ignatius, Joshua & Henry Coomes in 1813-1816.
Henry & Ignatius, 1817, joined by Walter in 1819. In 1820, Henry, Ignatius, Walter S. and Francis X, 1821-1822. Ignatius, Henry, & Francis — further listings not checked.
(1819 Ignatius with 2M>21, otherwise all listings from 1816-1822 1M>21 for each.

Ky 1860, Breckinridge Co - Dist. 1 (26)
Thomas C. Jones, 53, b. Va
Mary " , 47 + family
Cassandra Combs, 70, b. Va
↳ data consistent with Winifred Coomes (093)
data of 1850, & suggests Cassandra either re-married or was wrongly listed as a Blanford.

Ky
— In 1850, Meade Co, Ky: Thomas C. Jones, 41, b Va
Blackwood
Mary 33, b. Ky
and family - one son named Joshua - suggests that Cassandra living with them in 1860 is Mary's mother and she is widow of Joshua

Ky 1860, Breckinridge Co., Dist 2 (48)
Samuel Bland, 54
Sarah , 56 + family - one son named Henry
Winney A. Coomes, 81, b. Ky - cannot read/write (note: 1850 says b. Md, prob. correct)

daughters of Benedict Jarboe

(52) F.X. Coomes, 66, b. Va
Juliette 57 b. Md + children + Samuel Bland, Jr living with family

(82) P.A. Coombs, 44, b. Ky, Blacksmith - living with Haden Burgess & family
(this is Pius A.)

Cassandra not found in 1820 Ky Breckinridge Co Census, nor was James Blanford.
(James not in 1860 Breckinridge either)

Ky 1930, Breckinridge Co.
(69) Francis X. Coomes 1M(30-40), 1M(60-70); 2F(<5), 1F(20-30) (wife's father?)
(69) Ignatius Coomes 1M(10-15), 1M(50-60); 1F(15-20), 1F(30-40), 1F(60-70)
(71) Henry Coomes 1M(<5), 1M(15-20), 1M(50-60); 1F(10-15), 1F(20-30), 1F(40-50)
↳ Ky 1840, Breckinridge Co. (432) Francis X. Coomes 1M(<5), 1M(5-10), 1M(40-50); 2F(<5), 1F(5-10), 2F(10-15), 1F(30-40)
(453) Henry Coomes 1M(10-15), 2M(60-70); 1F(<5), 1F(20-30), 1F(50-60), 1F(70-80) - Ignatius & Sarah

Md. 1790, St. Marys Co.
Combs, Ignatius 1M >16, 0F
, William 3M >16, 1<16, 2F

Will Index - St. Marys Co.
John Lewis 1754 TA 1 313
John Stewart Sept 1738 TA 1 82.

Ignatius and Henry Coomes - first appearance in Breckinridge Co. is 1813 Tax list
In Ky 1790 - no Coomes families, 1800, 1810 - Breckinridge Co
Ky 1800, Nelson Co. listed Enoch, Leonard, and Richard Coomes
Ky 1820, Nelson Co. " Ignatius (198), Charles (193), Enoch (198), Francis (205), Richard (205), Walter (181) and William (198) Coomes (Wm, Walter, Francis >45; Ignatius (26-45)
in 1810 Gn. ← Ky 1820, Breckinridge Co. Ignatius (245) 1M (<10), 2M (16-26); 1M (>45); 2F (<10), 1F (26-45), 1F (>45)
Henry 100001; 20010
Breckinridge Co Wills (LDS 422129)

p. 134 Henry Coomes. Written 25 July 1844, probate 19 Aug 1844. Wife: unnamed, children: un-named. Executors: Francis, Test. Ignatius Coomes and Elias Rhodes.

p 183 Ignatius Coomes written 10 Feb 1846. Son Francis Coomes. Refers to sale of land on 10 Feb 1846 to make certain sale will occur. Executor. John Colbon.

Roman Catholic Cemetaries in Breckinridge and Meade Counties (LPL)
St. Ronauld's Cemetary
Sarah Stewart Lewis, wife of Ignatius Coomes. b. 29 Oct 1757, d. 5 May 1850
Ignatius Coomes, b. 28 Oct 1767, d. 25 Mar 1851

Ky 1850, Breckinridge Co.
(053) Francis X. Coomes, 53, b. Va, wife Juliet A, 45, b. Md. and children - all b. Ky
listed with Francis was Ignatius Coomes, 79, farmer, b. Md.
(093) Pius A. Coomes, 35, b. Ky
(093) Winifred A. Coomes, 67, b Md. (This is sister of Thomas W. Lewis who m Henry Coomes)
James Blandford, 48. farmer, b. Ky
Cassandra " (58) b. Va - possibly Cassandra Lewis Coomes, sister of Winifred who m Joshua Coomes, Henry's brother. Age is not in agreement with Pioneer Lewis Fam
and a Jacob family, all b. Ky
Joshua d. by 1817. Cass. supposedly b. 1780c

Ky 1840, Breckinridge Co.
Blanford, George - 210001-100010 (Hardinsburg (458)
(422) Blanford, John P. IM (70-80) - 01010100 1 (60-70)
Blanford, James 100002 - 0200001 (30-40) (40-50)
In 1830 only John P listed Breckinridge Co

Ky Hist. Soc. Breckinridge Co, Ky Cemeteries V 1 Hinton & Pate. Breckinridge Co Hist. Soc. 1991

?ch. of Thomas W. Lewis, Sr.

Nancy A. b. 31 Jan 1826 d. 21 June 1897

Lucy (m. John H Brown) b. 12 May 1838, d. 4 Feb 1916

Cisley m John Lewis. Cisley b. 26 Sept 1819 d. 28 Mar 1881

Nancy J m James Henry Lewis. Nancy b. 12 Nov 1837, d. 30 May 1880 (This ref. from Roman Catholic Cemeteries of Breckinridge & Meade Co. Ky - KHist Soc.)

John Lewis who m. Nancy Mattingly b 31 Mar 1801, d. 9 Jan 1875
(m Nancy 24 Nov 1830 - Nancy b. 1806c)

Ky 1860

(671) Felix 41, farmer, b. Ky. Nancy, 43, b. Ky. Francis S (12), Robert W. (9), Thomas C. (7), Alfred H. (6) Eli (4), James (2) - all b. Ky, but James - b. Ind

living with Felix: William R. Lewis 79, b. Md., Theresa, 68. b Md.. In 1870 census Felix was 52, carpenter.

(671) John, 59, b. Va, Nancy, 54. b. Ky. Sarah J. (21), Marcella (19) - m within yr, John M (10), D M (17), Amelia (14) all b. Ky

(672) Augustine, 35, b. Ky, Sarah, 44, b. Va. William (6), Sarah E. (4) - both b. Ky + Lucy McCoy, b Va (Sarah's mother) (2nd)

Sept 1860 – (673) Isaac, 56, farmer/carpenter, b. Ky (1870 says Va), Lucinda, 48, b. Ky. Malinda (18) - m within yr, Jefferson (16), Pius (15), George (13), Elizabeth (11), Clifton (4) - all b. Ky.

a second sitting for Isaac (627) taken 26 Aug 1860 gave Isaac 50, Lucinda, 40. Jefferson (12), Pius (13), George (12), Elizabeth (8), Clifton (5) - all b. Ky, Richard and Matilda Jarboe living with family as laborer + servant. Not shown (673)

(568) George E., 32, farmer, b. Ky, Elizabeth, 34. b. Ky Nancy A. (10), Mary A. (6), Mona H. (5), George Ann (3) and John Lewis, 48, carpenter (brother b. 1812 c), b. Ky

unmarried – is this John, son of Thomas W.? grouping strongly suggests – if so he's unmarried

(594) Susan, 16 living with J.R Mattingly + Ellenora (prob. d of William R. Lewis)

(604) William R., 26, farmer, b. Ky. Mary, 24

Ky 1870, Breckinridge Co.

(173) Martha, 50, washer/cooker, b. Ky. Isaac (20), John (12)

(100) Augustine, 46. farmer b. Ky. Sally, 54 b. Va. John W. (17), Sarah E. (15), Lucy M. (9) all b. Ky

(137) John, 69, b. Va. Nancy, 64, b. Ky. John (21), Robina (9) - both b. Ky

(79) William, 47, farmer, b. Ky, Margaret, 33 b. Ky 4 children

(100) Thomas 32, farmer, b. Ky, Mary J., 26, b. Ky. Mary E (4), Vitilla (2) both b. Ky and Jack Dan, 30 b. Ky (in 1860 listed (607) as 22, b. Ky. In 1880 listed as 42 b. Ky with father b. Va, mother b. Ky. In 1900 listed as b Nov 1840, age 59 m 35 yrs. wife Mary J., 56, b. Sept 1843. (Thomas listed f + m b. Ky)

(75-80) George, 43 farmer, b Ky, Elizabeth, 44, b. Ky ch Apolina, Adeline, Hattie, Geo A., Marcline, etc.

(93) Felix, 52, carpenter, b. Ky – no family listed

(94) David, 40, farmer, b. Ky, Elizabeth, 25, b. Ky, James, 1, b. Ky (adj to J Mattingly, 36+ Caroline + Emeline, 29)

Ky 1880, Breckinridge Co.

(9) James H., 47, b. Ky f b. Va m. b. Ky and ch Marcus 20, Jesse 17, Amanda S. 14 (wife Nancy J. d. early 1880)

adj Thomas W. → Nancy Vessell, 50, b. Ky m+f b. Ky living with C.T. Lewis + family

Thomas W., 42, b. Ky f. b. Va. m b. Ky, Isabella, 37 (wife), daughter Elizabeth 14

same ? as → (74) Nancy Lewis, 74, b. Ky, m+f b. Ky living with son Richard W. Lewis, 46 and wife Mary L., 45.

(167) George E., 53, farmer, Elizabeth, 56 wife. Both b. Ky and both m+f b. Ky

(167) Augustine, 60, farmer, watchmaker, b. Ky, m+f b. Va, Elizabeth, 57 (wife) b. Ky m+f b. Ky

(LPL) - Meade Co., Ky Cemeteries V II Rita Addison Thompson, 1978, Ancestral Trails Hist. Soc.

John Lewis b. 12 Mar 1815, d. 30 June 1883 (I think this is John, son of Thomas W.

d. certificate 16335 George E Lewis d. 10 July 1915 (p. 33)

(LPL) Ky Births, Deaths, Marriages 1852 — Breckinridge Co. (roll 994029)
Maria Lewis d. 13 Aug. 1852, 42 yrs old Place of b. not known (Note: prob. Augustine's wife
Lucretia May, d. 18 Oct 1877 of meningitis, age 49, d. of Thomas and Polly Lewis (both b. Ky)
Gertrude Vessels d. 6 May 1874 typhoid fever. d. of David Lewis.
Filson Club Roman Catholic Cemeteries of Breckenridge + Meade Co Ky, Daniel Lynn Bohn 197.
Mary Lou Lewis b. 7 Mar 1835 d. 27 June 1883, wife of William R. (Jr.)
Isabella Lewis b. 1842 d. 1924
Cicily Lewis b. 26 Sept 1819, d. 28 Mar 1881 wife of John (don't know which John this is

Breckinridge Co, Ky Census Data - Lewis Families

Ky 1850

(060) Augustine, 27, b. Ky, farmer. Maria, 38, b. Ky. (living next to Samuel May, 51, b. Ky
(052) George E., 23, b. Ky, farmer. Elizabeth, 27, b. Ky (In 1870: George 43 + Elizabeth 44, both b. Ky)
(052) John, 49, b. Va, farmer. Ann, 44, b. Ky. ch. Wm R (16), Terrecia A (14), Sara J (11), Marcellina (10) and Mariah (7), Pamelia (5), John (2)
(096) Joseph D (D?), 34, b. Ky, carpenter. Melissa J, 22, b Ky - living with ch in boarding house.
(096) Sebastian C., 29, b. Ky, Constable. Sara E., 21, b. Ky - eldest ch. 2.
(104) Felix K., 33, farmer, b. Ky. Nancy, 33, ch Susan (2), Vincent 4/12 b. Ky
(104) William R, 68, b. Md, farmer, Tirsa (Teresa?), 57, b Md ch Catherine (17), Sarah (11), Susan (7) all b. Ky
↳ Susan Wheatley + family living adj. listing (Susan widow of Thomas Wheatley or sister of William R.?)
(In Meade Co 1850 (183) is John, 26, b. Va wife Nancy, 26 = adj to Ann, 57, b. Va)
(060) Matilda, 8 b. Ky - living with Richard and Sarah Alvey
(059) Ellen, 15, b. Ky " " Elias and Terrecia Mattingly
(105) Elizabeth A., 13, " " Richard Burdett, blacksmith, and family
(122) Henry, 48, b Pa, laborer

Comments: John (052) living next to John Mattingly, 69, b. Va and wife Sarah, 62, b. Va. George E. (052) living next to Charles Mattingly, 39 and wife Mary, 39. (Rebecca Mary is sister of George E.). Thomas A. Mattingly is son of John + Sarah. Thomas m. Sarah (Sally) Lewis.

Ky 1860, Breckinridge Co.
(56) William May 33, farmer b. Ky, Lucretia, 31, b. Ky + ch. Samuel S or D. (Lucretia is d. of Thomas W Lewis
(living near John Lewis 48, carpenter, + George E Lewis + fam

Marriages - Various Lewises - mainly ch. of Thomas W.

Mobile, Al Library. Ky Marriages. Ky Vital Records, Series I, V.14, Frances T. Ingmire 1983

Edward Stuart of Meade Co., Ky, age 27 (2nd marriage), b. Md. m 28 Nov 1857 to Minerva Lewis of Breckinridge Co., age 22 (1st marriage) b. Breckinridge Co.

* Augustine Lewis, age 30, widower, m 15 Oct 1853 to Sarah B. Prewit, 34, widow, b. Va

LDS IGI

George Lewis m Elizabeth Mc Gary and had a daughter, Mary Ann b. 1852 Breckinridge Co.

* Louisville Public Library (LPL) Ky Births, Deaths, Marriages 1852 - Breckinridge Co. (microfilm 994029)

Date of Augustine Lewis marriage shown as 13 Oct 1852 and bride shown as Sarah B. Parrish. Note 1850 Census shows (50) Fleming Prewit 33, b. Ky, Sarah Prewit 32, b. Va

Same source - marriages based upon children born to them:

Augustine Lewis - Mariah Simpson (IGI says Mariah Simms) - ch. b. 1852

Henry Lewis - Elizabeth Ann Kenick - ch b. 1856

This source also shows

John Lewis m Nancy Wheatley - ch. b. 18 Nov 1852 listed here - wrong

Felix Lewis m Nancy Wheatley - ch b 22 - 1853 (Thomas C. Lewis)

Note: Ky 1860, Breckinridge Co. shows a Thomas C. Lewis as son of Felix.

John Lewis m. Nancy Mattingly.

Miss. at Genealogy

New Albany, Ind. Library

Meade Co, Ky Records V II Marriages, Wathen & Kennedy Miller, Ancestral Trails, 1988: Lucy Lewis (with consent) m John H. Brown 13 Feb 1859 by Patrick MacNicholas

Death Records

Library of Congress: Breckinridge Co. Cemeteries V.1 Ed. V.C. Hinton and S.B. Pile, Breckinridge Co. Historical Soc. 1991.

** Thomas W. Lewis b. 1837 d. 1913; daughter: Elizabeth, b. 1866, d. 1885

David J. Lewis b. 18 June 1830, d. 24 Feb 1874

(John Lewis b. 31 Mar 1801, d. 9 Jan 1875 - uncertain who this is - possibly

*** son of John Lewis of Breckinridge Co., will prob. 21 Feb 1814 who m Hannah E. —.

** d. cert of Thomas W. Lewis b. 8 Feb 1836, d. 7 Nov 1912 lists father as Thomas Lewis b. Va; mother Polly Mattingly b. Ky.

Nancy Lewis b. 28 May 1817, d. 9 Nov 1864, wife of Felix

LPL - Roman Catholic Cemeteries in Breckinridge and Meade Co.

St. Romuald's Cem.

Nancy J. Lewis b. 12 Nov 1837, d. 30 May 1880 (wife of James H.)

ch. of Thomas W → not record d. date

Thomas C. Lewis b. 22 Feb 1853, wife Mary Ena b. 6 Jan 1855, d. 1 Mar 1918

Isaac Lewis b. 5 Dec 1844, d. 5 Mar 1936

Ann Lewis b. 26 Dec. 1810 - wife of J. Lewis

Cisley Lewis b. 26 Sept 1819, d. 28 Mar 1881, wife of John

Mary Low Lewis b. 7 Mar 1835, d 27 June 1883 - wife of William R. Lewis

*** or perhaps son of John Lewis of Shelby Co. will written 15 Aug 1808

Thomas W. Lewis family

Death Certificates of Charles F. Mattingly and his brother, Joseph L. Mattingly show the mother of both was Sallie Ann Lewis and father Thomas Mattingly. Census data, J.F. Mattingly's books, and Breckinridge Co. Deed Book V, p 477 refer to her as Sarah Ann.

Ky Archives - film 422078, Breckinridge Co. Deed Books 30, p. 411, April 1867 lists the heirs of Thomas W. Lewis, dec'd: Augustine Lewis, Sebastian C. Lewis, Sarah A. Mattingly, Thomas A. Mattingly, Nancy Vessels, George Lewis, David Lewis, Mariah Stuart, Edward Stuart, Lucy Brown, John Brown, Thomas Lewis, John Lewis, Catherine Wheatley, Mary Mattingly, and the children of Simon P. Lewis, dec'd. Agreement for settlement signed by Thomas W. Lewis and James H. Lewis. Describes property in Meade and Breckinridge Counties.

Deed Book 26, p 136 (Breckinridge Co.). Mary Mattingly and Charles Mattingly (husband); Sally A. Mattingly and Thomas Mattingly (husband); Nancy Vessels; Lucretia May and William May (husband); David J. Lewis; Lucy Brown and John Brown (husband); Thomas W. Lewis of Breckinridge Co.; John Lewis; Sebastian Lewis; James H. Lewis; Mariah Stuart and Edward Stuart (husband) of Meade Co.; Augustine Lewis; Mary Green and George Green (husband); Emma Fulkerson and —— Fulkerson (husband) of Hancock Co.; Catherine Wheatley and Arthur Wheatley (husband) of Vigo Co., Indiana; and Alice and — Elizabeth Coots (?), married children and heirs of Simeon Lewis, dec'd (as well as Miss Green and Mrs. Fulkerson (dec'd)). Mentions George E. Lewis, son of Thomas W. Lewis. All heirs of Thomas W. Lewis, Sr.

Other Breckinridge Co. Deeds

Book O, p. 451, 21 March 1846. Felix Mattingly sold land to Thomas W. Lewis

Book R, p. 521 (Apr. 1855?) Thomas W. Lewis and wife Mary - sale to George Lewis

Book 26, p. 482. Rhodes - Lewis sale of property

Book 29, p. 162, 1873 Thomas W. Lewis (note: probably Jr) and wife Mary J. Lewis purchase property - refers to original part of property of Thomas Rhodes.

Book 30, 157, 1873 David J. Lewis and Elizabeth E. Lewis purchased from Thomas W. Lewis (Property originally from Thomas W. Lewis, Sr., who got it from Mary Mattingly in 1859.

described as Long Lick.

In 1813 also appears Ignatius Coombs (Coomes) and Henry Coombs (Coomes) Henry w/ 1M >21, Ignatius w/ 2M 16-21 >21 (could one be William R Lewis who appears in 1814, because Ignatius in 1814 shows 1M >21.) Also in 1813 is Joshua Coombs - in 1814 w/ 1M >21. Ignatius also on Jewel's Creek. Thomas Hancock (who dealt w/ John May - all ref. to Thomas & Ann Lewis re: selection of John May) also appears 1st time in 1813 on Rough Creek Both Thomas & Wm Lewis w/ 1M >21 in 1814 with Thomas now w/ Jewel's Creek property also. (See below)

not sure according to Howard Lewis's families

Summary:

John Lewis	1800-1813	- rep. Robert Morris, Samuel Beall
Hannah E	1814-1822	
Daniel	1802-1804	
Vincent	1802-1806	
John, Jr	1807	
Thomas W.	1813-1830 (as Thomas W. in 1829 & 1827 only)	(Long Lick)
William	1814-1817 (believed to be William R 1819-1829*)	- Rough Creek - rep. Robt. Morris
William L.	1819-1825; 1827-1828	Ohio River, Yellow creek, Long Lick (Robert Morris, Sam Beall)
Henry	1820-1823, 1829	yellow banks
Linton	1820 (possibly Moses L.)	Robert Morris
David J	1820-1826 (in 1827 handled by administrator, David J dec'd)	- Anthony Williams Administrator, Mouth Rock Lick, Long Lick,
Moses L	1819, 1821-2	
John (III)	1822-1827, 1829	
Anthony ?	1821-2	
Simon	1829	
Isaac	1829	

* the William 1814-1817 had no slaves nor did the Wm R 1819-1929. In contrast Wm L had slaves.

Groupings

Thomas W. had no slaves

1819 Hannah - Moses L. - Wm L.
1821 Hannah & Moses L
1802-3 John, Daniel, Vincent
1805 John, Vincent
1820 Thomas, David J.
1827 Thomas & adm of David J (Phillip Lightfoot)
1816-7 Thomas, William
1829 Thomas, Simon
1821 Thomas, William L
1822-5 John (III), William R
1821 Henry, Anthony

Buck Tax List (cont). By 1816, Henry, Joshua and Ignatius all with property on Rough Creek all 1M >21. Thomas & Wm. show no prop. Thomas Hancock not listed 1815 or 1816 (present 1813-1814). Thomas Lewis in 1815 listed Jewel's Creek.
There appears to be a John Steward (Stuart) listed in 1800, 1802, 1805 & later, but uncertain who this is. 2nd series of Tax List not carried beyond 1816.

Kencraft notes

Breckinridge Co. Tax Lists 1800-1829

John Lewis 1800-1813 - large property owner. After 1814 the property was listed with Hannah E. Lewis 1814-1822. In 1820-1 holding some land for Isaac Heathouse ($210 taxable). The properties of John and Hannah registered under names of Robert Morris, Samuel Brall and William Oldham and were situated on the Ohio river (2) and Panther Creek. In 1807 the Oldham piece was no longer listed. Property was described as on Blackfords Creek, Clover Creek and Ohio River (2). The property held for Isaac Heathouse was registered to Robert Morris also. (wife of John Lewis was named Hannah)
(2 below registered means original land patent.)
John originally not listed with property until 1804. The taxable value on the original 3 tracts was $1700, $2000 and $750. By 1806 taxable value was $2000, $2000 and $750. In 1807 given as $2000 and $1550 and in 1808 as $1750 and 1050. In 1809 as $1450 and $1050. However, by 1813 listed as $1300, $720, and $1298. With Hannah as owner, values continued high with multiple properties which fluctuated until end of listing in final year of 1822. Could not tell from listings if property went to other Lewises — possible the property to Isaac Heathouse was originally part of John and Hannah's.

Adjacent listings were found for Daniel and Vincent Lewis in 1802 and 1803 which were taken on the same date, but in 1804, they were taken on July 26 for John and on July 25 for Daniel and Vincent. Daniel does not show in 1805, but Vincent continued through 1806. Vincent adjacent in listing and on same date in 1805, but not adjacent in 1806 and on different date that year. In 1805 Vincent shown with 1M >21 and 3M (16-21)

In 1807 a John Jr listed - no property described. John appears as John, Sr. No further listings for John, Jr. Listings were not together.

Hannah listed adjacent with William L. Lewis and Moses L. Lewis in 1819 and with Moses L. again in 1821.

Next Lewis described is Thomas in 1813, listed through 1829. By 1827 he is shown as Thomas W. In 1814 shown on Jewel's Creek, registered to Wm. Harden taxable value $100. Referred to as Long Lick in 1817 - $125, by 1829 taxable $131.

William Lewis appears in 1814 (adjacent to Thomas in 1816-1817). In 1819 listing shows William Lewis - $200 Rough Creek (reg. Robt. Morris), and William L. Lewis - grouped with Hannah E. Lewis and Moses L. Lewis. William L property $260 on Ohio river. In 1829 William's property shown as William R. Lewis. William L. Lewis continues to 1828 (Ohio river prop. orig. registered to Sam. Brall.) The Wm L property also is

Breckinridge Co formed from Hardin Co. 9 Dec 1799. Hardin formed from Nelson Co. 15 Dec 1792. Hancock split from Breckinridge 1829 and Meade from Breckinridge in 1823. Nelson carved from Jefferson Co. 18 Oct 1784.

First appearance of Thomas Lewis in Breckinridge Co. was on Tax List of 1813. Brother William 1814.

There are numerous other Lewis families in Breckinridge, Jefferson, Nelson, Hardin, Washington, Fayette, etc., but a relationship to Thomas W. could not be established. The book, "Centenary of Catholicity in Ky" says that the widow Sarah Lewis (maiden name Stuart - or Stewart, according to "Pioneer Lewis Families 4 Vols") m. Ignatius Coomes. She had two sons and two daughters by first marriage to William Lewis (Pioneer Lewis Families). Sons: Thomas W. and William R.; daughters: Winifred and Cassandra. The daughters married the brothers of Ignatius Coomes - Winifred m. Henry Coomes and Cassandra m. Joshua Coomes. (More about these in succeeding pages) Supposedly all came to Ky around 1800.

Ky 1820, Breckinridge Co.

(269) Thomas Lewis 2M (<10), 1M (10-16), 1M (26-45); 2F (<10), 1F (10-16), 1F (26-45)

(269) William Lewis 3M (<10), 3M (10-16), 1M (16-18), 1M (26-45), 1M (>45); 3F (<10), 1F (10-16) 1F (16-26), 1F (26-45)

(269) William Lewis 2M (<10), 3M (10-16), 2M (16-18), 3M (16-26), 1M (>45); 1F (<10), 1F (10-16) 1F (26-45)

Note: One William appears on 1814 Tax List. The second William appears as William L. in 1819. Wm L. properly on the Ohio River; other Wm on Rough Creek

There is a will of a John Lewis, probated 21 Feb 1814 which refers to wife Hannah and brother Thomas. This Thomas not believed to be Thomas W. John 1st appeared on Tax List 1800; by 1807 two Johns listed (2nd prob. John, Jr.) John does not refer to a William. a Thomas Jefferson Lewis, son of David Jackson Lewis also appears in later censuses. This David is not the David J., son of Thomas. This family was Methodist, not Catholic.

Ky 1830, Breckinridge Co. (2nd m. ↓)

(074) Thomas Lewis, Sr. 2M (<5), 1M (5-10), 1M (10-15), 1M (15-20), 1M (50-60); 2F (<5), 1F (10-15), 1F (20-30)

(067) Thomas Lewis, Jr. 1M (<5), 1M (20-30); 1F (20-30) (not son of Thomas, Sr - Prob. Thomas L.

(071) William R. Lewis 1M (5-10), 2M (10-15), 1M (15-20), 2M (20-30), 1M (40-50); 1F (15-20), 1F (20-30), 1F (50-60)

(also on p71 were Leonard Wheatley, John Mattingly and John Wheatley)

Ky 1840, Breckinridge Co.

(431) Thomas W. Lewis 1M(<5), 2M(5-10), 1M(10-15), 1M(15-20), 1M(60-70); 2F(<5), 1F(5-10), 1F(10-15), 1F(40-50) (farmer)

? (453) Thomas L. Lewis 1M(<5), 1M(30-40); 2F(<5), 1F(10-15), 1F(30-40)

? (431) Joseph Lewis 1M(<5), 1M(15-20), 1M(20-30); 1F(<5), 1F(5-10), 1F(20-30)

(432) William Lewis 1M(20-30), 1M(50-60); 1F(<5), 1F(5-10), 1F(40-50)

In Meade Co was Thomas Lewis: 1M(10-15), 1M(50-60); 1F(5-10), 1F(30-40) 3 slaves, farmer (104)

Breckinridge Co. (453) John Lewis 1M(5-10), 1M(30-40); 2F(<5), 1F(5-10), 1F(30-40) and John (448) - 1M(20-30); 1F(<5), 1F(20-30). (432) gave Isaac (30-40) and family Meade Co (104) James 1M(<5), 1M(40-50); 1F(5-10), 1F(30-40)

Ky 1850, Breckinridge Co. - 6 Aug 1850

(059) Thomas W. Lewis 72 b. Va (1778c)

Mary	48	b. Ky
David	20	"
Henry	17	"
Maria	15	"
Lucy	14	"
Thomas	12	"

adjacent listing was Ellen Lewis, 15, living with Elias Mattingly & wife Terrecia, and James L. Mattingly, 53, b. Ky and wife Matilda, 50, b. Va + children. Isaac Lewis living nearby.

In Meade Co, Ky Dist 9 Sept 1850

(206) Thomas Lewis, 68. b. Va

Ann Lewis, 49, b. Ky

listed with Phillip Bell, 36, farmer and Maria G. Bell, 28. (Note: Meade Co. Records - Filson Club says a Thomas Lewis m Mrs Ann Wilmans 26 Dec 1836, Meade Co. by James Taylor)

Ky 1860, Meade Co. (387)

Thomas W. Lewis 81, retired farmer, b. Md

Polly " 61 b. Ky

This should be Thomas W. shown in Breckinridge Co. in 1850, not the 1850 Meade Thomas. Polly is a nickname for Mary. Thomas in 1850 Meade Co. had wife Ann.

Thomas W. Lewis, Sr. married twice. First wife was named Ann. Evidence is based upon ages of children and age of Polly (Mary) Lewis who was apparently second wife shown in 1830-1860 Censuses. Mary's age doesn't fit 1820 census.

Library of Congress: Breckinridge Co. Cemeteries v. 1. Ed V.C. Hinton and S.C. Pile. Breckinridge Co. Historical Society 1991.

Ann Lewis b. 25 Oct 1786 (calc'd). d. 20 Oct 1823, age 36 yrs, 11 mo., 26 days. Wife of Thomas.

Silversmiths

Jewelers, Watch & Clock Makers

# of Kentucky, 1785-1900

by Marquis Boultinghouse

Introduction

The progressive development of style, form and decorative motifs of wares produced by the silversmiths of Kentucky was a direct reflection of the changing social and political conditions, the expansion of trade routes, military involvements in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War Between the States, by the emergence of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association Fairs around 1816, by the popularity of horse racing, and by the cultural heritage which each of the smiths brought from his native land.

The stylistic development of silver forms in Kentucky may be roughly divided into four time periods, though it must be borne in mind that these eras are not stylistically pure. Many of the smiths worked over a long period of time, and though they modified their styles to coincide with the current fashion, they also utilized forms and production techniques which they had found successful at an earlier date.

The Federal Period, 1785-1810

Prior to the American Revolution, the primary centers of silver production were New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. With the outbreak of the struggle for Independence, the whole Eastern seaboard became militarily embroiled; the production of domestic silverwares came to a virtual standstill.

With the cessation of hostilities, new demands for the silver artisan's craft appeared in the more provincial cities like Albany and Norwich, then spread south to Virginia, to Charleston and the Carolinas.

With the arrival of peace, attention was turned to westward expansion. The lands lying west of the Appalachian range, bounded on the north by the Ohio River and accessible through the Cumberland Gap from Virginia, was known as "Kaintuck" and was still a part of the territory of Virginia. "Kaintuck" was a virgin wilderness, brimming with trees, rivers, and fish-filled streams, roamed by herds of buffalo; it was the bountiful hunting ground of the Cherokee.

By 1770 the famous Long Hunters had entered Kentucky in search of the buffalo; in 1769 Daniel Boone made his first foray into this wilderness, later returning to the Yadkin River valley of North Carolina, carrying stories of the provident wilderness which drew a group of settlers back to Fort Boonesborough in 1775. Subsequent settlers in Fort Boonesborough included Daniel Boone's nephews, William and Israel Boone Grant, who later became silversmiths. By 1773 surveyors were exploring tracts of land in Kentucky, as promised rewards for the soldiers who served in the French and Indian War.

The McAfee brothers came down the Ohio and up the Kentucky by flatboat and founded Frankfort; Thomas Bullitt and party arrived at the Falls of the Ohio, and laid off the town site of Louisville; in 1774 Lt. Isaac Shelby and his troops defeated the Indians at Point Pleasant, near the mouth of the great Kanawha River; Kentucky was opened for settlement. That same spring, James Harrad founded Harrad's Station, now Harrodsburg; in 1779 Col. Robert Patterson settled Lexington. In April of 1780 a group of settlers landed at Bear Grass, then journeyed to Harrodsburg, finally locating near Lexington. In this group were Ephraim and Sarah McConnell January, who gave birth on August 3, 1794, (in Jessamine County) to Andrew McConnell January, destined to become one of Kentucky's first native-born silversmiths.

In 1776 John Fitch, a silversmith in Trenton, New Jersey, joined Captain William Tucker's Company in support of the Revolution, and was appointed a lieutenant in charge of cantonment at Valley Forge. Just before the Battle of Trenton, the British broke into his King Street shop, wrecking complete havoc. Fitch moved to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, but came to Kentucky in 1778 as a surveyor; he claimed large tracts of land in Nelson County.

Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in 1781, but before the news reached Detroit, the British had launched an attack on Bryan's Station in Kentucky. Fitch was caught up in the pursuit of the British, was captured and taken as a prisoner to Canada, where he was passed from master to master among the Indians. His skill as a silversmith enabled him to fashion Indian trinkets and jewelry, thus gaining the favor of his captors. From the information he gleaned from the Indians and the notes he kept as he was traded from tribe to tribe before his release late in 1781, he constructed a map of the territory lying north of the Ohio River in 1784, thus further opening the gateways of westward expansion. After his release, Fitch returned to Pennsylvania where he became obsessed with attempts to apply the use of steam power to river navigation. He met almost insurmountable resistance to his theories, returned to Kentucky and settled near Bardstown in 1796 to pursue his experiments.

In the 1780's there was an influx of silversmiths from Virginia: Samuel Ayres, a native of Essex County, arrived in Kentucky as early as 1784, and opened a shop in Lexington by 1787; Edward West arrived in Lexington in 1785, though he owned land in Kentucky by 1783; David Humphreys advertised the making of "mourning rings" and the "weaving of hair jewelry" and "silver made to order" in Lexington in 1788. When Kentucky was granted statehood in 1792, it was Humphreys who made the first seal press for the Commonwealth.

In September of 1785 Samuel Ayres joined the party under Col. Benjamin Logan, and pursued the Shawnee north of the Ohio River. They defeated the Indians, captured "the king and ten of his warriors," destroyed many of their villages, and returned to Lexington in October. The townspeople rejoiced over the virtual end to their trouble with the Indians, thereafter having to contend with only sporadic forays against outlying settlements. In 1791 Samuel Ayres wrote his father in Essex County, Virginia: "I have the greatest turn of business that I ever had in all my life, and I have a journeyman ... and yet we do not appear to be able to do half the business that may be had...."

Edward West was no less busy than Ayres, though he concerned himself with many enterprises other than silversmithing and watch repair. In 1795 he moved his shop across from Bradford's printing office, and constructed much of the wooden type used in printing the *Kentucky Gazette*. In 1802 he received patents for his nail cutting and heading machine, a gun lock, and a steam engine applied to boat propulsion. His nail cutting and heading machine allowed Lexington to become an exporter of nails to Pittsburgh and Louisville, thus helping to establish Lexington as an early commercial center of the state, and spurring the town's rapid growth.

Alexander and Robert Frazer, with their nephew Robert Frazer, Jr., arrived in Paris (Ky.) in 1799, but moved to Lexington the following year. Alexander Frazer died in 1810; one of his sons, Oliver, became the renowned Kentucky portrait painter.

Prior to 1810 practically all the silversmithing in Kentucky was confined to Lexington and the immediate vicinity; Louisville was still a rough, rowdy, raucous river town.

The unearthing of funerary urns and classic Roman vases at the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum directly influenced the forms and shapes of the silver produced in late 18th century Europe. On the continent the interpretation of classicism became most fully developed in France, yet the French influence on American craftsmen was secondary to that from England, primarily because of the close political, economic, and cultural ties of the colonies to their mother country. Since it was the mid 1780's before the silversmiths followed the westward expansion into the state, the classic forms popular on the Eastern seaboard found only minimal production in Kentucky prior to 1810.

Tea drinking became a popular social amenity in late 18th century New England, though at that point the idea of a tea set *en suite* was not fully conceptualized. Pots with straight sides and "drum-shaped" bodies were used with helmet-shaped creamers and urn-shaped sugars. The popularity of these forms spread south to the Carolinas, and Virginia, to Maryland and New Jersey. The rigors of the frontier allowed little time for Kentuckians to enjoy the luxury of "tea drinking as a social pastime;" thus those forms so popular on the Eastern seaboard were virtually non-existent in Kentucky prior to 1810.

The pear-shaped pots found in New England during the Federal period, which were hold-overs from the earlier Rococo period of the mid-eighteenth century, were not produced in Kentucky until the Rococo Revival of 1840.

Punch drinking, similar to tea drinking, became popular on the Eastern seaboard, yet this social grace also met minimal acceptance in Kentucky. The punch bowls, wine siphons, funnels and strainers found among the forms produced by Eastern craftsmen are non-existent in the work of the Kentucky smiths. Large ladles were produced in Kentucky, but more likely their use was primarily for the more mundane service of soups and broth.

During the Federal period, sugar tongs changed from a scissors-form to a "U"-shape, spring form. The U-spring form remained in vogue throughout the nineteenth century, stylistic modifications being confined to alterations of shape in shank and bowls (grips), and to variation in surface decoration.

The new owner of the Phoenix Hotel, John Garland Chiles, continued to donate the trophy; the race was named the Chiles Stakes in 1845. Chiles requested that the race be renamed the Phoenix Stakes, which it remained through 1851, when the Association began paying for the $100 silver pitcher.

Illustrated in Plate 17 is the trophy for the Brennan Stakes won by Ann Herrod (owned by George Bradley) on May 21, 1844. John G. Chiles bought the pitcher from the Bradley family and displayed it in the Phoenix Hotel. This pitcher, and another unmarked one (though presumably by Stewart) engraved with the winner's name "Gold Eagle" were purchased from descendants of the Chiles family by their present owner.

Note the use of the pedestal foot, decorated with repousseed florals, the fat, pear-shaped body with high (13") arched-cast, leaf-scrolled handle ... the repousse florals on the neck of the pitcher which seem virtually oppressing the tree tops. The jockeys sit stiffly upright astride their mounts, not leaning forward to urge their steeds to victory, nor indeed even contributing to the "visual flow" of the pear body.

Illustrated in Plates 18 and on the dust jacket is a trophy (presumably awarded to a winner of the Phoenix Stakes, exact year unknown), also made by George W. Stewart. A careful comparison of the obverse and reverse of this pitcher to the Ann Herrod trophy reveals the use of an identical handle, made possible by the advent of machine spinning and casting in the 1840's.

The basic shape of the two pitchers is identical; the variance arises in the details of the design. The florals on the neck of the pitcher illustrated in Plate 18 are smaller and do not appear to rest on the upper branches of the trees; yet the jockeys appear as stiff and formal as those on the Ann Herrod trophy. A bird rests upon the leaf medallion cartouche bearing the winner's name "Ann Herrod" but is absent on the latter pitcher. The jockeys and horses are large and overpower the spectators, yet this out-of-proportion emphasis is effectual in reinforcing the overall impact of the design; it is reminiscent of the out-of-proportion central focus so often found in the naive paintings of the 1840's.

For all the possible shortcomings in design, George Stewart succeeded admirably in translating the latest eastern fashions to suit the taste of Kentuckians; his trophies served as an inspiration to his Lexington contemporaries E.C. Garner and Daniel Winchester. Illustrated in Plate 19 is Garner & Winchester's pedestal punch bowl trophy, engraved "Presented by the Citizens of Lexington to Dr. Elisha Warfield as a Token of Their Esteem for the Immortal Horse Lexington — 1854." The central motif is virtually identical to the design of the Stewart trophy pitchers previously discussed, yet the pierced floral rim is virtually unique in Kentucky silver. One cannot help but wonder if the "raceway scene" was designed by Stewart and executed by Garner & Winchester, or whether it was a direct plagiarism of Stewart's work by the latter firm.

The design on the elongated ewer illustrated in Plate 20, which was presented to the winner of the "Bullen Stakes" in 1847, is virtually identical to that on the Stewart pitchers. The reverse is a scene of two horses grazing. Though it is an unmarked piece and has a Louisville rather than a Lexington provenance, it was likely made by Stewart.

Perhaps the finest presentation trophy made during the decade of the 1840's was the punch bowl, tray, and ladle by Garner & Winchester and awarded to Dr. Benjamin Dudley's horse Carlotta, the winner of the Young Men's Plate at the 1847 fall meeting of the Association Course in Lexington (illustrated on Frontispiece). The handle of the ladle is a riding crop, the end circling around and supporting the jockey's cap dipper.

The domed base is similar to the foot of the pedestal punch bowl trophy presented to the horse Lexington (illustrated Plate 19). The body of the punch bowl is a modified pear shape; the columnar support of the bowl is a cast quatrefoil which carried out the curves of the handles in reverse.

The undertray to the bowl has molded, cast, winged-horse hooves, surmounted by an American shield bearing eighteen stars, representing the number of states in the 1847 Union. The tray, in itself a rare form in Kentucky silver, bears a decoration of surface engraving, a decorative technique more commonly used in the succeeding decades.

The unmarked pitcher illustrated in Plate 21 presents a rather unique variation among Kentucky silver forms. The pitcher which is monogrammed "Sayre" was presented to Sayre School by a direct descendant of George W. Stewart who married a niece of Abby and David Sayre. This provenance, plus the similarity of the handle to that on the Ann Herrod trophy (illustrated in Plate 17), the modified leaf decoration under the lip of the pitcher, and the repousse floral motif of the body which is virtually identical to that on the Stewart trophy for the Phoenix Stakes (Plate 18), would seem to indicate this pitcher was also made by Stewart. This pitcher is an 1840 re-adaptation of an earlier 1810 New England Federal form with its square base and modified helmet body. It would appear that Stewart was not totally bound by the stylistic conventions of his era, and perhaps was attempting to produce a form which was particularly pleasing to David Sayre, who had been trained in New Jersey in 1810.

Stewart's ingenuity and adaptability are again evi-

denced in his pedestal monteith bowl illustrated in Plate 22. The chinoiserie motif was the height of Eastern fashion in the 1840's. The rim is detachable, an apparently unique feature, as no known examples of other Kentucky silver are so equipped. Slots on the inside of the rim allow it to be slid down over small protruding silver pegs attached to the interior of the bowl. The rim could then be twisted to lock securely in place.

There is a bowl by Samuel Kirk of Baltimore which bears the identical detachable silver rim, which indicates that Stewart either may have purchased the rim wholesale from Kirk and applied it to a bowl of his own design, may have copied the idea from Kirk, or may have purchased the bowl in its entirety from Kirk, restamped it with his own name and sold it. Whatever the inspiration or origin of the bowl, it still stands as a classic tribute to the silversmith's art.

Illustrated in Plate 23 is a goblet by G.W. Stewart, the design of which was most likely inspired by the involvement in the War with Mexico. The motif is a repousse decoration of an American eagle surmounting draped flags, flanked by tents and cantonment.

Illustrated in the same plate is a goblet on a low pedestal foot made by Garner & Winchester. It bears an incised decoration of a floral wreath which is very similar to the incised floral wreath on the Stewart handled mug illustrated in Plate 24.

Virtually the same decoration appears on the handled cann by Stewart illustrated in Plate 25, except on the latter example the florals are slightly repouseed. The base and rim of both examples by Stewart are banded, a decorative motif used in many beakers of the 1840's.

The beaker by W.C. Smith illustrated in Plate 25 shows a heavy beading found on beakers and handled cups of the 1850's; this beading is much more pronounced than that found on the forms of the 1830's and 1840's.

During the 1840's, tongs retained their spring-form U-shape, the bowls being rounded (or with shell grips), the shanks having a flange above the bowl such as that found on spoons of the period. The pair of tongs by R.E. Smith illustrated in Plate 1, right center, is exemplary of the tongs of this period.

The shape of spoon handles, i.e., the flanged fiddleback, remained in vogue throughout the decade and on into the 1850's, the chief variation being in the multiplicity of decorative motifs which appeared at mid-century.

Renaissance Revival, 1850-1870

The Rococo styles and forms of the 1840's persisted into the next decades; but as European craftsmen and designers had been spurred to produce new designs and innovations during the 1840's in anticipation of the opening of the Great Exhibition of Works of All Nations at London's Crystal Palace in 1851, they were again inspired to create new forms in anticipation of the exhibitions in Paris in 1855 and 1857, in Brussels in 1861, in London in 1862, and in Vienna in 1873.

Although European influences were most apparent in silver produced along the Eastern seaboard, the new forms soon found their way to Kentucky. With the advent of machine production, less work was being done by hand, and Kentucky jewelers and silversmiths became increasingly dependent upon Eastern suppliers for their merchandise.

Elements of Greek and Etruscan art were interpreted in the form of elongated bodies on pitchers and ewers; the elongated Greek oenochoe, or wine ewer became a popular form. In the late 1840's, the hoof foot made its appearance on trays, teapots, sugars and creamers — straight, architectural lines appeared in conjunction with earlier curvilinear shapes.

Borders were beaded, gadrooned (an ornament of radiating lobes of curved or straight form), heavily molded, or edged with guilloche (an interlaced ribbon encasing foliate rosettes).

The Garner & Winchester punch bowl, footed salver, and ladle (Frontispiece) is a transitional form between the Rococo style of the 1840's and the Renaissance Revival style of the subsequent two decades. The border of the salver (tray) is heavily molded, and has hoof feet; the bowl has a cast pedestal and an upper flanged rim of stylized leaves — design elements of the Renaissance Revival — yet the modified pear shape of the bowl is reminiscent of the Rococo style.

The Citizens' Stakes trophy by Garner & Winchester (illustrated in Plate 26) exemplifies the transition from Rococo to Renaissance Revival styles in Kentucky. The design elements are chinoiserie scenes with foliate repousseed scrolls of the 1840's, though the repousse has a "flat" appearance characteristic of the 1850's. The form is the elongated Greek oenochoe with an architecturally octagonal base; this form, plus the decorative elements of stylized leaf molding at the upper curve of the body and the molded upper rim, are all typical of Renaissance Revival.

The Hudson & Dolfinger ewer (illustrated In Plate 27) exhibits the 1850's elongation of the pear-shaped body. The vintage design is an extension of the naturalistic motif popular in the 1840's, yet its use is here more restrained — the vine appears as a flowing extension of the cast grapevine handle. Note the separate application of leaves and tendrils to the cast handle — a decorative technique appearing for the first time in Kentucky in the 1850's.

The Henry Fletcher ewer illustrated in Plate 28 again is of an elongated oenochoe form, with a cast handle and molded upper rim. The foral motifs of the 1840's are still apparent, yet they are not heavily repousseed, and have a flat, chased appearance. The florals under the upper rim have been reduced to surface engraving. The depth of the design has been rendered by the juxtaposition of opposing surface textures, i.e., flat chasing and a "pebbled filler."

The goblets illustrated in Plate 29 also exhibit decorative elements of both the Rococo and Renaissance Revival periods. The designs are all naturalistic, but are executed in flat chasing, with the design on the R.F. Adair goblet being nearly reduced to surface engraving. The two goblets by J.B. Akin have an upper gadrooned rim, with a base rim of banded Greek Key.

In the two handled mugs illustrated in Plate 30, surface decoration is kept to a minimum. The R.F. Adair mug has the relatively heavy-beaded top and base band characteristic of the mugs of the late 1850's and early 1860's. The mug, simply marked "Louisville" on the base and monogrammed in German, has a flared base which was a design detail more commonly found later in the decade.

Tea sets took the form of rounded bodies with vertical, cylindrical necks; other pots became squatty, with flat panelled sides and flanged, cast feet. Surface decoration was often reduced to surface engraving.

Beakers remained a popular form in Kentucky throughout the 1850's, 1860's, and on into the 1870's, though they were not commonly found in the north and east in the post-Civil War era. The shape of the beaker remained relatively unchanged, and retained either banded or beaded rims and bases; though by the late 1860's and early 1870's, the base was occasionally flanged as in the beaker by G.A. Schultz, illustrated in Plate 31(C).

Perhaps the popularity of the beaker in Kentucky, where it is regionally termed a "julep cup," is partially accounted for by its symbolism of a time before the Civil War, a period of romanticized gentility, relaxed wealth and graciousness — an era in which a man's breeding was reflected in his manners and hospitality.

The 1850's saw the development of flatware patterns such as Ionic and Grecian, of serving pieces with bright cut designs and gilded bowls. Those patterns, produced in the larger Eastern commercial centers, were shipped to Kentucky and retailed by local jewelers.

By 1860 the winds of war and rumors of secession were blowing across the state; the following spring all hopes of averting the impending conflict were forsaken. Friends, and indeed, families, were split by diverse political allegiances. Andrew January, David Sayre, Edward C. Barlow, and Daniel F. Winchester — to name but a few — supported the Union cause. All of these men, with the possible exception of Winchester, were slave owners, yet felt the Union must be preserved at any cost.

Michael Barlow, brother of Edward C. Barlow, who had assisted in his brother's silversmith's shop prior to the War, fought for the southern cause under John Hunt Morgan. When Edward was captured by Morgan's Raiders at Mt. Sterling, it was his brother Michael and other friends from Georgetown serving under Morgan who secured his pardon and release.

Dr. Christopher Columbus Graham, a former silversmith from Springfield, Kentucky, had been a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln when "Honest Abe" was still a child. In the winter of 1832 Jefferson Davis, then a young lieutenant, roomed with Dr. Graham at Galena, Illinois. Thus Dr. Graham found himself in the unique position of being a friend of both the President of the Union and the President of the Confederacy. He cast his lot with the southern cause.

The outbreak of hostilities was the death knell of the individual silversmith in the State of Kentucky. Indeed, the production of silver and jewelry came to a virtual standstill during the war years, with the possible macabre exception of mourning jewelry.

Kentucky escaped the devastation of its cities which occurred in the deep South. Nevertheless many pieces of Kentucky silver disappeared during the War: some were hidden away for safekeeping and never recovered, some were melted and used for currency, some were confiscated and carried off to the north.

With the cessation of hostilities, Edward and Michael Barlow repaired their family rift; Edward helped finance his brother's trip to Venezuela to search for gold and silver. Daniel Winchester returned from the war with broken health and died shortly thereafter. Dr. C.C. Graham continued to practice medicine and his scholastic pursuits. Expansion of machine production became necessary to meet the demand for silver after the close of the War; the ore from the Comstock Lode provided an ample supply of silver for mass production; the days of the individual artisan in Kentucky became numbered.

Yet the beauty of pieces which still remain in the possession of old Kentucky families bears mute testimony to the skill of the silver artisans; their rarity draws the collector like a magnet; the historian is entranced by the relationships of the silversmiths to the development of the communities in which they lived and worked, their very existences becoming an integral part of the history of the Great Commonwealth.

Illustrated in Plate One is a group of tongs exhibiting variations in design. The pair of tongs by Samuel Ayres and the one by Ayres and Haydon have narrow tapered shanks with elongated grips resembling acorns. The pair of tongs by Ayers (Elias) & Beard, circa 1830, exhibit a widening of the shank, rounding of bowl or grip, and a deeply-engraved floral motif on the surface, which is a sharp contrast to the shallow, bright-cut decoration popular prior to 1810. The pair of tongs by R.E. Smith, dating from the 1840's, illustrates the flanged shank just above the bowl, a style popular on the spoon handles of that period.

Spoons were the primary form of flatware produced in Kentucky during the Federal period; forks did not appear until after 1820. Spoons were of two sizes — tea, which were smaller than the teaspoons of today, and table spoons, which were larger than those of today. Other flatware forms produced prior to 1810 were salt spoons, an occasional stuffing spoon, and ladles of various sizes.

Spoon shanks were slender and tapered; the handle ends were clipped at angles, resembling the head of an 18th century coffin, thus giving rise to the descriptive term "coffin end." By 1810 the handle end became more rounded, a modified form of the coffin end; the shank remained narrow and tapered.

The handles of salt spoons and ladles followed the same evolution as spoon handles. The bowls of spoons were relatively deep and elongated; the bowls of ladles were deep and round.

The group of teaspoons illustrated in Plate 2 display marked handle variations. The teaspoon by George Snyder, Sr., of Paris (E) and the one by Thomas Phillips (I) of Paris, circa 1805-10, have the rounded handle end. The tablespoon by Alexander Frazer, illustrated in Plate 3, has a modified coffin end, tapered shank, and elongated bowl. Its length (10⅜") almost places it in the category of a stuffing spoon. This example dates prior to 1810.

Illustrated in Plate 4 are three tablespoons showing progressive handle development from 1810 to 1817. The tablespoon on the left, attributed to Alexander Frazer (AF mark) circa 1810, has a rounded end; the example by Abraham VanNice (Danville, c.1813) on the right, exhibits a modified coffin end with tapered shank; the center tablespoon, by Hottenroth & Cachot (c.1813-1817) has a rounded handle end, with the handle being symmetrically separated from the shank. The symmetric separation of handle from shank appeared after 1815, but was not consistently used until about 1820.

In the group of salt spoons illustrated in Plate 5, the example by Ayres & Haydon (top row, A) c.1811-13, proves that the true coffin end persisted in Kentucky beyond 1810. The salt spoon by Samuel Ayres (top row, B) post-dates the example by Ayres & Haydon by a few years. Note the rounded handle tip of this example; the shank and handle appear symmetrically separated. The bowl is a more flared version of the shovel end of the Ayres & Haydon salt spoon. The pair of salt spoons by George Snyder, Sr., illustrated in Plate 6 exhibit the rounded handle tip, combined with a tapered shank and handle, and shovel-shaped bowl.

The punch ladle by Robert Frazer, Sr., illustrated in Plate 7, is a classic example of the Federal style ladle in Kentucky. The handle tip is a crisp coffin end, the handle tapering to a narrow shank supporting a rounded bowl. The ladle by Samuel Ayres, illustrated in Plate 8, is virtually identical in shape to the Frazer ladle, except that the handle tip of the Ayres ladle is rounded. The ladle by George Snyder, Sr., illustrated in Plate 9 (B) is of the same general form as the Ayres ladle, except that the handle tip is even more rounded.

Illustrated in Plate 10 is a ladle by William Poindexter, Sr., which exhibits an intriguing combination of stylistic features: the handle tip is a true coffin end, the shank is the delicate taper characteristic of pre-1810 style, yet the handle exhibits a definite symmetric break from the shank, which is seen in a more fully-developed break in the handle symmetry of the ladle by Thomas Gray, circa 1818, in the same illustration.

Beakers, although they were destined to become one of the most popular of all forms in Kentucky silver, were very scarce in the state prior to about 1815. New England beakers of the Federal period tended to be short and "fat;" those produced in New York were taller and followed Dutch forms. One of the few beakers known to have been made in Kentucky prior to 1810 is the one by Asa Blanchard illustrated in Plate 42, **Biographies** section. It is taller, reminiscent of New York forms, has a plain banded base, but does not have a banded top.

Surface decoration in the Federal period consisted of bright cut classical swags of laurel leaves, pendants, and feather or zig-zag edging. There are few examples of pre-1810 Kentucky silver bearing surface decoration. Since virtually no examples of Kentucky holloware from this period are extant, the few examples of bright cut decoration on Kentucky silver appear on spoons and tongs. Oddly, no Kentucky ladles have been discovered with this classic style of decoration.

The Empire Period, 1810-1840

In the years after 1810, Louisville gradually grew from its rivertown beginnings to become the commercial nucleus of the state. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 made river traffic on the Mississippi safe, thus linking Louisville with the river trade routes to New Orleans, and by the Ohio

to the commercial center of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Lexington declined in commercial importance but retained its status as the social, educational, and cultural nucleus of the state, and indeed became popularly known as "the Athens of the West." Transylvania University prospered as the leading educational institution, its medical department gaining widespread recognition.

In Europe there was political turmoil. In 1803 Napoleon had embarked upon "the Appian Way of his imperialism." A wealthy Royalist living north of Paris sent his young son, Antoine Dumesnil, to the Isle of Mauritus for safety — to protect him from the corrosive influences of republicanism. Antoine's ship was captured by Spanish privateers; he was taken as a prisoner to the British West Indies. Antoine escaped and boarded a ship bound for France. A raging sea storm forced the ship into the port of New York, whereupon the young stowaway was hastily disembarked.

In order to survive, Dumesnil apprenticed himself to a manufacturing jeweler. Upon completion of his training, he moved to Boston where he married the daughter of an old New England family. His business prospered until a ship bound for a southern port, carrying many of his goods, was lost at sea. Facing bankruptcy, Antoine Dumesnil and his wife came to Lexington sometime prior to 1812 seeking a new start.

He established his shop on Main street and through the next two decades produced numerous pieces of silver flatware, beakers, ladles, and some holloware, including sugars and creamers. Trained in New York and having worked in Boston, he was familiar with the styles of the Eastern seaboard and brought that knowledge to his work in Kentucky. Undoubtedly his background in a well-to-do French family had acquainted him with the silver forms of late eighteenth century France and in turn influenced his stylistic treatments in Kentucky.

The Jacobean War against religion in France in 1803 displaced a group of Trappist monks from their mother house at La Trappe. They fled first to the Holy Valley in Switzerland, but the region soon became overpopulated with refugees. In the winter of 1803-4, five priests and twenty-two lay brothers and small boys set sail for America in search of religious freedom.

The band settled first in Pigeon Hills, Pennsylvania, but their ascetic ways were not readily accepted by the hard-living frontiersmen. Hearing of a group of Maryland Catholics who had settled near Bardstown in Nelson County, Kentucky, the group, under the leadership of Father Urban Guillet, set off on flatboats down the Ohio.

Adhering to their rules of abstinence from eating the flesh of any living creature, forsaking the use of weapons, and subsisting on a scant meal of cornbread and water each day, the group was ill-prepared to meet the hardships of life in Nelson County. Their ranks were decimated by malarial fever; yet Father Urban, more an evangelist than woodsman, led his band on into Missouri to establish an Indian mission. Their treatment among the Indians of Missouri made the rigors of frontier Kentucky seem a life of ease, and certainly La Trappe a paradise itself! Faced with the failure of his mission, Father Urban decided to herd his flock back to France, but offered to release any from their vows who wished to remain in America.

Three men chose to stay — Ignatius Hottenroth, Felix Cachot, and Peter Goetes. These three settled in Bardstown, where Hottenroth and Cachot followed their trades as silversmiths, assisted by Goetes. They advertised in the *Kentucky Reporter* in 1813, advising the citizens of Lexington that they had returned and settled in Bardstown where they intended to carry on their trade.

Hottenroth was a native of Germany, and had learned his trade there prior to his joining the Cistercian order at La Trappe. Hottenroth in turn taught the art to Cachot. Thus these two men brought the techniques and styles of Continental silversmithing to western Kentucky. Only one known piece is extant from the partnership of Hottenroth and Cachot (1813-1817) — the tablespoon previously discussed.

After Hottenroth's death in 1817, Cachot carried on the business with the assistance of Peter Goetes, whom he trained as a smith. Cachot's work was later modified to more closely approximate the styles prevalent in Lexington and Louisville around 1820, i.e., spoons with a broader handle with slightly turned down tip.

In Lexington, Asa Blanchard was the most prolific silversmith of the period. He trained a number of apprentices including William and Israel Boone Grant, Simon Bradford, William Gregg, and Andrew M. January. Though his location prior to his arrival in Lexington is unknown, his work indicates he was well acquainted with the latest Eastern fashions. He could also not help but be aware of the advertisements of Eastern silversmiths such as Philip Garret who were promoting their wares in the *Kentucky Reporter* as early as 1815.

Blanchard produced a wide variety of forms including tea sets *en suite,* beakers, spoons of various sizes, ladles, spectacle frames, tankards which were reminiscent of an earlier Federal form with straight sides but with "chunky" applied handles, water pitchers which were interpretations of classic Revere shapes, and the only known pair of candlesticks made by a Kentucky silversmith.

In 1811 Ichabod and Ezra Woodruff arrived in Lexington with their young apprentice David A. Sayre. Their establishment specialized in plating of carriage mounts, bridle bits, stirrups and gun mountings. They were na-

tives of New Jersey. By 1815 the Woodruffs failed in their business, and David Sayre bought out his old masters. Sayre ran the plating establishment until 1820 when he added discounting to his business; the innovation proved so successful, that by 1829 he was exclusively a banker.

The career of Andrew January paralleled that of Sayre. Upon completion of his apprenticeship in 1815, January purchased the plating establishment of R. Steele and Co. When resumption of trade with England after the close of the War of 1812 flooded the American market with cheap goods, he sold the business, moved to Maysville, and entered the commission house of his uncle.

January soon became an eminently successful banker with an eye to the expansion of commercial enterprise within the state. He was instrumental in raising public conscription to macadamize the road between Maysville and Lexington in the late 1820's. At the Lexington termination of the turnpike, he enlisted the support of the Hon. Henry Clay and David Sayre to spearhead raising funds for construction of the road.

Robert Best, brother of Samuel Best, began his career as a silversmith in Cincinnati, but had interests reaching far afield of that endeavor. He explored the Western Territory, collecting geological specimens for the Western Museum (of which he was curator) housed in Cincinnati College. In 1825 he was appointed assistant professor of chemistry at Transylvania University, and lectured twice-weekly on pharmaceutical chemistry to the medical classes.

During the decade of the 1830's Louisville blossomed into the commercial hub of the state. Among the earliest of the Louisville silversmiths was Elias Ayers, who operated a store which catered to the steamboat trade. One section of that store was set aside for the display of silver and plated ware.

Elias Ayers formed a partnership with Jacob Deterly and Enos Woodruff under the firm name E. Ayers & Co. Deterly and Woodruff maintained their shop in Cincinnati, their interest in the Louisville firm being primarily a financial one, thus indicating the impact which steamboat trade had upon commercial interests at that early date (1816). E. Ayers & Co. was dissolved in 1820; shortly thereafter, Elias Ayers formed a partnership with Evans C. Beard under the firm name Ayers & Beard.

From 1828 to 1831 the firm employed T.J. Shepard of Georgetown, and upon the dissolution of that partnership in 1831, Shepard returned to Georgetown to ply his trade, acquainted with the styles and techniques employed by the Louisville firm.

George A. Zeumar, an eccentric German watchmaker, was in charge of the watch-making department at Ayers & Beard, and it was to him that William Kendrick was apprenticed around 1827 or 1828. Upon completion of his apprenticeship, Kendrick formed a partnership with James I. Lemon, under the firm name Lemon & Kendrick. That firm became the dominant jewelers in Louisville for the next seven years.

In 1833 the dreaded cholera swept through the state, leaving death, sorrow and despair in its wake. In Maysville, Andrew January's three children, his sister-in-law and black servant died; in Lexington, on June 11, Antoine Dumesnil and his wife died within an hour of each other, leaving three young children who were taken to Louisville to live with a married sister. One of those children (Henry) in later years entered the steamboat trade and became a wealthy philanthropist in that city.

In Lexington, at a time when most of the populace was fleeing to the country to avoid the ravages of the disease, David Sayre and his wife Abby rallied to the support of their townsmen. Abby busied herself with caring for the city's orphans, became one of the founders of the Lexington Orphan Society and Home, and served as one of its first directoresses. David Sayre, by that time a wealthy banker, provided funds for the care of the sick, and from that time on became the leading philanthropist of Lexington. He later provided funds for the Orphan Society, the Lexington Public Library, and established Sayre School for the "education of white girls."

The financial panic of 1838 to 1842 proved a difficult time for the jewelers of the state. The orders for expensive items came to a standstill; the value of goods already in stock dropped; those who owed money to the firms were forced into bankruptcy and could not pay their debts.

Among those firms which were forced to close their doors was that of Lemon & Kendrick in Louisville. After the bankruptcy was settled, both Lemon and Kendrick continued to work on their own, and founded jewelry houses which lasted to the end of the century.

Classic Federal styles, with slight modifications, persisted in Kentucky up to about 1820. The handles of spoons and ladles gradually became less tapered and narrow. The shank remained slender, but was "notched" where the handle widened, as shown in the Thomas Gray ladle illustrated in Plate 10, and in the Hottenroth & Cachot tablespoon illustrated in Plate 4 — both examples dating from 1815 to 1820.

The tips of spoon and ladle handles became more rounded and turned down; the right-angle flange above the bowl appeared on the shanks of flatware around 1820, but was not consistently used until late in the decade. The combination of flanged shank and turned down handle tip continued to be used in Kentucky flatware up into the 1840's, as illustrated by the J.&G. Snyder and W.&A. Cooper ladles shown in Plate 11, although the height of popularity was in the 1830's.

Several stylistic variations in handle form of Kentucky flatware developed concurrently. Handle tips were sometimes embossed with sheaves of wheat, flowers or shells. Although handle-tip decoration is very rare in Kentucky silver, the teaspoon by Ayers & Beard, illustrated in Plate 2(B), proves that at least the shell tip was occasionally used in Kentucky as early as 1830.

Also illustrated in Plate 2(L) is a teaspoon by Benjamin Linebaugh which exhibits a unique handle variation, circa 1825. Note the presence of the right-angle flange on the shank just above the bowl, with the handle design being an extended, exaggerated, elongated rounded end coffin tip — certainly an individualistic interpretation of an earlier form.

By 1830 the handle began to be spatulae-shaped, the handle tip thickened and was sometimes "tipt" and turned up. Since the shape of the handle now resembled a violin, it became popularly known as a "fiddleback." The fiddleback handle gained in popularity through the 1830's, and became the primary handle style through the succeeding three decades. In the group of salt spoons illustrated in Plate 5, the examples by W.&A. Cooper (top row, C), W. Poindexter, Jr., (top row, E), T.G. Calvert (bottom row, A), and G.W. Stewart (bottom row, B) show the variations of the fiddleback handle which became popular in Kentucky.

The threaded edge appeared on the fiddleback form in the 1830's, and was termed "fiddle thread." This pattern remained popular up into the 1840's, and is occasionally found on examples of Kentucky silver of an even later period. The butter knives by William Poindexter, Jr., and G.W. McDannold, illustrated in Plate 12, have the fiddle-thread handle. Note the restraint of the blades on the two fiddle-thread examples, as compared to the exuberant sweep of the blade on the butter knife by Samuel Wherrit (same illustration) dating from the mid-1820's.

From the mid-1830's to the mid-1840's certain regional variations in handle style appeared within the state. The most distinctive of these variations is herein termed the "Louisville handle," for that was the city in which it was apparently manufactured.

The shank was flanged at right angles above the bowl, then gradually widened to a bulbous, pronounced fiddle with turned-up tip. The ladle by H. Hudson, illustrated in Plate 13 (bottom row, F) is a prime example of this handle form. This same handle form, with only a slight variation, has been found on flatware produced by W.D. Scott (salt spoon, illustrated Plate 5, top row, D), William Kendrick (salt spoon, Plate 5, bottom row, D), Fletcher & Bennett (salt spoon, Plate 5, bottom row, E), and James P. Barnes.

It is possible that all these handles were on blanks produced by James P. Barnes and then sold retail by other Louisville silversmiths and/or jewelers. Some credence is lent to this contention by the account of William C. Kendrick who asserted that Barnes was the only true manufacturer of spoons in Louisville at that period (see text under **James P. Barnes**). Whether produced only by Barnes or manufactured by a number of smiths, that particular handle shape has only been found on silver bearing the mark of a Louisville jeweler or smith.

Late in the decade of the 1830's and on into the 1840's the silversmiths and jewelers of Covington and Newport used the same classic fiddleback handle on their flatware that was then in vogue in Cincinnati, and it is indeed probable that much of the silver flatware bearing the marks of Covington and Newport jewelers was actually purchased wholesale from Cincinnati firms.

Both G.W. McDannold (after moving to Covington) and his successor Charles Asman are known to have purchased items from the Cincinnati firm of E. & D. Kinsey; Frederick Pieper purchased from the Cincinnati firms of C. Hellebush and Duhme & Co. Illustrated in Plate 13, top, is a ladle by Charles Asman, which has the classic fiddleback handle that was popular in Cincinnati. Undoubtedly many Kentucky smiths produced this same handle as it was popular throughout the state.

A handle style that was popular in Nelson County from the late 1820's through the mid-1830's is shown on the ladle by J.H. Purdy illustrated in Plate 13 (bottom row, C). The shank of the handle is relatively short, then flares to a wide flat handle which "pinches in" in the center, then flares out again to a rounded tip.

This same handle form appears on slightly later flatware by D.H. Spears. Although this handle form was so prevalent in the work of the Nelson County smiths, it was not limited solely to that area, as shown by the handle on the W.P. Loomis ladle (Plate 13, bottom row, D).

Prior to 1820 in Kentucky, spoons were primarily of two sizes — teaspoons which generally measured under five inches, and tablespoons measuring over six inches. By the middle of that decade, a third size spoon, known as a "dessert" spoon, measuring in length between a tea and a table spoon, made its appearance. The dessert spoon did not gain much popularity in the state until the mid-1830's however, and was actually most widely produced in the early 1840's.

Forks are rare in Kentucky silver. They made their appearance around 1830, some ten years after they had become popular on the Eastern seaboard. Most of the forks found bearing the marks of Kentucky smiths have a fiddle-thread handle; they were produced in two sizes roughly corresponding to today's "dinner" and "luncheon" forks.

Dinner or luncheon knives apparently were not produced by Kentucky smiths, as no known examples are

extant. The handles of butter knives generally followed those of other flatware forms in style, although there are a few exceptions to that rule as shown by the "hollow" handle form of the butter knife by Samuel Wherrit illustrated in Plate 12, top.

Sugar tongs retained the spring-form U-shape, and had rounded bowls or shovel or shell-shaped grips. The shanks followed the forms of flatware handles of the period. Occasionally the shanks and "arched handle" of tongs were fiddle-threaded, but this was a relatively rare decoration in Kentucky tongs of the period.

By 1820 the beaker had emerged as a popular form in Kentucky silver. The shapes generally followed those of New England beakers of the period; the tops and bases were banded. Illustrated in Plate 14 are three beakers dating from 1818 to 1825. The dated example by Joseph Stephens, Paris, (center) serves as a sylistic documentation of the form of the banded Kentucky beaker of the period. The beaker by C. Plimpton, Lexington, (left) has a double molded band; the beaker by A.X.F. Shepard, Georgetown, (right) has a plain top and base band, but is "squattier" in appearance than the other two beakers, indicating that it probably dates a little prior to 1820.

The three beakers illustrated in Plate 15 exhibit the stylistic variations of three separate decades. The example by J.&G. Snyder (left), circa 1810-15, has a short, "squatty" appearance with little flare to the sides, and has heavy top and base bands. The beaker by B.M. Riggs (right), circa 1830, is slightly taller with a greater flare to the sides. The banding on the base and rim appears as a more integral part of the design than it does in the earlier beaker by J.&G. Snyder. The beaker by Hugh McConaghy (center), circa 1870, is taller and more flared than the two earlier examples in the same illustration. The McConaghy beaker does not have the flanged base that many times appeared as a characteristic on beakers of the 1860's and 1870's.

The unmarked beaker illustrated in Plate 16 remained in the Davenport family until its acquisition by its present owners, and has an uninterrupted Bardstown provenance. The base band has a delicate row of beading, a decorative motif which first appeared on Kentucky beakers during this period. The shape — a modified barrel — is atypical of Kentucky beakers.

It is always hazardous, if not down-right foolhardy, to risk attributing a maker's name to an unmarked example of silver, as at best it is still an educated guess. As a case in point, let us examine two separate lines of reasoning which lead to separate conclusions as to maker of the cup, with both conclusions being equally substantiated.

Since the beaker has a Bardstown (or at least a Nelson County) provenance and is dated 1831, two logical possibilities arise as to maker — Felix Cachot and Jonathon Simpson. Since the shape is unique for Kentucky and has a form similar to European beakers of a slightly earlier date, this would suggest Cachot as the maker. Cachot was trained by Hottenroth (a German), and having lived in France he was certainly familiar with European forms and styles. Since there are only a handful of examples bearing Cachot's mark, it may well have been that he seldom marked his wares. A possible explanation of his reticence in identifying his silver may be that his religious training in the austere regimen of the Trappists led him to the conclusion that to place his name or identifying mark on his silver handiwork was somewhat presumptious — a mark of false pride, if you will — and that it ran against the grain of his humility.

The second line of reasoning in attribution of maker to the beaker stems from an analysis of the engraved design of a federal eagle surmounting a shield. Jonathon Simpson was indeed a master engraver, as attested by the complexity and execution of design on the surveyor's compass illustrated in Plate 70 (see **Biographies** section under **J. Simpson**). The engraved eagle is a decoration that has appeared on at least one large ladle made by J. Simpson. However, since there are a number of marked examples by Jonathon Simpson, it would appear somewhat unlikely that he would have neglected to mark such a well-executed example as the barrel beaker.

Perhaps the greatest change in shape and form in the Empire period is to be found in the tea sets which were produced *en suite* in Kentucky. The straight spouts of the earlier Federal period gave way to curved spouts in the Empire period; pot bodies became bulbous and squattier; lids were domed. Sugars and creamers matched the shapes of the pots.

By the 1820's in Kentucky, the pots, sugars, and creamers were on a platform base with ball feet. (See the tea set by Asa Blanchard, Plate 44, and the sugar and creamer by A. Dumesnil, Plate 51 in the **Biographies** section.) Bodies of the holloware were fluted, or had heavy horizontal curves; the edges were often heavily gadrooned. The handles were "C" or "S" scrolls.

Surface decoration remained at a minimum on Kentucky silver through the 1820's; it was not until the last half of the 1830's that naturalistic motifs of flowers, leaves, wreaths and trees began to appear more frequently as precursors to the designs of the Rococo Revival of the 1840's.

Rococo—The Origins of Victorianism, 1840-1850

With the end of the financial panic in 1842, the populace set about expanding their economic horizons. The movement for westward expansion was again in the air. The

Mexican War was being waged in the Southwest, and was earnestly supported by Kentuckians, for more than a dozen native sons had fallen at the Alamo.

On the home front it was a period of rapid civic development: fire and gas companies, railroads and turnpikes were incorporated and commenced, backed by men like David Sayre and Andrew January.

Slavery had not gained the foothold in Kentucky that it had in the deep South. The tobacco crop needed care for only a few months of the year; it was cheaper to hire free labor than it was to support the slaves through the months when their services weren't required. Slaves in Kentucky were relegated to household and light farming duties. Most Kentuckians were pro-slavery, yet were opposed to the conditions of slave trading.

Ironically the expansion of cotton plantations and subsequent reliance on the institution of slavery in the deep South was due in large part to development of the southern cotton mills by William Gregg, a former silversmith's apprentice to Asa Blanchard in Lexington. Upon completion of his apprenticeship, Gregg had returned to South Carolina; and though he maintained a financial interest in a jewelry firm thereafter, he devoted most of his endeavors to promoting more efficient manufacturing and marketing methods for cotton mills.

This led to the accumulation of great wealth among plantation owners; it soon became fashionable to spend the summer social season (from June to September) in the more agreeable climes of Kentucky. Dr. C.C. Graham's Springs near Harrodsburg became renowned for their curative properties; the hospitality of his hotel drew southerners like a magnet. Kentucky silver found its way to the deep South — carried by wealthy visitors to their friends and families.

Agricultural Fairs and Racing meets gained in popularity throughout the 1840's and on into the 1850's. New lode discoveries late in the 1840's provided the ore necessary to meet increased demands for trophies, for pitchers and ewers, for tea sets and utilitarian flatware.

In Louisville William Kendrick worked steadily through the decade to repay his former creditors, even though he was legally absolved from payment of his debts by the settlement terms of the bankruptcy he had suffered during the financial panic of 1838-42. Throughout the 1840's he received consignments of goods from silversmiths and jewelers in Philadelphia and New York, thus importing the latest Eastern styles to the state. His former partner, James I. Lemon, became his chief competitor.

During the 1840's there was a prospering German settlement in the city of Louisville. Numbered among that German immigration were many watch and clock makers — men like Otto Bichler, Abraham Godschaw, Carl Kenkekt and Christopher Krauth — who worked both independently and for larger firms such as those of Kendrick and Lemon.

Most of those Germans were trained in Europe and brought their knowledge of techniques and styles with them. Three generations of both the Lemon and Kendrick families were to carry those firms to the twentieth century. Henry Hudson and John Kitts also emerged as leading jewelers in Louisville. Their firms relied on the importation of Eastern goods, as well as manufacturing silver and jewelry themselves.

In Lexington, George Stewart and the partnership of Garner & Winchester emerged as the leading silversmiths. Eli C. Garner was a former apprentice of Asa Blanchard. Daniel F. Winchester was a native of Baltimore and learned his trade in that city. The firm of Garner & Winchester is the only Kentucky partnership known to have marked their silver with a standard of purity, similar to the assay marks used in Baltimore.

Elements of the Empire style persisted into the early 1840's in Kentucky, but the decorative motifs of flowers, vines and scrolled leaves began to appear more frequently. Those motifs were not necessarily a flowing interpretation of form, but were applied to every available surface — the end result being impressive, though not necessarily a cohesive combination of form, shape, and decoration.

European craftsmen, in anticipation of the London Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations held at the Crystal Palace in 1851, made experimental innovations in both shapes and decorative motifs, combining naturalistic, scenic, and chinoiserie designs with curvilinear, pear-shaped bodies, which was an exaggerated redefinition of the designs of the mid-eighteenth century European Rococo style.

By the mid-1840's the silversmiths of the Eastern seaboard had already adapted those European designs for the American market. George Stewart, who had learned his trade and practised in New York, became the leading proponent of those designs in Kentucky. He successfully combined the latest European and Eastern seaboard shapes and forms with the peculiarly regional decorative motif of horses hurtling headlong down the track of the old Kentucky Raceway Association.

The Lexington Jockey Club was first organized at the Postlewaite's Tavern in 1797. Postlewaite's Tavern later became the Phoenix Hotel, and its proprietor, John Brennan, offered a silver pitcher valued at $100 to the winner of a mile heat for three-year-olds at the spring racing meet in 1838. This race, named the "Brennan Stakes" was the first "named stakes" race run at the old Kentucky Association Track. John Brennan donated the trophy each year through 1844.

Elias Rhodes was born in Breckinridge Co., Ky. Apr. 3, 1828, and is the son of Elias and Margaret (Mattingly) Rhodes, natives of Va. and Maryland, respectively. His father was born in Loudon Co., Va. in 1781 and was brought to Ky. when but ten years of age, the family settling in what is now Washington Co. where he remained until 1801 at which time he came to the southern part of Breckinridge, being one of the pioneers of that section of the county. He was a farmer by occupation and died Nov. 1868. Subjects maternal grandfather Richard Mattingly moved to Marylandto Ky. about the beginning of the present century settling in Washington Co. where he remained a short time, afterward moving to Breckinridge Co. in 1809, Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Ellen, Richard Nancy, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Thomas, Winefred, Francis, Teresa, Elias, and Agnes. The subject of this sketch was married Nov. 11, 1867 in Breck. Co. to Miss Columbia Mattingly dau. of James L. and Matilda (Coomes) Mattingly, the parents natives of Maryland and Va.- two children Margaret C. and Mary A.They were married in the Catholic Church, Guardian Angels, St. Marinos.

Thomas W. Lewis (Jr.) b. 1839 d. 1913 married 2-7-1866 in Breck. Co., KY., to Mary Isabelle Rhodes b. 1842 d. 1924. Both are buried in St. Roamuld's Cemetery, Breck. Co., KY. They were married at the home of John Rhodes; groom age 27, born in Breck. Co., parents b. VA. The bride was 23, she and her parents born in Breck. Co., KY.

Clark Co. Ky Ind.

Henry E. Reed to Kitty Ann Stover, 12-8-1824, by M. Cole.
Charles Owens to Eliza Williams, 12-12-1824, by Lemuel Ford.
William Spencer to Margaret Maim (or Marm?), 12-13-1824, by John T. Littell.
George Green to Nancy Parker, 12-16-1824, by M. Cole.
James H. Arbuckle to Sinah Tilford, 12-18-1824, by Alexander Walker.
John Packwood to Catherine Morris, 12-20-1824, by John T. Littell.
Thomas D. Wilson to Catharine E. Watson, 12-21-1824, by John T. Hamilton, Presbyterian minister.
James Coldwell to Priscilla Topaz (?), 12-22-1824, by Rezin Hammond.
John Heath to Sarah Glass, 12-30-1824, by Samuel Patterson.
Alen (?) C. Rogers to Elizabeth Linton, 12-30-1824, by John Todd.

Greene Family Bible

Geo. Greene & Eunice Parker

m. 12-13-1824

marriage date so close
could Nancy be a mistake?
and really be Eunice?
or is Nancy nickname
for
Eunice?
I don't think so—

Arbuckle
Clark Co. Ind

John C. Green
to Eliza Johnston
2-25-1823

Rawson Robbins
to Rebecca Green
c 5-11-1815
Joseph Bowen

Indiana Land Entries 1807-1877 T15, R9
Pike Co
Children & heirs of Geo Green decd NE-514, 8-31-47
Alexander George Green SW-SE-520, 6-7-44 T1N, R7W
NW-SW-521, 12-27-99

[illegible]enburg, KY.

QUERY

NEED TO CONFIRM ANCESTORS OF THOMAS W. LEWIS, WHO DIED CA 1861-1863 BRECKINRIDGE CO.,KY. WAS WILLIAM HIS FATHER ? WHERE WERE THEY FROM , VA OR MD ? ALLIED FAMILIES: COOMES(COOMBS),MATTINGLY, WHEATLY,VESSELLS,FULKERSON,GREENE. ANY HELP GREATLY APPRECIATED. KEN CRAFT,5600 CLINCHFIELD TR.,NORCROSS, GA. 30092-2029 (404)662-8395. JULY 1990.

PEDIGREE CHART — Fri, Jun 29, 1990 — Chart No. 1

Person Number 1 on this chart is the same as no. —
on chart no. —

1 **MARY JANE LEWIS -1**
Born: 10 JUL 1842
Place: „PROBABLY KY
Marr: 7 JUL 1859 -[1]
Place: H, HC, KY
Died: 19 MAY 1882
Place: NA,F,INDIANA
Spouse: GEORGE K GREENE -2

2 **SIMON P LEWIS -9**
Born: 1810
Place: C1P1, 1CSV
Marr: 28 OCT 1832 -[3]
Place: , JC, KY
Died:
Place: B1,PHC,OJC,KY

3 **MARIA P ? BROWN ? -10**
Born: 1816
Place: C1P1, 3I1
Died:

4 **THOMAS W LEWIS -38**
Born: 1778/1779
Place: C1V1, C1M1
Marr: BEF 1810 -[14]
Place: ?
Died:
Place:

5 **ANN ? 1ST WIFE -39**
Born: 10 NOV 1786
Place: PT, , 3
Died: 20 OCT 1823
Place: MCC,AAC,SC,A

6 **WILLIAM BROWN -15**
Born:
Place:
Marr: -[4]
Place:
Died:
Place:

8 **? WILLIAM ? LEWIS -40**
Born: BEF 1770
Place: , UNCERTAIN
Marr: BEF 1782 -[15]
Place: ? MD ?
Died: 1784/1794
Place: ? PROB MD ?

9 **SARAH STEWART LC -41**
Born: 29 OCT 1757
Place: PT, ? MD ?
Died: 5 MAY 1850
Place: H, BC, KY

2ND HUSB IGNATIUS COOMBS

10
Born:
Place:
Marr:
Place:
Died:
Place:

11
Born:
Place:
Died:
Place:

12
Born:
Place:
Marr:
Place:
Died:
Place:

13
Born:
Place:
Died:
Place:

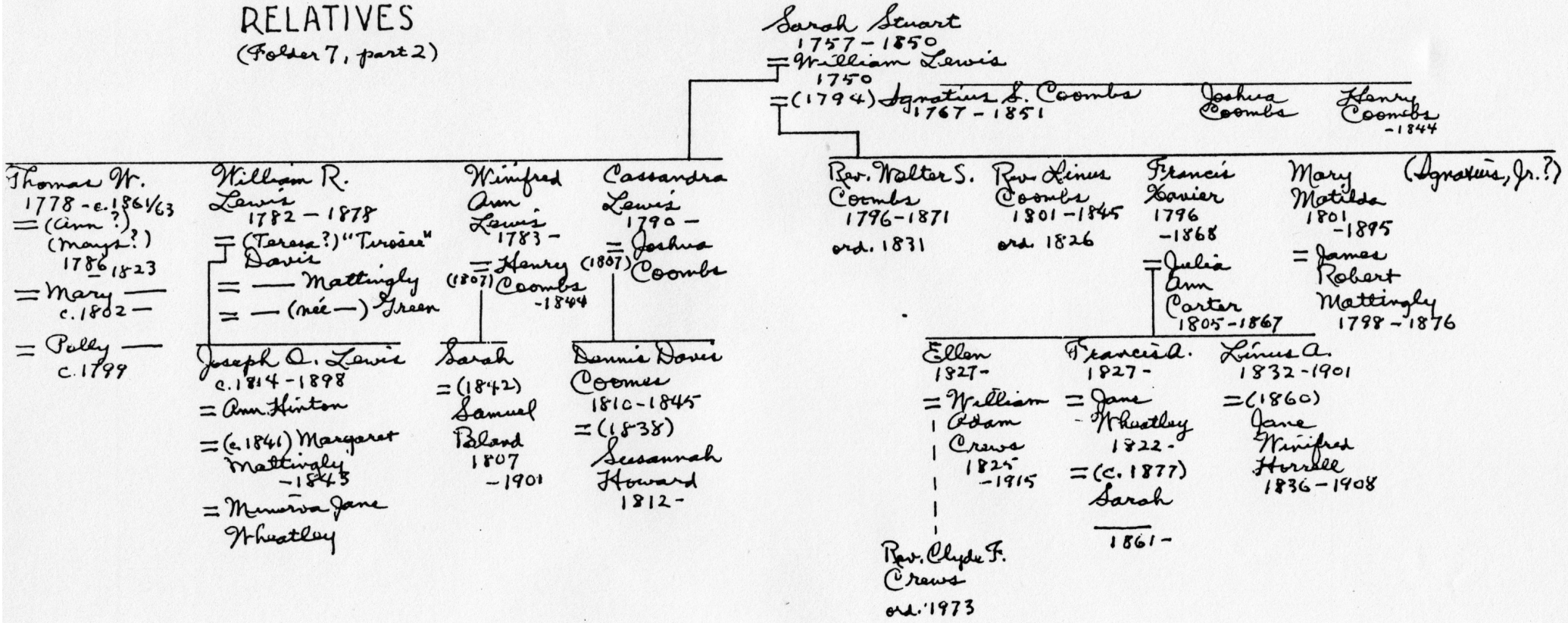
14

16 —
17 —
18 —
19 —
20 —
21 —
22 —
23 —
24 —
25 —
26 —
27 —
28 —

J.E. Coom
Jan., 1991

UNCERTAIN RELATIVES

(Folder 7, part 2)



Thomas Lewis was executor for Ignatius Mattingly, Deed Book F, p. 361 (Thomas W.?)
(cannot now find source book - sloppy work on my part)

This is Pennsboro Public Library

Va 1810, Loudoun Co., Va

(232) Thomas Lewis 4M <10), 2M (16-26); 1F (<10), 1F (16-26)
(data are approximate fit for Thomas W. and brother William R

(246) William L. Lewis 3M (<10), 1M (26-45); 1F (26-45) - relationship to Thomas unknown. (Neither appear in Loudoun Co. in 1820)

The IGI at LDS gives a Thomas Lewis m Marianna Henning 8 June 1805, Frederick Co., Va. and a Thomas Lewis m Ann Mitchell 10 May 1808 Cecil Co., Md.

Pioneer Lewis Families

Thomas W. Lewis, son of Sarah Stewart (or Strait) Lewis who m-1 William Lewis and 2- Ignatius Coomes. First marriage believed to have been in Md. Family later believed to have moved to Loudoun Co., Va.

Possible f/p of Sarah?

Note: Included to Baltimore Co. Wills 1660-1777 Raymond O. Clark, Jr. Arlington, Va 1982 (LDS)
James Stewart Liber 35, Folio 222 1767 + in St. Mary's Co. John Stewart Liber TA 1 p. 82 Sept 1738
Abstracts of Wills, Inventories + Administration Accounts of Loudoun Co., Va 1757-1800. J. Estelle Stewart King. Gen. Pub. Co, Baltimore 1979 (LDS)
William Lewis witness to will of William Jones 26 Mar 1771. May Court 1771
Thomas Lewis witness to many wills, including one in 1771

PNS.

Catholic Families of Southern Maryland, Timothy J. O'Rourke. Gen. Pub. Co., Baltimore 1985
Ignatius Coomes - oath of allegiance 1778 St. Mary's Co.

In 1800 Tax List of Va (Virginia Genealogist) showed Ignatius and Henry Coomes in Hardy Co., Va. Both listed as 1M tithable over 21 (LPL)
Louisville Public Library

Virginians in 1800, Counties of West Virginia, Steven A. Bridges, 1987 (Mobile)

Ignatius Coomes, Hardy Co.	1 tithable	
Henry Coomes	"	"
Ignatius Coomes, Sr	"	"
Thomas Lewis Berkeley Co.	3 tithables	

Mobile Genealogical Library

Marriage Records of Berkeley Co., Va 1781-1854 at Berkeley Co. Court House, Martinsburg, W. Va. Mary L. Kesecker. Gen. Pub. Co. Baltimore 1983 (PNS)

Does not appear to be ours
Thomas Lewis m. Susannah Blue 27 May 1790
Thomas Lewis m Mary Morgan Nov 1789

Children of Benedict & Drusilla Coomes

Samuel Jarboe

Cassandra Jarboe b. 1792 Va m 11--1828 James Blandford
res Breck Co. Ky.

Jared Jarboe

Nathan

Nancy

George

Sarah Rebecca Jarboe b 1806 Va m. 12/25/1829 Samuel Bland

Drusilla Jarboe

LORD BALTIMORE

George Calvert, 1580 - 1632, Cecilius Calvert, 1605, -1675, Charles Calvert, 1637 - 1715, Benedict Leonard Calvert 1672 - 1715, Charles Calvert, 1699 - 1751, Frederick Calvert 1731 - 1771.

When Frederick died the title became extinct.

Lord Baltimore was the title of six members of the Calvert family. They are best known as the founders and proprietors of the Colony of Maryland.

Geo. Calvert was converted to Roman Catholicism in 1625 and wanted to provide a refuge for English Catholics. In 1626 he was made Lord Baltimore.

In 1632 King Charles I of England granted the territory of present day Maryland and Delaware to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. Calvert died that same year and the charter passed on to his son Cecil (or Cecilius) the second Lord Baltimore. Cecil sent colonists (300) to the Chesapeake Bay area on the ships Ark and Dove which arrived in 1634 at St. Clements Island (now Blakiston Island). The colonists established St. Marys near present day Leonardtown. They soon brought Claiborne's trading settlement under the authority of Lord Baltimore.

Lord Baltimore owned the colony but he wisely allowed the colony to suggest laws and to assist his council and his brother Govenor Leonard Calvert in the administration of the colony. Maryland became famous for religious toleration.

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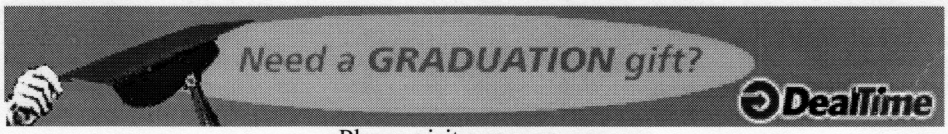


Please visit our sponsors

Mattingly/Lewis Tales

Posted by: Joe Lewis **Date:** November 26, 1998 at 07:10:46
In Reply to: Mattingly Immigrants to America by William Mattingly

129 of 540 Go

Bill, In a message to the Mattingly Gen-Forun, dated Sept. 24, 1998 titled Mattingly Immigrants to America, you made a comparison of a tale about three Mattingly brothers that married three sisters to a tale about the Lewis family. "This time though it was only two brothers, one of whom was caught dallying with a maid and his father disowned him."

Only thing is, this tale comes to us a little closer to home. It is about two Lewis brothers that supposedly immigrated in the mid 1700's, and relates to only one very small sagment of the Lewis families of America.

Oliver O. Lewis, a second cousin to my father was given this account in 1958 by his aunt Marie Mattingly Jackson, of Canton, Ohio as related to her by her mother, Kate Lewis Mattingly, sister of Ollie's father, Henry Joseph Lewis. Kate and Henry Joseph Lewis were grandchildren of the second William Lewis, son of William Lewis (of whom the story protrays) and Sarah Stewart. The following is quoted from a letter to Paul Lewis of Cloverport, Ky. from his cousin Ollie dated 1958.

"There were two Lewis brothers, William and Thomas, who came from England. They belonged to the House of Lord Baltimore. William, while in England, had an affair with a maid and as a result, his father disinherited him. William decided to come to America, and his brother, Thomas, came with him. William married Sarah Stewart (presumably in Maryland). The Lewis and Wheatley families, according to Aunt Kate's account, emigrated from Maryland by covered wagon to Indiana and Illinois. On this trip, the wagon overturned and wrecked at a river in the Allegheny Mountains. William and Thomas were in this move."
Ollie reported that Marie Jackson was very clear as to her memory of what her mother had told her.

I do not know how much of this story is factual, but I do know that I have not been able to find the parents of William Lewis in this country as of yet. I have no idea as to what is meant by being of the "House of Lord Baltimore". I also do not know the route they took to Ky. I doubt that they ever got close to Illinois. I do know that the Wheatlies came to Ky. long before Sarah Stewart and her second husband, Francis Ignatius Coomes, Jr. who came in 1812/13, from Hardy Co., WV. I do not know for sure that all of Sarah's Lewis children, some of them married with families, came all at the same time. Until I have additional information, I will not rule out the possibility that my William Lewis, born c1750, emigrated from England sometime before 1776.

Introduction

Fauquier County, Virginia was split off from its parent county, Prince William, in 1759. Its boundaries have remained unchanged ever since. Prince William lies to the east and Loudoun to the north. The top of the Blue Ridge Mountains forms the western boundary and the upper reaches of the Rappahannock River the southwestern one. Stafford is southeast across Deep Run, a tributary of the Rappahannock.

The first settlers in the frontier area that became Fauquier arrived in the second decade of the eighteenth century. At that time it was part of the Proprietorship of the Northern Neck, in Stafford and Richmond counties. The Richmond share along the Rappahannock became part of King George in 1721, and the whole became part of Prince William in 1732. Researchers having located Fauquier forebears with the help of this book can go further back in records of those counties. Settlement began from the south and east into the southern part of the county along the Rappahannock and its tributaries and a bit later along tributaries of the Occoquan. Almost all of the land had been granted by the Proprietors through their agents by 1750. Those patents included one for the Manor of Leeds giving Thomas Lord Fairfax, the last of the Proprietors, direct title to 120,000 acres, most of which lay in the foothills of the Blue Ridge in northwest Fauquier. Lord Fairfax began leases - for - lives in his Manor in 1753. The original house on our own farm, a 1730 land grant just outside the Manor, was built in 1768. So by the time of the Revolution the population of the half of the county north of the Courthouse village (now Warrenton) exceeded that below it, and the frontier had crossed the Blue Ridge into the Shenandoah Valley and beyond.

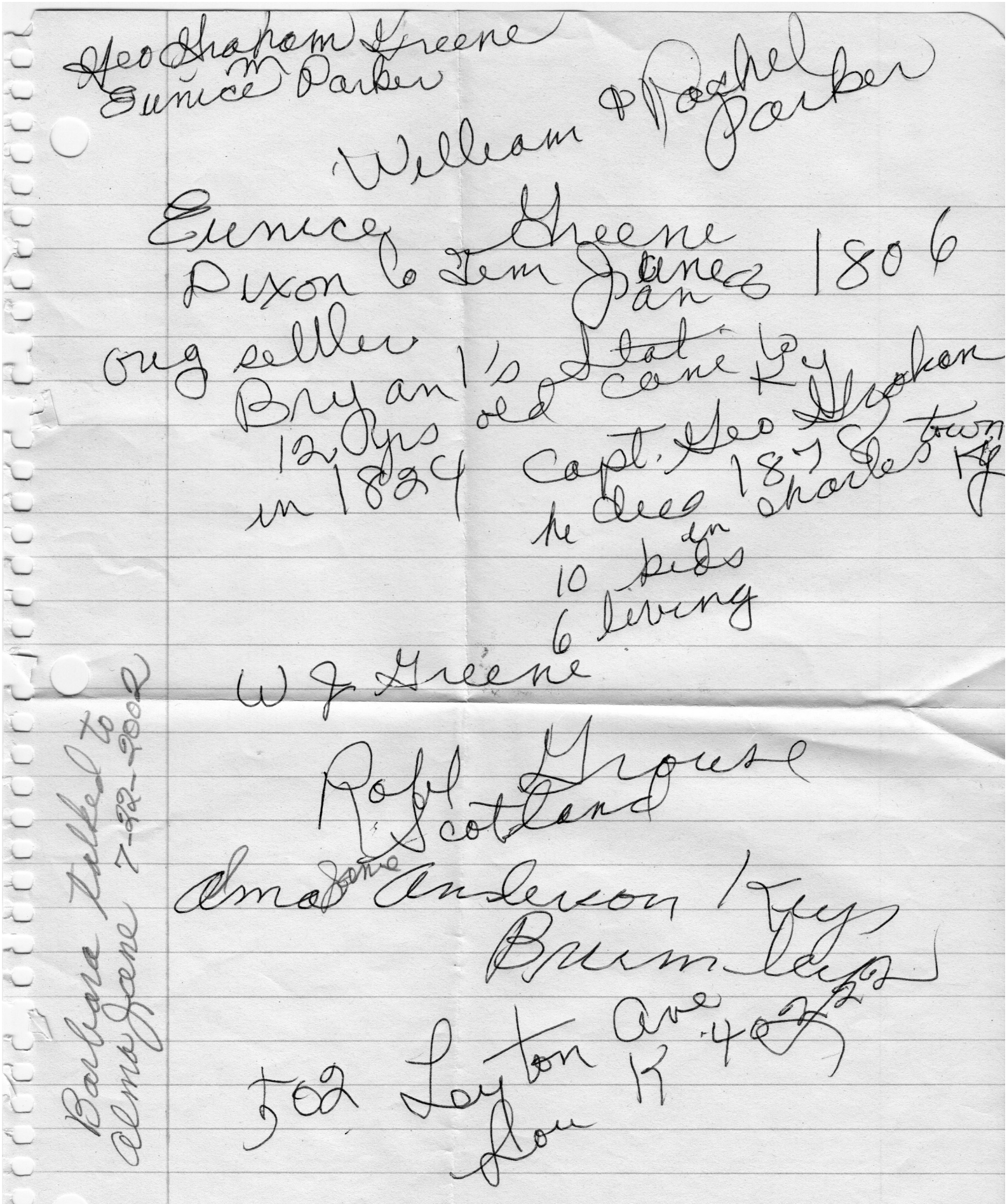
Many of the inhabitants of Fauquier after the Revolution had "itchy feet" or at least their younger children did. Before 1781 there had already been migration from Fauquier to the Valley and to the interior of the Carolinas. A "Carolina Road" ran across the middle of Fauquier. After Yorktown both western and southern tides swelled. As these records confirm, many people left for South Carolina and Tennessee. Still more headed west for Kentucky spurred in part by land grants to soldiers of the French and Indian War and the Revolution. Huge tracts of Kentucky land were originally surveyed, subdivided, and sold by real estate agents based in Northern Virginia.

In spite of these moves the population of the county grew rapidly from its founding to the end of the century and beyond. In 1760 based on the count of 1693 tithes there were an estimated 3500 residents. By 1775 the total had more than doubled to 8000-8500. In the decade to 1785 due to the war and the consequent drying up of immigration from Europe, there was little net increase. Then a burst of growth in the last fifteen years of the century took the total to around 15,000 residents in 1800. In spite of continuing massive outflow to the West and South growth kept on, reaching a peak of over 30,000 in the 1830's, a number not to be surpassed for more than a century. So the 18th century Fauquier Families registered in these abstracts have their descendants spread across the continent. We hope this work will help persons searching for their roots in this historic and beautiful section of Virginia.

Contents.

These abstracts summarize all significant genealogical information available in the official records of Fauquier County, Virginia from the founding of the county in May 1759 through December 1799. They cover Will Books, Deed Books, Minute (Order) Books of the County Court, Marriage Bonds and their associated consents, Titheable and Personal Property Tax Lists, colonial quitrents, rent rolls for Leeds Manor, and other records available at the county courthouse and in the Virginia State Archives.

The following pages contain scans of loose notes and pages stuffed into the back cover pocket of Ruth Ann Youngkin's family history 3-ring binder.


Geo Graham Greene
Eunice M Parker

William & Rachel Parker

Eunice Greene
Dixon b Tem Jones 1806
orig seller
Bryan's
12 Rys
in 1824
old
Stat
came Ky
Capt. Geo Hyden
he died 1871 Charlestown Ky
10 kids
6 living

W J Greene

Robt Grouse
Scotland
Amadore Anderson / Fry
Brumley

502 Layton Ave
Louisville Ky 40206

Barbara talked to
Anna Jane 7-22-2002

1825 1827 1829
Angeline, Isabelle, Sarah Ellen
1831 1833 1836
William, Elias, George K
1838 1840 1842
Elijah, Newton, Pamelia,
1844
Charles.

Thomas Piland
b. 1799 Gates Co., N. C.
m. Lucy G. Lemmons, b. 1807, Ky.

Children:

1. Riddick H.
   b. 1832, Ky.
   m. Roseann Marcom, b. 1834, Overton Co., Tenn.

   Children:

   John Wesley, b. June 27, 1871, Ky., d. 196__, San Antonio, Texas, m. Daisy Boyd Greene

   Lee Arnold, b. July 17, 1881, d. Apr. 14, 1965

   James, and 4 other sons, maybe named George, William, Charles, and Joseph

2. Edy (female) Evy-Evaline m. 9/3/1870 to Washington Loyd ?
   b. 1834

3. Rachel
   b. 1836

4. Betty Jane - Eliz. m 12/14/1867 to James L. Seamster ?
   b. 1842

5. E. Michael D.
   b. 1846

6. Thomas Crittendon (Crit)
   b. Jan. 9, 1850, Allen Co., Ky.
   d. Jan. 15, 1912
   m. Linnie Isabell Meadors

   Children:

   Wm. Washington, Mary Jane, Lucy Holland, Robert Lawrence, Annie Elizabeth, Thomas Bert, Hattie Lee

   (Thomas Crittendon probably changed last name to Pyland)

GRANDFATHER - JOHN PILAND

Wm Thomas
Geo Winston
Joseph Hopkins
John Wesley
Thos. Almstead
James Crittenden
Lee Arnold
Reddick Hopkins
Roseann Marcom

James Crittenden
m
Susie Hester
Wolff

Joe Charles
Mary Jo Kuper
Bob Piland
Woodland, Tex.

Reddick
1919
Cookville
Tn
m Roseann
1940
Putnam Co.
Tenn.

Roseann
almstead Marcom
Polly Corder
6 boys
6 girls

Reddick (Eddy)
Edith (Edy)
Thurlow
Rachel
Donald R.
Medford R.
Thomas Crit
Minnie
m Isabell Meade
Bettie
Jane
(7 children)

Lee Arnold

66

Bowling Green
Warren Co.
KY
D3-88

This hand written note by Ruth Ann Youngkin was on back of photo copy above

Aunt Alison

George Oliver
1897–1929
m Ruth E.

Everett Marcus Key
June 30, 1920
June 4, 1992

Edgar C. Anderson
1875–1927

Ruth E. Anderson at well
1897–1980

alma B Greene Anderson
~~March~~ Dec 22, 1958

alma died Dec. 22, 1958

Evergreen
Cemetery in
Louisville
(Sec. 4 Lot 179)
central monument
Anderson family
George O 1897–1929
Edgar C. Anderson
1875–1927

Scott found Jo Harper on the Internet a Methodist Minister living in York Neb. She is a granddaughter of John Piland's brother James, who lived in Arkansas.

Reddick Hopkins Piland & Rosann Marcom Piland had 7 boys.

William Thomas
Joseph ~~Winston~~ Hopkins
Charles Almstead
lived in Chattanooga in 1945
John Wesley
b. June 27, 1871, d July 7, 1967 in Bexar Co. Texas
James Crittenden
lived in ~~Bradley~~ Ark
George Winston
Lee Runoe
died in San Antonio

Reddick & Rosann both died in March, 1910 in Cookeville, Putnam Co. Tenn.

Jo thinks Rosann's parents were Almstead Marcom & Polly Carder. over

I found Roseann Marcom b 1834 in Overton Co., Tenn.
Her parents:
Solam Marcom b. 1792 in Orange Co N.C.
& Catherine Roberts b. 1802 in Orange Co. N.C.
R. born maybe Wake Co N.C.

Ruth

Peddick's father was Thomas Peland born in Raleigh, N.C. 1799 d. in Kew 1884
He went to Kentucky & married Lucy A. Simmons.
I think our line of Pelands comes from James the immigrant who came to America in the early 1700s and went to Isle of Wite Co., Va.

Unlabeled copy of photograph on cardboard back loose in back cover of Ruth Ann Youngkin's ring binder on family history.

The following pages contain scans of loose notes and pages stuffed into the front cover pocket of Ruth Ann Youngkin's family history 3-ring binder.

Samuel Marcom ?

Balamn, b. 1792, Wake Co., N. C., m. Mar. 15, 1817, to Catherine Roberts (parents Solomon and Sarah Roberts b. 1771) children:

Solomon, b. 1818, N. C., m. Mary___c. Jesse, Adeline, Agga, Balam, Marilda

Alvins, b. 1822, N. C., m. Rebecca ___, c. Nancy, John, Josiah, Jackson, Mary

Gabriel, b. 1828, Tenn.

Sarah, b. 1830, Tenn.

Nancy, b. 1832, Tenn.

Roseann, b. 1834, Overton Co., Tenn., m. Riddick H. Piland

Permelia, b. 1836, Tenn.

Samuel, b. 1838, Tenn, maybe married Mary Ray

James, b. 1847 (maybe son)

Brothers of Ruth Ann Youngkin: John on left and Joe Noennig on right.

aug 9, 1986 Kens brick wall - for Barbara

On my research pertaining to the Counties of St. Marys, Charles and Prince George, Maryland I found in an August 31, 1776 listing (not really a census but something akin) pertaining to Prince George Co., reference being to heads of households, reference to one William Lewis, age 26, and his wife Sarah Stuart, age 19. If this is our Sarah Stuart Lewis, she would have been born in 1757; and this date corresponds to the year inscribed on the tombstone of Sarah Stuart Lewis Coomes (born 10-22-1757) located in the St. Ponnudds cemetery, Hardinsburg, Ky. - located southwestern section of the cemetery - the corner farthest from the church & closest to the road

Marie Mallonee Jackson in 1958

There were two Lewis brothers, William & Thomas who came from England. They belonged to the House of Lord Baltimore. William, while in England had an affair with a maid and, as a result, his father disinherited him. William decided to come to America, and his brother, Thomas came with him. William married Sarah Stewart presumably in Maryland

Uncle Paul states that William was accompanied to Maryland by his brother Thomas. Once this Thomas comes to the new world, his identity seems to be lost. What happened to this brother Thomas? Was he older? younger? single? or married? On that same Aug. 31, 1776 list, there is recorded a one Thomas Lewis age 36, and Wife Elizabeth age 35 & have no way of knowing if this William & Thomas are related. This Thomas & Eliz had 3 boys & 3 girls

William & Thomas could have come to Maryland earlier than 1776. The War of Independence started in 1775 & surely they would not have decided to come while a war was going on.

GROUP 733

WILLIAM LEWIS OF ST.MARYS COUNTY, MARYLAND

Note: William Lewis 733L100 is possibly 585L118; not proven.

733L100 - WILLIAM LEWIS — d. MD. (PER MARY RUTH BYE'S NOTES) — HARDINSBURG, KY. — OR 29?

He m. in late 1770's, St. Marys County, Maryland, to Sarah Stewart, b. October 19, 1757, d. May 5, 1850, Breckinridge County, Kentucky, buried St. Romualds Church Cemetery. After the death of William Lewis, she m. 2nd to Ignatius Coomes (also spelled Coombs), b. October 28, 1767, d. March 25, 1851, Breckinridge County, buried same as wife. They moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, and about 1810 to Nelson County, Kentucky where they lived but a brief period, and then moved to the Axtel neighborhood in Breckinridge County near Tuels Creek. — SAME AS 1868 BRECK. CO. DEED

Children:

733L101	1.	William R. Lewis	b. ca 1782 — CENSUS SAYS b. MD
733L102	2.	Thomas W. Lewis	b. ca 1778 — 1850 SAYS VA, 1860 SAYS MD
733L103	3.	Cassandra Lewis	b. ca 1780
733L104	4.	Winifred Lewis	b. ca 1784

Children by Sarah (Stewart) Lewis and Ignatius Coomes:

1. Walter S. Coomes — b. ca 1794 — b VA 19 FEB 1796 d 27 NOV 1871
   became a Priest
   Linus Coomes — b. ca 1792 — b VA ca 1801 d 27 MAY 1845
   became a Priest
3. Francis Xavier Coomes — b. July 24, 1796 b. VA (CENSUS)
   d. July 24, 1868; buried St. Romualds Cemetery, Breckinridge County, Kentucky; he m. Juliet Ann Carter, b. January 16, 1805, in Maryland, d. August 26, 1867, buried same as husband
4. Mary Matilda Coomes — b. June 3, 1801 ✓ b VA m
   d. April 1, 1895; m. James L. (S.?) Mattingly, b. August 3, 1798, d. February 4, 1876, both buried Mt. Carmel, Kentucky

SOURCE: BISHOPS & PRIESTS OF DIOCESE of BARDSTOWN by FR. JOHN A. LYONS COUNTY

5. IGNATIUS JR. ?

733L101 - WILLIAM R. LEWIS — parents, see 733L100

b. ca 1782 in Maryland; he possibly m. a Davis, and the family moved to Breckinridge County, Kentucky.

Children:

733L105	1.	Sarah Lewis	b. ca 1808
733L106	2.	Isaac Lewis	b. ca 1810
733L107	3.	Matilda Lewis	b. ca 1811
733L108	4.	John Lewis	b. ca 1812
733L109	5.	Joseph O. Lewis	b. ca 1814
733L110	6.	Thomas Lewis	b.
733L111	7.	Felix K. Lewis	b. ca 1817
733L112	8.	Augustus Lewis	b. ca 1823

733L102 - THOMAS LEWIS — parents, see 733L100 — ie BORN 24 OCT 1786

He was b. ca 1778, in Maryland. Had wife Ann, who d. October 20, 1823, age 36 years, 11 months, 26 days, buried St. Romualds Catholic Church Cemetery, Breckinridge County, Kentucky.

733L103 - CASSANDRA LEWIS — parents, see 733L100 — ANOTHER SOURCE SAYS MT. CARMEL

. Joshua Coombs, brother to her stepfather.

On April 1, 1816, Joshua Coombs and wife sold 95 3/4 acres on Tuels Creek in Breckinridge County, Kentucky, to Thomas Given, Jr. [Deed Book C, p.508, Breckinridge County].

On August 18, 1817, Cassandra Coombs, as widow of Joshua, dec'd, was appointed administratrix of her husband's estate, and Barton Mattingly, William Lewis, Thomas Lewis and Henry Stewart were ordered to make the appraisal. [Will Book 1, p.240, Breckinridge County]

William Lewis
m. late 1770s to Sarah Stewart or Stuart, b. Oct. 19, 1757, St. Marys Co., Maryland. d. May 5, 1850, Breckinridge Co., Ky. Children: Thomas W., b. 1778, Cassandra, b. 1780, William R., b. 1782, Winifred, b. 1784.

(After the death of Wm. Lewis, Sarah married Ignatius Coomes, b. Oct. 28, 1767, d. Mar. 25, 1851. They moved to Loudoun Co., Va. and later to the Axtel neighborhood in Breckinridge Co., Ky. near Tuels Creek. The tombstones of Sarah and Ignatius Coomes are standing in the southwest corner of the St. Romualds church cemetery, Hardinsburg, Ky. Children: Linus Coomes, b. 1792, became a Priest, Walter S., b. 1794 became a Priest, Francis Xavier, b. 1796, m. Juliet Ann Carter, Mary Matilda, b. 1801, m. James L. Mattingly, c: Columbia.)

Thomas W. Lewis, b. 1778, m. 1st maybe Ann, 2nd Mary (Polly) 15 children by two wives.

1. Catherine, b. 1808, Va., m. Arthur Wheatley
2. Simon P., b. 1810, Va., m. Maria P. Brown, b. 1816, m. Oct. 28, 1832, Jefferson Co., Ky. c: Catherine, Mary Jane, b. 1842, m. Geo. Greene, Elizabeth, m. Thomas McCarty, Emma, m. Richard Fulkerson, Martha Alice, m. George Butler?
3. Mary, b. 1811, Va., m. Charles Mattingly
4. John, b. 1812
5. Sarah A., b. Apr. 18, 1814, Ky. m. Thomas Mattingly
6. Augustine, b. 1819, Ky., m. Elizabeth ___. c: Alice J., b. 1844, Cincinnatus, b. 1845
7. Sebastian C., b. 1821, Ky., m. Sarah__. c: Vitula b. 1848
8. George E., b. 1826, Ky., m. Elizabeth McGary, c: Nancy A., Mary A., Maria H., George Ann
9. Lucretia, b. 1829, Ky., m. William Mays
10. David I., b. 1830, m. Elizabeth Mattingly
11. Nancy J., b. 1831, Ky. m. ___Vessels
12. James Henry, b. 1833, m. Nancy Jane Mattingly
13. Maria, b. 1835, Ky., m. Edward A. Stewart, c: Samuel Ermine, Vitula
14. Thomas W. Jr., b. 1837, m. Mary Isabelle Rhodes
15. Lucy, b. 1838, m. John H. Brown

Cassie and Winnie married Joshua and Henry Coomes, brothers of their step-father.

Wm. R. Lewis, b. 1782, m. Teresa Davis, c: Sarah, b. 1808, m. Daniel Lane, Isaac, b. 1810, m. Lucinda Pollard, Matilda, b. 1811, became a Catholic Nun (Sister Marcelline) John M. b. 1812, m. Nancy Mattingly? Joseph O., b. 1814, m. 1st Ann Hinton, 2nd Margaret Mattingly, 3rd Minerva Jane Wheatley, Thomas, b. ___, Felix K., b. 1817, m. Nancy Wheatley, Augustus, b. 1823, m. Maria.___

Scott Youngkin
Dr. Holly Baggett
HST 122-7 - US History Since 1877
2 December 2002

The Great Depression Oral History Interview Questions

Interview Date: 24 November 2002
Interview Starting Time: 4:00 PM CDT
Interview Ending Time: 4:32 PM CDT
Interview Place: Home of Ruth Youngkin, Springfield, Missouri
Interviewee: Ruth Ann Youngkin (Noennig), 73 years old, white widowed female, born on April 9th , in 1928 in Springfield, Missouri.

We sat down as we normally did in the living room which was quiet as usual without the television on to begin the interview. At approximately 4:00 pm after we were relaxed and had got the small talk out of the way about how my brother was doing in California as a State Geologist. A sense of seriousness came over us as I began to ask her questions, her eyes and ears pinpointing to what I was about to ask.

Q: What was your parent's occupation when you were a child?

A: My mother, Eunice Elma Piland was always home and made cottage cheese and butter. I can remember shaking the jar to make butter. She also did a lot of canning of tomato juice, green beans, peaches and apples. She made jelly and preserves. We had a small basement to keep them in. My mother could not sew but she had a sewing machine. My father, Joe Henry Noennig, in his teenage years worked in the fields with his father who was a farmer just outside of the German speaking town of Altenburg, in the eastern part of Missouri. At age fourteen, my dad was told by his father to pack his suitcase, he was going to work for a man who owned a creamery in Frohna, Missouri, another German speaking town which was close to Altenburg. My dad then moved to Willow Springs to work for the creamery there. He then enlisted in the army was sent to France in WWI as a guard for prisoners of war because he could speak German. After the war, my dad went back to Willow Springs, Missouri where he married my mother, Eunice Elma Piland in 1919 who lived in Willow Springs. My parents took a train to Manhattan, Kansas where my dad attended college there studying carpentry and agriculture. After several months they went back to Willow Springs and my dad found a job at the local creamery. My sister Martha Jane and brothers John Wallace and Joe Henry Jr. were born in Willow Springs. Later they moved to Springfield were my dad worked for the creamery there for more money. He was nicknamed "Buttermilk Joe" at the creamery. He received a small pension of about three hundred dollars per month for his service in WWI and used the money to build a house for us to live in after I was born in 1928. He was laid off from the creamery in Springfield and he got some work by fixing the small butter and cheese scales that the creamery used. I can remember him bringing them home and working on them. He also found work for a builder in Springfield with only a hammer and a hand saw for tools. Then he put up a sign on the parking in front which said "Greenhouse, Bedding Plants."

Q: What kind of family sacrifices had to be made during the time of the Depression?
A: We just about lived on lunch meat and what my dad grew. I remember we had asparagus and rhubarb. Sometimes we had chickens to kill and eat. We seldom had enough money to buy new clothing so my mother would cut down my cousins dresses for me to where to school.

Q: Did the Depression have an effect on your schooling?
A: As a little girl, I could not see the chalkboard due to needing glasses. We were so poor due to my father being laid off that I kept this a secret in order to not to upset my mother and father.

Q: Did you ever experience homelessness or starvation in and around your family?
A: Like I said, we managed on lunch meat and what my dad grew. I remember homeless people, men, coming around asking for food. My mother would fix a plate of food for them and my dad would tell them to sit on the front steps and eat it. After they ate, he would say "You go on and leave now!" Also, I always took a jelly sandwich to school each day for my lunch, when one day it disappeared! The teacher found out a little poor girl had taken it. She was so hungry.

Q: What type of assistance or credit was available during the survival of the Depression?
A: There was a small grocery store close by which was owned by an elderly man and he let us charge groceries there because of my fathers' reputation.

Q: Was your family involved in a business of any type and if so, what affect did the Depression have on the business?
A: Like I said, my father owned greenhouses. He had cold frames behind the house and he grew the plants in them. I remember taking tomatoes with my father to a nearby grocery store which still exists today on East Central Street for them to sell the tomatoes for my dad.

Q: How did the Depression affect you as a child?
A: One time before Christmas, my sister and two brothers and I walked to Pipkin School. We had been told they were giving away toys to poor children. We went in to the auditorium and had to find a seat up high. There were so many children there. We waited and waited. Finally, they said there were no more toys left. We got up, left and walked home disappointed.

Q: Was there one outstanding good thing you got to do during the Depression?
A: One time we were given a dime so we could walk over to Commercial Street to the Princess Theatre to see Shirley Temple. I wanted a Shirley Temple doll so badly after that but knew I couldn't have it.

(Two questions dropped which had been answered in other questions)

Effects of the Great Depression on Americans in Missouri

Scott D. Youngkin

US History since 1877 - HST 122-7

Dr. Holly Baggett

02 December 2002

Effects of the Great Depression on Americans in Missouri

Before World War I, my grandfather, Joe Henry Noennig, as did James Monroe Holliday, worked during his teenage years in the fields with his father. Joe's father was a farmer just outside of the German speaking town of Altenburg, in the eastern part of Missouri. James father was a farmer in Cedar Valley, fifteen miles east of a town called Hollister, in southern Missouri. At age fourteen, Joe was told by his father to pack his suitcase, he was going to work for a man who owned a creamery in Frohna, Missouri, another German speaking town which was close to Altenburg. Joe later moved to Willow Springs, Missouri to work for the creamery there. He then enlisted in the army and was sent to France in WWI as a guard for prisoners of war because he could speak German.

Meanwhile, during the war, James was prospering off the greater demands and higher prices that the war had produced from the need in production of pork, beef, and tobacco. It was thought to be patriotic to produce in support of the war for democracy. In February of 1918, James and his wife Emma borrowed $1823.86 from the Bank of Branson for the purchase of cattle. The loan was secured with various horses, mules, steers and a cow. After paying a major portion of the principle in October of the same year, James borrowed $11,000, which for the time and the place was an extraordinary sum, from the Union National Bank of Springfield, Missouri in January of 1919 for the purchase of a large bottom farm in a broad bend of the White River Valley, near Moore's Ferry. It was bad timing for borrowing money as Jim and Emma had found out for the war was over and the demand for pork, beef, and tobacco dropped drastically. The farm was foreclosed upon and was sold leaving Jim and Emma with practically nothing. They retreated to a hill farm, with their children, where they managed to pay off the last cent they owed in three years. Jim's life as a solid man had been disrupted, but he had

repaid the loan which had left him as an honest man. He rode westward as far as California to find a new place. He didn't find anything he liked as well as the hills. He returned and farmed, hunted and trapped, along with teaching many of his grandchildren the feeling of the Ozarks woods. He served as Justice of the Peace and Judge of the County Court, Western District from 1914 thru 1954.

After WWI, Joe Henry went back to Willow Springs, Missouri where he married Eunice Elma Piland in 1919 who lived in Willow Springs. Joe and Eunice took a train to Manhattan, Kansas where my dad attended college there studying carpentry and agriculture. After several months, they went back to Willow Springs and my dad found a job at the local creamery. My aunt Martha Jane and uncles John Wallace and Joe Henry Jr. were born in Willow Springs. Later they moved to Springfield were Joe worked for the creamery there for more money than what he was making in Willow Springs. He was nicknamed "Buttermilk Joe" at the creamery. He received a small pension of about three hundred dollars per month for his service in WWI and used the money to build a house for them to live in after my mother, Ruth Ann was born in 1928. He was laid off from the creamery in Springfield and he got some work by fixing the small butter and cheese scales that the creamery used. Joe used to bring them home and work on them. Joe also found work for a builder in Springfield with only a hammer and a hand saw for tools. Then he put up a sign on the parking in front of the house which said "Greenhouse, Bedding Plants."

Eunice was always home and made cottage cheese and butter. Ruth Ann would shake the jar for her mother to make butter. Eunice also did a lot of canning of tomato juice, green beans, peaches and apples. She made jelly and preserves. They had a small basement to keep them in. Eunice could not sew but she had a sewing machine in which she would cut down my cousins

dresses for me to where to school. Evidently this was a problem in other parts of the country, where according to a letter written to Harry L. Hopkins, head of Roosevelt's Federal Emergency Relief Administration by Lorena Hickok in Moultrie, Georgia on January 23, 1934, she says that children just can't go to school, hundreds of them, because they haven't the clothes. Where as a result there was hundreds of boys and girls in their teens in some areas who can't read or write. In another instance, an article written by Russell H. Kurtz in May of 1935 titled Relief and the American Temperament, has mentioned that a group of protesting relief workers said, "Inadequate clothing leads to withdrawal from social contacts; crowded housing affects health and increases tensions and irritability; failure to provide for incidental expenditures results in shattered morale and lowered standards of living; and the stain of insecurity affects both children and adults in ways unpleasant to contemplate." Ruth Ann suffered somewhat in school as she could not see the chalkboard due to needing glasses. Her family was having such difficulty due to Joe being laid off that she kept this a secret in order to not to upset her mother and father and to not be embarrassed at school.

There was a small grocery store close by which was owned by an elderly man and he let Joe and Eunice charge groceries there because of Joe's honest businesslike reputation. They just about lived on lunch meat and what Joe grew. Asparagus and rhubarb where a daily part of their lives. Sometimes they had chickens to kill and eat. Joe had cold frames behind the house and he grew the plants in them. Ruth remembers taking tomatoes with her father to a nearby grocery market, which still exists today on East Central Street, for the market to sell the tomatoes for Joe.

While Joe and his family manage with the business, odd jobs and a small pension, farmers in the region were able to get by with relief from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA. In Kurtz article, it states, "So far, the Administration (FERA) has not

conceded that continued outright relief to the unemployed (the dole) is going to be necessary even on a reduced scale, but public opinion has begun to evidence a more realistic attitude on this point. In another letter written to Harry L. Hopkins from Hickok dated January 1, 1935, an observer from Joplin, Missouri writes, "I have seen my first tears," a woman of middle age, the wife of a skilled workman, with daughters in high school, wept as she said: "This will be our last week on relief. Next week we shall be able to take care of ourselves again. I do not think you know quite what it is like to have gone through this."

Like mentioned earlier, Joe and his family managed on lunch meat and what he grew along with some odd jobs and his small pension. Others were not as fortunate, for Ruth Ann remembers when homeless people (men) coming around asking for food. My mother would fix a plate of food for them and my dad would tell them to sit on the front steps and eat it. After they ate, he would say "You go on and leave now!" Another time Ruth Ann took a jelly sandwich to school like she did any other day, when the sandwich ended up missing! The teacher found out a little poor girl had taken it because she was so hungry.

An unfortunate event took place in Ruth Ann's life during this time was when she walked to Pipkin School in Springfield with her sister and her two brothers before Christmas. They had been told that they were giving away toys to poor children. They went in to the auditorium and had to find a seat up high. There were so many children there and they waited and waited. Finally, they said there were no more toys left. They got up and left and walked home disappointed. After that they were given a dime so they could walk over to Commercial Street to the Princess Theatre to see Shirley Temple. Ruth Ann wanted a Shirley Temple doll so badly after seeing that, but she knew she would not be able to get one.

In another letter to Harry L. Hopkins from Hickok dated Septmeber 15, 1934 from

Kansas City, Missouri, stated that Grace Falke went shopping in Kansas City this afternoon and came back and reported that the department stores were jammed to the doors, and that sales people told her the stores were getting right now the best business they'd seen in five years, where on the other hand, in another letter dated January 1, 1935, in states that weekly reports from 15 FERA investigators covering the industrial areas in November and early December of 1934 indicated that industry, except for a few sporadic spurts, has so far failed even to catch up with the relief intake, let alone reducing the load. A report from Kansas City stated "More people are reaching the point where relief is their only recourse, industry is not absorbing the unemployed as rapidly as the number of those whose resources are exhausted is increasing. In the same letter from a report in St. Louis, it was stated that "Some employers may increase the number of hours worked - they have been working only 24 - but they will not add more employees."

It goes to show that there were times of prosperity and suffering throughout the state of Missouri, mostly depending upon the occupations of the families involved, their ability to survive by means of growing fruits and vegetable, and the areas they resided in. Like the railroad extending from Springfield to Hollister opened up a door for James Holliday with his tobacco company only to have his door closed by the ending of the war. But they managed to survive as my family did by the techniques they had learned handed down through tradition which the Ozarks region has been recognized for in its existence.

Without the ability to conquer different occupations throughout the Depression era, Joe could have experienced much more difficult times in trying to survive and support a family. "Buttermilk Joe" was an example of an American who survived the Great Depression.

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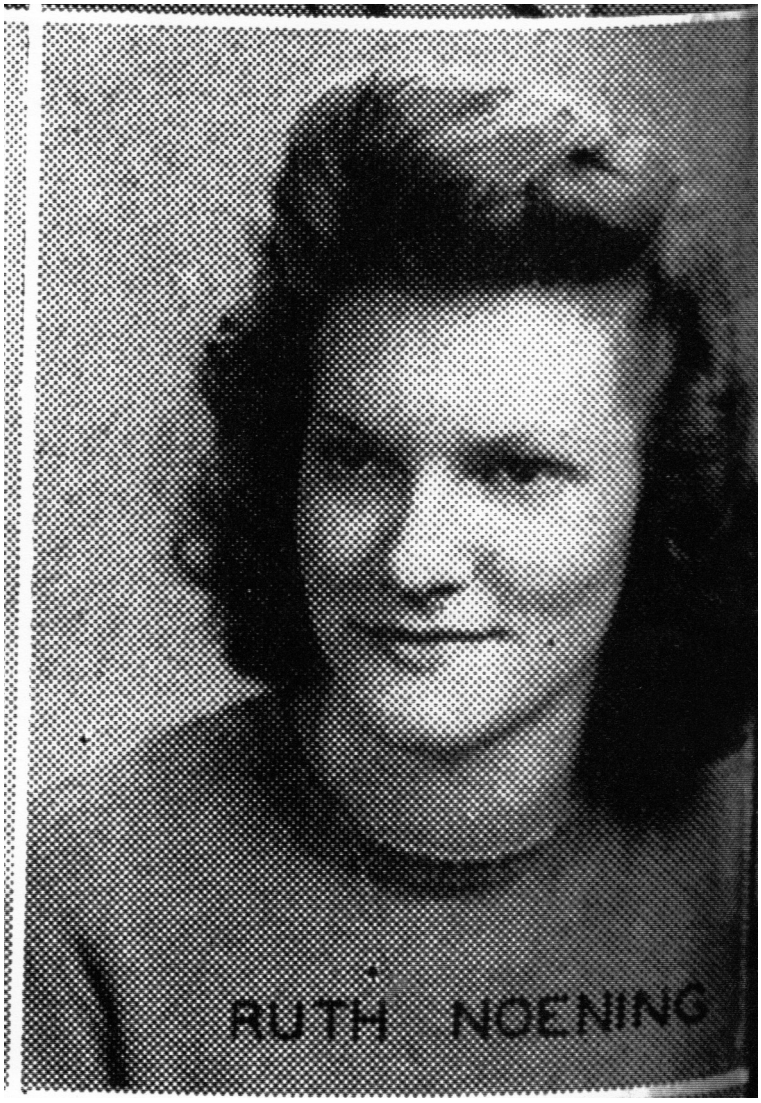

Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin and baby David Michael Youngkin, circa 1956.

Brother Joe Noennig Jr. and Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin circa 2000

End of loose notes and pages stuffed into the front cover pocket of Ruth Ann Youngkin's family history 3-ring binder and End of Binder.

FAMILY HISTORY
GENEOLOGY RESEARCH

Mother's Side of Family
Daisy Boyd Greene / Mary Jane Lewis

BY
RUTH ANN YOUNGKIN
April 9th 1928 to June 15th 2003

Genealogy Fan Chart by Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin circa 1980 to 2000
Fan chart found in front cover pocket of her genealogy 3-ring binder
with information on her Greene-Lewis family ancestors.
Scanned in four pieces at resolution of 300 dpi by her son
Mark Terry Youngkin in January 2019.

Michael Burkhardts
Gabriel Schumanns
Peter Bomkardt
Anna Schumann
married 1660
Poppitz
Johann Christian Poppitz
B. 1783
Pursten
Germany
Johanne Sophia
B. 1786
Pursten
Germany
Johanne Christ Kuehnert
B. 1796
Kolkau
Germany
Kuehnert
Johann Christian Kuehnert
B. 1827 Kolkau Germany
D. 1916 or 18
Johanna Rosine Poppitz
B. Pursten, Germany
D. Sept. 8, 1896
Anna Emma Kuehnert
B. Jan. 26, 1863 Altenburg, Mo.
D. Nov. 26, 1949
Married Oct. 20, 1885
Noennig
1808
Germany
1884
Paul Noennig
1858 Altenburg
1942
Altenburg Mo.
Oct. 20, 1885

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